Noranda's Present Position

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Financial Paper

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Canadian Mining
News Department
Page 19

The Nation's Business

Unemployment Insurance
Its Limitations Not Clearly Recognized
Social Panacea With Inherent Dangers

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

MR. BENNETT has undertaken that Canada shall leap into the uncharted sea of unemployment insurance but promises also that it shall not be a leap in the dark. By the time the actuarial analysis of 1930 unemployment has been completed, the world at large may, from this and other studies, learn more about unemployment insurance than is now known. It is a social development still in the experimental stage. British unemployment insurance has degenerated into a politically-managed "dole" or scheme of state relief for those who cannot or will not find work, and it has only the thinnest coating of actuarial practice. It would be ruinous for Canada to imitate Britain in this respect. The fact that no adequately managed system of private and voluntary unemployment insurance has been attempted on a broad scale indicates the hazards of the undertaking.

* * *

THE fundamental weakness of unemployment insurance is that, in such a system, the state undertakes to dictate to the people how they shall provide for themselves. It tends to place the thrifty and the perennially indigent upon a common level. It weakens the great nation-building force of thrift. No system of unemployment insurance can adequately separate the habitual out-of-works from those who are merely unfortunate though willing. It is a social panacea for recurring ills that can best be cured by preventive measures; it contributes nothing to the stabilization of employment but by state bonusing of unemployment gives stimulus to disintegrating influences.

* * *

IT IS easy to say that the industrial world must find the preventive measures necessary to end or diminish unemployment. But these preventive measures are not as easy to find and it is futile to hope that this generation will end unemployment whether cyclical due to business fluctuations, seasonal due to climatic and other conditions, technological due to changes in production methods, industrial due to labor disputes or personal due to differences in the temperament, education or inherent skill of individuals. And since the prevention of unemployment is an ideal to be attained only in part, and that slowly, the demand for a scheme of insurance to guard individuals against the shocks and losses of being periodically out of jobs is an inevitable development.

* * *

ON A sound insurance basis, Leroy A. Lincoln, who is vice-president of the Metropolitan Life and has made a long study of the questions feels that unemployment insurance can be properly used only in the case of persons, who are normally in employment, for protection against seasonal unemployment and, for a limited period only, from cyclical and technological unemployment. Insurance against protracted unemployment, due to continued depression, is not insurance but relief or charity as also is insurance against unemployment due to old age. These limitations of actuarial unemployment insurance are probably not well understood by the public generally, which feels that something ought to be done about this business of people losing their jobs but has no experience to guide it to what should be done.

* * *

THE field for unemployment insurance is narrow. But any state aided scheme is almost certain to spread beyond that narrow field and become state relief charity, just as it has in England. In a young and progressive country like Canada we should be able to avoid such a hazardous experiment and it can be avoided if governments provide a fiscal and taxation basis that will stimulate development and if industrial and business executives generally recognize and assume their responsibility for protecting their own workers through practical employment stabilization plans, of which a number are now being tried out, not without good results.

* * *

IMPERIAL OIL'S annual financial statement is a revelation of what one individual corporation can now mean in the national economy. Major expenditures of this company in 1930 alone were $43,632,731, and to this must be added the proportion of $26,545,160, total dividends paid, which go to Canadian shareholders. The total, including dividends, exceeds $70,000,000, and nearly $60,000,000 of it must have been spent in Canada.

Here are a few of the principal items for which money was expended by the company:

Wages	$16,008,534
Purchases in Canada	9,628,223
Taxes	2,493,214
Freight paid	15,502,760
	$43,632,731

Though its income dropped by $5,000,000, the company spent as much as ordinarily because its sales volume increased. Wages were maintained even though the price of its product dropped.

The company intimates that in

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

COPPER DOWN, STILL NORANDA REMAINS HIGH

Price Around $25 Compares With Year's Low of $14

OTHER STOCKS WEAK

Diamond Drilling Adds to Ore Reserves But Not to 1931 Earnings, Apparently

Ups and downs in the market value of shares of Noranda Mines recently have attracted wide attention, for the reason that this copper stock has shown pronounced strength in the face of electrolytic copper prices of less than 10 cents per pound. All important United States copper stocks have dropped severely.

From a low of $14 per share earlier this year, Noranda reached a high of $29.65 and, after receding to $21.20 on April 23, staged a rapid advance and is currently selling around $25.

The gold content is the ostensible explanation. Unofficial publicity indicating favorable results of diamond drilling has been a factor. Market operators may have taken advantage of the situation to assist the upward climb of this most buoyant of copper stocks.

Some of the activity in the stock is rumored to be due to pools.

Costs are Lowest

Thanks to the gold content, it is believed that Noranda's costs are lower than are the costs of any other copper producer. The Frood mine, with its sweeteners of precious metals and its operation as a nickel mine, probably is the only other operation with similarly low costs.

Noranda's ore reserves as at Dec. 31, 1930, totalled 8,175,000 tons, averaging $3.38 per ton in gold and 4.04 per cent in copper. The total ore blocked out is sufficient to feed the mill at the present operating rate for about ten years.

But buyers of shares in Noranda at present prices, if they buy to hold, are expecting the mine to live profitably for more than ten years. The size of the mill and the comprehensive plans of the company are a strong indication that the directorate and technical advisers believe that the mine will last longer than a decade. Hence the continued activity with the diamond drills; it is expedient to block out more ore. Noranda's ore reserves are not great in comparison with the ore reserves of other copper producers.

Gold Content High

It is believed that hundreds of thousands of tons of ore have been added to the ore reserves of Noranda in the present year. While there has been wide publicity of this work, there has been no estimate of the total tonnage indicated or the grade that has been found. The footage average of the drill cores is 3.5 per cent copper and $4.97 in gold per ton.

A highly desirable addition thus has been made to the indicated ore reserves of the mine. It remains to be seen, however, if the higher gold content indicated will mean an early increase in the earnings of the company.

J. Y. Murdoch, K.C., president of Noranda, said at the annual meeting about six weeks ago that Noranda still is a copper mine but that the gold content will enable the company to go through a price-war in copper without danger.

Gold production in April exceeded that of December, which at about $400,000 had been a record month in this particular. At that time, Mr. Murdoch said that the gold recovery paid all the mining and milling costs, so that the copper production represented profit. This statement indicates that costs have been reduced, as the costs for 1930 averaged $525,000 per month.

Might Earn $1.85

Noranda at present is restricting

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Teck-Hughes Getting Some Very Rich Ore

From Our Own Correspondent

KIRKLAND LAKE.—One section of the Teck-Hughes vein is carrying around $300 to the ton, at the 3,600-ft. level. While the section referred to is only eight inches in width, it represents a particularly important sweetener for the remainder of the vein. The width being mined on the deposit is about 18 feet. Drifting is being carried eastward on this toward the Lake Shore boundary. Values are not consistently high throughout the vein, having a tendency to vanish in some sections.

Meantime, a crosscut has been driven in a half-circle from the present foot of the south shaft. The crosscut was started toward the west but was gradually turned toward the north and east until it reached a point about 100 feet north of the shaft. It is from this point that the big shaft is to be continued downward toward the 7,000-ft. horizon.

Everything is being placed in readiness for the commencement of the sinking below the 3,600-ft. level and the work will actually be under way within the next two weeks or so. It is understood that the shaft will be continued to the 6,700 ft. objective without a stop.

The shaft will consist of four compartments, and it is expected that it can be driven downward at the rate of about 200 feet per month. In other words, provided the shaft is driven directly to the 6,700-ft. horizon, it will be completed by the latter part of 1932. About 13 men and nine machines, per shift, will be employed in the work of sinking.

Grain Trade Sending Darby to Conference

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — A. E. Darby is to attend the international conference at London of wheat exporting countries as the representative of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, of which he is secretary. The exchange was requested by the Dominion Government to send a representative to act in an advisory capacity to the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Darby was selected.

On his way to London Mr. Darby is attending the meeting at Washington of the International Chambers of Commerce, and is a member of the committee on futures trading of that body.

ANNUITY ACT CHANGE DUE THIS SESSION

Bennett to Adopt Revisions to Remove Present Unfairness

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — Amendments to the Federal Annuities Act, bringing it in line with the policy advocated in recent weeks by The Financial Post, will be introduced in Parliament this session.

In effect, these amendments will withdraw the annuities branch out of the larger field now served by insurance companies, and restrict it to the class of annuities for which it was, originally, created. The amendments will turn the branch into a department of government which will serve the poorer classes; those who are not in the market for large annuities. In all probability the total amount of any one annuity will be reduced from $5,000 to $1,200, even $1,000. As originally enacted this was the maximum annuity allowed under the act.

Drayton Boosted Amount

Shortly after the war, Sir Henry Drayton, then minister of finance, amended the act to increase the maximum of any one pension to $5,000. His plan was to increase the inflow of money to the treasury, and in this way to ease the problem of post war financing.

The annuity system is carried on in this way. The monies received from prospective annuitants is not segregated and invested for that purpose, but are pooled in the general funds of the state.

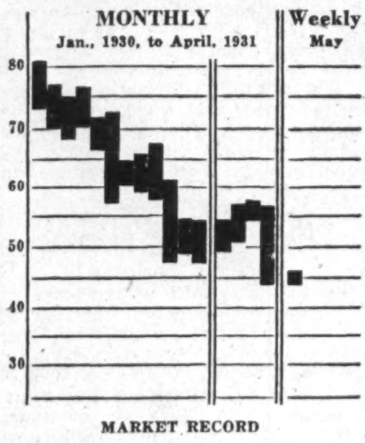
Curiously, the change in the statute made little difference to the work of the branch. For ten years, efforts to sell larger annuities have met with little success. In the last two years, however, an aggressive sales policy has been adopted; branches have been opened in various cities. The result has been a stepping up in business with wealthier buyers entering the field.

Mr. Bennett's changes will shut off the larger field and restore the business to its original proportions.

He may, indeed, go further. Speeches delivered on the annuities system in recent years by the prime minister, indicate clearly that he has always held the view that the branch could be enlarged to handle pensions. He favors a policy of a contributory pension system, with the state contributing about 20 per cent of the cost, and the employer and the employed each making a contribution. This scheme, also, would apply only to the working classes, but would fill a much needed place in the national life. In fact, if Mr. Bennett had been in charge of Federal finances, the Old Age Pension Act would never have gone through in the form that it did, but would have been a contributory system.

Stock Market

20 INDUSTRIAL STOCKS



MARKET RECORD

Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of May 5	46.4	43.4
Week of April 28	48.5	43.2
Month of May, 1930	74.5	66.4
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of May 5	243	241
Week of April 28	245	241
Month of May, 1930	264	258
10 Public Utilities		
Week of May 5	78	75
Week of April 28	80	77
Month of May, 1930	101	94

WHEAT SALE MORE VITAL THAN PRICES

Grain Board Would Impede Selling Agencies in Canada, Abroad

WHY BOARD SOUGHT

Different Reasons Assigned by Varying Interests But All Ignore Importance of Sales

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—The Dominion Government is now being asked to set up a wheat board for the marketing of Canada's crop. The demand has come from several different sources, but it does not on that account represent a consensus of opinion, for it is being sought for a variety of reasons that have no relation to each other.

Proponents of compulsory pooling for example, noting the probable defeat of their project because of hostility of farmers and on account of the unconstitutionality of the Saskatchewan plan, demanded that the Dominion Government should take control of wheat marketing until wheat growers in all three western provinces might be ready for compulsion, at which time the growers might take over from the Government.

Manitoba Would Peg Price

The Manitoba legislature passed a resolution in favor of a Dominion Wheat Board as a means of giving the farmers a fixed minimum price on wheat, regardless of the fact that such a price might be higher than that obtainable by actual sale. Premier Bennett has pronounced so emphatically against "price pegging" that the fallacies inherent in such a plan no longer need discussion.

Premier Bracken now has a new reason for a wheat board. It is that farmers, behind its temporary protection, presumably for a year, may reorganize the wheat pool elevator systems into something new—selling grain for farmers on a pool basis or a non-pool basis as desired. In effect, that is, the open market for wheat would be abolished for a year so pool elevators (in Manitoba at least pledged to the Government for more than they are worth) may be in a better position to take advantage of the open market later on. Such a development is the exact and absolute opposite to that looked for by compulsory pool advocates from the very same action by the Dominion Government.

Would Prevent "Dumping"

Another reason put forward by Premier Bracken is of a different nature. It is that the initial price which the pools can possibly pay under present conditions on the coming crop will be so small that farmers' grain will be rushed for immediate sale, presumably either because of the failure of the pools to function or because pool contracts will be ignored. The price of wheat will therefore go down, thus repeating the old "dumping" argument the error of which has been exposed frequently during recent years.

Still a further argument is advanced by those who see in the forthcoming wheat conference at London a means for bringing about higher wheat prices through world-wide "orderly marketing." The idea is that if Canada is to agree, along with other countries, upon a programme of restricting sales there must be a government body to do the restricting, and at the same time to pay farmers for the wheat which is withheld from sale.

Essential Feature Ignored

All these arguments ignore the essential feature of the wheat problem so far as Canada is concerned. It is to sell wheat, to sell all that can be sold. The sale of wheat is far more important than the price of wheat, far more important than the affairs of wheat pools or of other branches of the grain trade. Will the creation of a government wheat board lead to the sale of Canadian wheat in greater volume?

No one has suggested that it will, no one has suggested how such a board could make up for the disruption in the ordinary channels of trade which would be the inevitable concomitant of its creation. If our customers were clamoring at our doors, eager to carry away wheat as rapidly as produced, it might make little difference what form of selling machinery we set up. When the reverse is the case, when we need the efficient functioning of every bit of marketing organization throughout the world that knows how to sell Canadian wheat, it would be folly to make a change without reasonable assurance of something better.

To set up a wheat board in the hope of controlling prices would be, after the experience of the past, nothing less than absurd. Efforts at price control have been made and have failed. By this time the lesson should have been sufficiently learned.

Marketing Must Go On

Nor is it sound to interfere with the marketing channels for Canadian wheat simply in order to facilitate reorganization of the wheat pools. Since last July The Financial Post has been steadily pointing out the necessity for such reorganization, and although such reorganization has been fought against and delayed, it is now seen to be inevitable. But we cannot shut up shop while it is being done. The business of selling Canada's wheat must go on, and must go on with all possible efficiency, through every possible channel. The wheat pools must be adjusted to the facts of trade as they exist, for the facts of trade can not be adjusted to the pools.

As for the idea that we should set up a government body in order that we might restrict sales of Canadian wheat abroad and thereby encourage other countries to do the same, so that the price might be enhanced, it is so far divorced from the realities of the situation, and the actual needs of this country, that it should not require serious consideration.

First Quarter Sales of Moirs Record Gains

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sales of Moirs Ltd. in the first quarter of the current year have shown a gain over those of the same period a year ago. The increase is credited to an intensive advertising campaign carried out by the company in the past few months.

Gross sales in 1930 were the highest in the company's history, totalling $3,187,828. Earnings also touched a new high mark at $296,567 an increase of $26,000 over those of the preceding year. After all deductions there remained a sum equal to $5.17 a share on the 15,246 shares of no par common stock. No dividends have yet been paid on these shares, though earnings in the past 5 years have averaged around $4 a share.

Investment interest in Moirs is largely confined to its bond issue which comprises $1,553,000 of 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds. This includes an issue of $288,000 offered in March this year.

Moirs Ltd., which manufactures chocolates, confectionery, bread, cake and biscuits has added considerably to its property in recent years and has a comprehensive expansion programme under way at the present time.

CAN. VICKERS STRENGTHEN STATUS IN '30

Earnings More Than Cover All Charges Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Financial statement of Canadian Vickers Ltd. will make its appearance shortly, and will show that during the twelve months ended February 28, 1931, the company was able to earn its bond interest, depreciation charges and preferred dividends.

This is one of the best showings made by an industrial concern in Canada during the past year, especially when it is considered that during the preceding year Canadian Vickers reported a deficit of $200,040 after providing for bond interest, depreciation and other reserves, but before allowing for preferred dividends.

Handled Less Business

The improvement is even more marked by a realization of the fact that the volume of business handled during the past fiscal year amounted to about $4,500,000, or $1,500,000 less than in 1928-29.

Despite the drop in business volume, the management was able, through various economies and more efficient services, to report a net operating income of about $550,000, or $250,000 more than in the previous year.

Cut Down Deficit

After taking care of bond interest and depreciation charges (the latter of $200,000) the balance was applied to reducing the profit and loss account deficit from $343,885 to approximately $145,000.

Had the company paid up in full the dividends on the preferred stock, surplus available for the common stock in the fiscal year 1931 would have amounted to approximately 80 cents a share.

Clear Up Bank Loans

The improvement in the company's financial position is even more apparent, as the balance sheet will show upon publication. The February 28, 1930, statement, for example, showed the company to have outstanding bank and special loans totalling $964,341. Both of these loans have since been repaid.

Strengthen Working Capital

The working capital position has also undergone definite improvement. At the end of the 1929 fiscal year, the company had a net working capital of $1,118,870, representing the difference between current assets of $2,598,126 and current liabilities of $1,479,256.

The forthcoming report will show current liabilities cut down to about $300,000 and current assets of $1,500,000, leaving a net working capital of $1,200,000, making a ratio of roughly 5 to 1, compared to 1.76 to 1 at the end of the preceding year.

Retire $72,000 Bonds

Another improvement in the financial position is the retirement of a substantial block of bonds. The bonded indebtedness of the company at the end of February, 1929 was $2,750,000. During the past year around $72,000 of bonds were retired.

Inventories have also been kept down to a relatively low level. Appraisals have been taken on a conservative basis.

Various improvements have been made to properties during the last twelve months, but the amount set opposite fixed assets has not shown any material change.

Business on Hand

At the close of the past fiscal year, Canadian Vickers had approximately $1,000,000 worth of business on its books. Though this is less than that reported at the end of February, 1929, the position of the company is stronger.

There is a satisfactory volume of business on hand in the industrial and structural steel departments. The marine also has a fair amount of business and expectations are that more contracts will be forthcoming with the earlier opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence. The aeroplane division has been inactive of late, with prospects for additional business indefinite.

SHAWINIGAN POWER SALES HOLD UP WELL

Returns for First Four Months Make Good Showing

CHEMICAL END ACTIVE

April Shipments Ahead of Last Year—Prospects Good New Plant Work Proceeds

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Power sales of Shawinigan Water & Power Co. from the beginning of the year up to date compare very satisfactorily with those reported in the corresponding period a year ago.

Contrary to the general experience in other lines of activity, Shawinigan has found that, taken in the aggregate, demand for electrical energy has been well maintained. On top of that, new services requested have helped to increase the load, the general result being the maintenance of a high load factor.

Paper Mill Contracts

The situation in the newsprint industry has given rise to the general story that Shawinigan power sales have been affected through the lower activity in the paper mills, but such has not been the case.

All the pulp and paper companies in the Shawinigan area receive their power requirements on long and favorable contracts. These agreements were, in many instances, drawn up a number of years ago when prices were more favorable than at present, and constitute an important asset to the pulp and paper manufacturer.

Pay for Deliveries

The power specified in these agreements is being delivered. Whether all the energy is being used in manufacturing operations has no particular bearing on the picture, as it affects Shawinigan, inasmuch as the contracts call for delivery of power in specified amounts and payment therefor by the contractor.

Last year the company reported an output of 3,276,114,085 kw.h. of electrical energy, including both primary and secondary output. This compares with 2,460,531,057 and 3,067,830,706 in 1929 and 1928, respectively. On the basis of the returns for the first four months of 1931, therefore, output would be

(Continued on page 3, col. 5)

World Economists Discuss Depression Find Ideas Differ

European Experts Convinced World Must Return to Pre-War Basis

RUSSIA SIDE-TRACKED

Sixth International Chamber of Commerce Brings World's Business in Review at Washington

By FLOYD S. CHALMERS
Editor, The Financial Post

WASHINGTON.—American (and perhaps Canadian) business men still are in doubt as to reasons for the collapse of the new prosperity on this continent. They came to the sixth congress of the International Chamber of Commerce prepared to hear from British and European business men and economists, the truth about the depression and to learn the way out. What they have heard from those who crossed the sea to discuss world conditions, has surprised and, in some cases, even pained them.

The Europeans, without putting it in exactly those words, are saying that the world has to get back to a 1914 basis. They seem to regard as the essential for complete recovery throughout the world, a return to 1914 prices, wages, public debts and habits of living. Obviously, such a programme would involve scrapping the post-war standard of North American living. It tosses into the discard high wages as a factor in prosperity, installment selling as a stimulus to business, and all the other economic and social phenomena of post-war North America.

America is Obdurate

The Americans are quite unprepared to admit that, war or no war, the world has not advanced in the past seventeen years. Thus, as such a conflict that is fundamental, divides the delegates at this conference, even as the Atlantic divides them in their respective spheres on business. As a result, the Congress is likely to do more to enlighten the business world as to present economy problems than to alleviate them.

Nevertheless, a valuable interchange of opinions is being effected and the presence of so many of the keenest economic thinkers of the two worlds and the Orient, ensures that the 1931 International Chamber meeting will be historic.

War Debts Discussed

War debts are much to the fore, despite the apparently earnest endeavor of the Americans to keep the question in the background. The Americans seem to be prepared to

(Continued on page 3, col. 5)

Dominion Financing Will be Announced Beginning of Week

Wayagamack News Maintains Activity

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Operations at the mill of Wayagamack News, newsprint manufacturing subsidiary of Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Corp., in turn controlled by Canada Power and Paper Corp., are being maintained on a fairly satisfactory basis. The unit has remained in operation despite the closure of some other mills of Canada Power and Paper.

Wayagamack Pulp and Paper has felt the effects of poor conditions in the kraft market but no earnings figures have been published since the company's acquisition by Canada Power and Paper in 1929.

The position of Wayagamack Pulp and Paper bonds, which comprise $3,835,900 first mortgage sixes, is indeterminate, pending reorganization plans of the parent company.

CANADIAN CAR'S DIVIDEND SECURE SAYS PRESIDENT

W. W. Butler Anticipates Maintenance of Current Disbursements

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Reiteration of his previous statement regarding maintenance of dividends is contained in a letter sent out to shareholders of Canadian Car & Foundry Co. by W. W. Butler, president of the company. Unless some unforeseen contingency arises Mr. Butler sees no reason why the company should not be able to continue indefinitely the payment of dividends on both classes of stock, amounting to $1,165,000 annually.

Shares of Canadian Car declined in common with other stocks in recent trading and some doubt had been expressed as to the company's ability to maintain its current rate of dividends on common and preferred shares. These are made at the

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Common Stock Of Brazilian Falls to 15¾

Continued fall in Brazilian Traction Light & Power Co. common stock to as low as 15¾ reflects growing pessimism with regard to prospects for any near term recovery of the milreis as the latter can only be based on improved business and financial conditions in Brazil. The new proposal to tax coffee sold, and use the money thus received to buy and burn part of the coffee surplus, had a temporary effect in boosting coffee prices but the plan is received with mixed feelings by the financial community which regards it as a temporary measure not apt to be of enduring value to Brazil. The coffee situation guides sentiment with regard to all Brazilian securities at present, and in the case of Brazilian leads traders to fear that even stock dividends may be abandoned shortly.

Meanwhile earnings of Brazilian in milreis keep up. The earnings receivable in gold are estimated as sufficient to look after payments of bond interests abroad and necessary importations of the company. Whether or not dividends continue to be paid in stock really matters little with respect to the ultimate position of shareholders. In either case the company can turn surplus earnings to good use until the tone of business improves and the milreis is in a position to permit of further dividend payments. If the milreis were to drop still further, the position of the shareholder is not affected one way or the other whether he now gets stock dividends or not except that stock dividends provide a means whereby a shareholder can get cash on the stock market if he so desires.

National Brick to Seek Additional Protection

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Further protection to the existing duty on American made bricks will be sought, C. C. Ballantyne, president of National Brick Co. of Laprairie, told shareholders at the company's annual meeting. He added that the slow-up in business was still very much in evidence but hoped for a gradual upturn.

Earnings of National Brick Co. in the fiscal year ended February 28, 1931, were equal to $1.74 a share on the preferred stock as compared with dividend needs of $3. Preferred dividends have been discontinued.

The decrease in sales and profits were attributed to the general depression and large importations of American brick together with the large amount of old brick thrown on the market owing to railway terminal developments.

Will Issue Conversion Loan Totalling $250,000,000

CONVERT FOUR ISSUES

Bonds Will Bear Coupon of 4½%—Callable After 15 Years—Full Interest

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Official anouncement of the Dominion Government's conversion loan will be made at the beginning of next week.

The offering will consist of $250,000,000 of 25 year bonds, dated May 1, and carrying a 4½ per cent coupon.

The Act of Parliament covering this financing permits of an issue of $500,000,000, and it is understood that in the event of conversions exceeding the $250,000,000 mark, the difference will be taken care of in the present instance.

There are a number of interesting features in regard to the current loan, which make it stand out from those previously put on the market by the Dominion.

Has Callable Feature

Provisions have been made for calling the bonds after 15 years at their face value.

Conversion privileges will be extended to holders of Dominion bonds maturing between 1931 and 1934. There are four issues in this category, as follows:

1931	$ 52,000,000*
1932	73,000,000
1933	446,000,000
1934	511,000,000

*An additional $25,000,000 are payable in New York.

The total par value of these four issues is $1,107,000,000. It is hoped that the generous terms offered by the Dominion will result in the conversion of a good proportion.

Pay Interest Difference

In view of the fact that the current loan carries a coupon of 4½ per cent, compared with 5 and 5½ per cent attached to those now outstanding, special provisions have been made by the government to see that the holders do not make any sacrifice in converting their bonds.

The holder of the 1931 issue, for example, will be given a bond carrying a 4½ per cent coupon. In addition a special coupon will be attached covering interest for a 5 months period at 5 per cent per annum, payable October 1, 1931. This interest will not be taxed. There will be a second coupon for 7 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, covering the period October 1 to May 1, 1932. This interest coupon will be taxable.

Cover Tax-Free Issues

Special provisions have also been made in connection with the 1933 issue. The regular coupon of 4½ per cent will be attached, in addition to a special coupon covering the difference between the new and the present rate of interest, namely 1 per cent. This interest will not be taxable until after November 1, 1933.

The difference in interest will be allowed on the other bonds, but such interest will be subject to taxation as is the case at present.

By the special provisions in the

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Investor's Index

INDUSTRIALS, UTILITIES, ETC.

Atlantic Utilities . 9
Abitibi 9, 16
Anglin-Norcross . 2
Bell Telephone . . 4
B. C. Telephone . . 4
B. A. Oil 9
Brazilian Trac. . 1, 9
Barcelona Trac. . 4
Burns 9
B. C. Packers . . 3
Can. Pwr. & Pap. 16
Canada Dry . . . 17
Can Converters . 17
Cape Breton Elec. 4
Can. Steamship . 4, 9
Collingwood Term. 9
C. P. R. 2
Can. Bank Com. . 15
Can. Car & Found. 1
Can. Cement . . . 8
Can. Westinghouse 9
Can. Celanese . . 9
Can. Gen. Invest. . 8
Cons. Smelters . . 5
Can. Vickers . . . 1
Can. Cottons . . . 3
Co-op. Wool Grow. 8
Gen. Steel Wares 5, 9
Corporate Trust . 9
Can. Associate Cos. 9
De Forest Crosley 16
Dominion Coal . . 11
Dominion-Scottish 9
Durant 11
Dominion Bank . . 15
Famous-Players 9, 16
Gt. Lakes Paper 3, 16
Imperial Oil . . . 11
Internat'l Paper . 16
Int. Nickel 8
Int. Petroleum . . 8
Montreal Ex. . . . 2
Manuf. Life . . . 14
Montreal L.H.&P. 4
Moore Corp 9
Moirs 1
Minn. & Ont. . . . 8
Montreal Trams. . 11
National Brick . . 1
P. Lyall 13
Porto Rico Tram. . 8
Price Realty . . . 5
Reid Aircraft . . 11
Rolland Paper . . 16
Stand. Paving . . 11
St. Lawrence Corp. 16
Stimson 18
Shawinigan 1
Sin-Mac Lines . . 17
Wayagamack . . . 1
Wood. Alex. & J. . 13
Wabasso Cotton . 2
Woods Mfg. . . . 16
West Kootenay . . 4

MINES AND OILS

Abana 19
Diatomite 19
Chibougamau . . . 20
Hargal Oil 19
Hudson Bay Oil . 19
Hollinger 19
Howe Sound . . . 20
Kirkland-Hudson . 19
Mining Corp. . . . 19
Moffatt-Hall . . . 19
Mandy 19
Mercury Oils . . . 19
Noranda 1
Sherritt-Gordon . 19
Sylvanite 19
Sullivan Gold . . 19
Sudbury Basin . . 20
Siscoe 18
Telluride 19
Teck-Hughes . . . 1
Treadwell 20
Ventures 20
Wellington Oil . . 20

QUOTATIONS

Bonds 12
Grain 12
Mines 13
Stocks 12

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

Answers to Enquiries 9
Business 7
Banking 15
Editorial 6
Insurance 14
Mining 19, 20
Pulp and Paper 16
Utilities, Transportation 4

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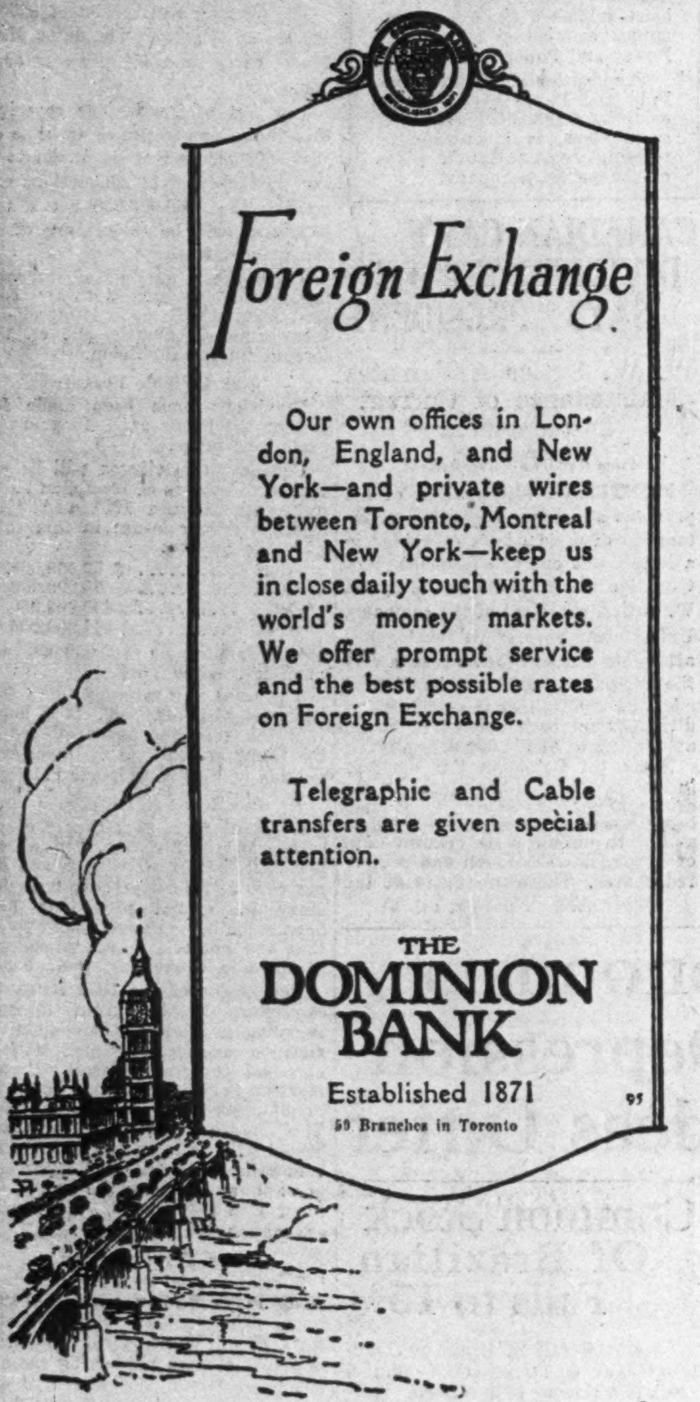

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MAY CHANGE C.P.R. POLICY ON DIVIDENDS

Continuation of Regular Payment Appears Unlikely

HAS FINE RECORD

Decline in Revenues May Necessitate Lowering Rate Until Times Improve

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Considerable speculation has been aroused following the intimation by E. W. Beatty, that at this week's meeting of the directors, the Canadian Pacific Railway would consider the dividend policy.

No official information is forthcoming as to what possible line of action will be taken by the directors. It is currently believed that, for at least the present quarter, the regular dividend will be declared and paid. There are many, however, who believe that the dividend will be cut from $2.50 a share to $2 and possibly to $1.25 a share.

There is a widespread feeling that before the current dividend rate is touched, every effort will be made to carry on without any change. The reduction of 10 per cent in salaries of all employees, however, has strengthened the opinion that the shareholders will be asked to bear their share of the burden.

Last year the company reported sufficient revenue to cover all its charges, as well as the regular dividend on the ordinary shares. This was only possible through a special appropriation from a surplus fund held by the old Allan Steamship Line, which had been undistributed for many years.

Current Revenues Low

Since the beginning of the current year revenues have continued below those reported a year ago. For the first quarter gross operating income totalled $33,974,326, or about $5,919,000 less than in the same period of 1930. Despite a cut of $4,976,562 in expenses, net operating income amounted to $2,897,875, a decline of $943,208 from that reported in the first quarter of last year.

In conversation with The Financial Post last week, Mr. Beatty stated that the company was not looking for an early improvement in gross earnings. These depend upon the volume of traffic offering and this in turn is dependent upon the general condition of business. While some industries are reporting increased activity, there is, generally speaking, no sign of any immediate upturn in traffic.

He further stated that from May onward, an improvement in net earnings was to be expected. Important cuts in passenger schedules have been and are being made, which will reduce expenditures, while numerous economies are being effected in other directions.

Smelters' Dividend Important

Another important consideration in viewing the possible action of the directors in respect to the dividend on the ordinary shares, is the situation surrounding Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada.

The Canadian Pacific controls this company—one of the largest mining and smelting organizations in the world—having 275,176 shares at the end of 1930. During the past year, Smelters paid dividends and bonuses totalling $12.50 a share. Earnings during that period were considerably under dividend needs, amounting to less than $5 a share, so that it was necessary to drawn upon reserve to meet the full payment.

Until there is a definite improvement in metal prices, Smelters revenue must continue at a low level. It is regarded as doubtful if the company will continue to make such large payments to the common shareholders. In the event of a change in policy, which will be directed by the Canadian Pacific, the cut in disbursement would have an important effect upon the amount of special income reported by the railway company.

Open The Way

A cut in dividend by the Canadian Pacific would leave the way open for Smelters to make a change in its rate. In any event, it is hardly to be expected that Smelters will continue the present distribution unless there is definite assurance of an early advance in metal prices. Even an advance of one cent a pound in the price of lead, zinc, or copper, would make an important difference to the company, but such a move upward does not appear probable at the moment.

Lower Rate Likely

With the possibility of a cut in revenue received from its investment in Smelters and with no immediate improvement in sight for a gain in operating income, it would appear probable that the directors of the Canadian Pacific will approve a lowering of the dividend rate. While such a step may not take place this quarter, it is an ever present possibility.

A consideration which may influence the decision of the directors is the remarkably good record of dividend payments established in years past. From 1911 to 1930, the company has paid a regular dividend of $10 a share, or $2.50 on the new stock. Between 1895 and 1910, dividends paid on the ordinary shares advanced steadily from $1.50 to $8 a year.

Splendid Dividend Record

Following is the complete dividend record on the ordinary shares of the company since 1885:

(Rate Per Year)

	$100 Par Shares
1885-88	$8.00
1889	4.00
1890-93	5.00
1894	2.50
1895	1.50
1896	2.00
1897-98	4.00
1899-1902	5.00
1903-05	6.00
1906	6.50
1907-09	7.00
1910	8.00
1911-30	10.00

Precedent to Follow

The directors will not allow this record to unduly influence their decision in respect to the current dividend. An almost parallel case is that of the New York Central Railroad, which recently cut its dividend rate. That company occupies much the same credit rating in the United States as the Canadian Pacific in Canada, and with this precedent to go by, it would not be surprising if the company announced a change downward in the rate of dividend on the ordinary shares.

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WABASSO PROFITS REFLECT CHANGES IN PLANT ACTIVITY

New Lines Developed Have Increased Earnings

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Operations of Wabasso Cotton Co. in the fiscal year which ends June 30 are expected to result in an improvement in earnings. Though no figures have been published during the current year, it is likely that the company will show a profit after charges as against a deficit in the past two years.

In the last fiscal years, net earnings totalled $484,559. Provisions for bond interest, depreciation and sinking fund, however, changed this into a deficit of $52,360. This compared with a deficit of $109,677 in the previous year which was further increased by disbursement of $52,500 in dividends and $17,371 in interest accrued and paid on new stock payments.

Reflect Operating Change

These figures reflect the gradual betterment which has taken place in the company's affairs in the past two years. Prior to 1928 dividends had been paid on Wabasso shares without interruption since 1919, but three years ago the company began to feel the effects of the change in the market for fine white cottons.

It has taken some time for new policies adopted by the company to show to good advantage. Production was entirely reorganized, new equipment installed and a market for new lines of merchandise had to be developed. Celanese and printed cotton goods were the new products added to the company's output.

Tariff Has Aided Company

Both these lines have found a popular demand in the past year or two and Wabasso has been able to obtain its share of the business offering. Tariff revisions have also helped the company, though the full effects of the new schedules will hardly be reflected in the statement for the year ended June 30.

Wabasso Cottons will redeem an additional $10,000 of its first mortgage bonds on June 1 which will leave $771,000 of this 6 per cent issue outstanding. There was also an issue of $600,050 of 7 per cent collateral trust bonds outstanding at the end of the last fiscal year. Subsidiary companies funded debt, as shown in the consolidated balance sheet published last year, amounted to $2,839,500.

MONT. EXHIBITION RENTALS IMPROVE

Baseball Season Opens—Officials Plan New Scheme

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The building of Montreal Exhibition Co. is now fully rented, and revenue from store rentals has been maintained at a satisfactory level.

The company will derive additional income, it is hoped, from a new source this year, namely, professional lacrosse. It is planned that games will be played at night, under lights specially constructed for this purpose.

The baseball season in Montreal opened on May 5. Officials of Montreal Exhibition Co., which operates the baseball grounds and team, are hopeful for the current season, though weather plays an important part in the company's earnings.

Last year was a poor one from an attendance standpoint, total attendance being around 207,000 due to continual rain over the weekends from August to the close of the season.

Given fair weather and a gross attendance this year of 300,000 it is pointed out that last year's deficit of $3,700 might be turned into a profit.

ANGLIN-NORCROSS SHOWS INCREASE IN YEAR'S PROFIT

Directors Decide to Set Up General Reserve of $300,000

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Profits of Anglin-Norcross Ltd. for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1931, totalled $435,088 as compared with $405,210 in the previous year. After deduction of all charges and dividend disbursements on the common and preferred shares there remained a net profit of $190,425 as opposed to $195,534.

Directors decided to establish a general reserve fund. The sum of $300,000 has been transferred to this account and a surplus of $396,252 remained as against a surplus at the end of the previous period of $505,827.

Following are details of the profit and loss figures.

	1930	1929
Gross profits	$435,088	$405,210
Less:		
Oper. expenses	130,736	154,831
Cont. reserve	49,097	......
Net earnings	$255,253	$250,379
Less:		
Income tax	29,869	19,885
Preferred divds.	21,840	21,840
Common divds.	13,120	13,120
Net profit	190,425	$195,534
Add Previous surplus	505,827	310,293
Balance	$696,252	$505,827
Less:		
Trans. to res.	300,000	
Bal. forward	$396,252	

Working Capital Higher

Working capital shows an improvement, totalling $884,102 as against $698,428. Current assets total $2,412,889 as compared with current liabilities of $1,528,787. Cash in hand totals $196,648, bonds, call loans and investments amount to $519,589 and accounts receivable are $1,612,740.

In liabilities, accounts payable are shown at $1,461,446. Depreciation reserve has been increased to $219,457, contingency reserve stands at $150,000 and the new general reserve of $300,000 makes its first appearance.

Remarks to Shareholders

In his remarks to shareholders, J. P. Anglin, president of the company, states that a fair volume of work has been carried forward into the current year including the new Bank of Montreal in Ottawa; the Park Avenue station for the C. P. R. in Montreal; the Campbell Soup Co.'s factory, Monetary Times Building and the Botany Building, Toronto, and the Civic Hospital, Saint John. The head offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Canada Life Assurance Co. have been completed.

Regarding new business, the president thought the volume of contemplated general construction work indicated that those in control of large enterprises realized the advantage of building while costs were down.

MILLING PLANTS OPERATING RATIO SAME AS IN 1930

Wheat Flour Output Off; Other Products Show Good Gains

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Flour milling operations in Canada during the first two months of this year were on much the same basis as for the corresponding period of 1930. During February last the mills operated at 37.3 per cent of capacity, compared with 37.7 per cent in the same month last year.

According to returns compiled by the Dominion Bureau of statistics, production of wheat flour in February this year was 1,035,383 barrels, as against 1,051,114 barrels for that month a year ago. The January 1931 returns show an output of 1,086,272 barrels, down from 1,168,004 barrels in January, 1930.

Other Products Gain

It is in the production of other mill products, that the milling industry has shown marked improvement this year. For the first two months of this year, oatmeal manufactured by Canadian mills amounted to 3,910,343 pounds. This compares with 1,927,702 pounds in the corresponding period last year. Rolled oats produced in January and February of 1931 amounted to 21,304,601 pounds, compared to an output for the same month of 1930 of 15,653,166 pounds, a gain of approximately 25 per cent.

Corn flour and meal produced in Canadian plants during the first two months of the current year totalled 3,050,010 pounds. This compares with 2,790,536 pounds in January and February of last year.

The export market for wheat flour is still on the soft side; the complete returns for January and February this year show aggregate shipments of 807,029 barrels, a decrease from the corresponding period of 1930, when 983,475 barrels were exported from the Dominion.

Canadian National Railway Earnings Off in First Quarter

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Gross revenue of the Canadian National Railways for March, 1931, were $13,030,052, a decrease of $3,694,135 compared with the revenues of the same month a year ago. Operating expenses total $14,249,112, showing a decrease of $2,018,324 as against March last year, leaving net revenue for March of $780,139, a decrease of $1,675,810 from the same month last year.

Gross revenue for the first quarter of 1931, totalled $42,200,990, a decrease of $10,980,743, while operating expenses for the period were $42,102,528 a reduction of $6,429,986 from the figures of 1930. Net revenue for the first three months of 1931 was $96,461, a decrease of $4,550,756 from the figures of the corresponding period of 1930.

Ontario Marketing Board Directors Are Announced

W. B. Somerset has been named chairman of the newly formed Ontario Provincial Marketing Board which has been formed to aid Ontario farmers. The other members of the board, who will serve without remuneration, include H. B. Clemes, manager of the United Farmers' Co-operative; and J. B. Fairbairn, deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario. John A. Carroll, director of the crops, markets and co-operative branch is secretary of the board.

The board will put representatives in Winnipeg, Montreal and the Maritimes to work with shippers. The board will study many problems pertaining to Ontario agriculture and the marketing of farm produce.

CANADIAN CAR'S DIVIDEND SECURE SAYS PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 1)

rate of $1.75 a share on both classes of stock.

Stock Slightly Stronger

The stock responded slightly marketwise to president Butler's statement and the common moved up around 2 points to current levels of about 15. The preferred is traded in the region of 22. It has a par value of $25.

Mr. Butler's statement follows:

"The present stock market hysteria no doubt causes anxiety in the minds of some of our shareholders who perhaps do not realize or appreciate the fact that the prevailing market prices do not reflect the true value of your company's shares.

"It is unfortunate that at a time of such market uncertainty, rumors should be circulated in the street to the effect that our dividends are in jeopardy, thus causing many shareholders to sacrifice their holdings. I desire to assure our shareholders that there is no foundation whatever for such rumors.

"After twenty-one years of continuous operations the company is in a stronger financial position today than it has ever been. Current assets exceed current liabilities by nearly seven million dollars, a large proportion of which is in cash and investments.

"While in the present year we will not have as large a volume of business as we had in the two preceding years, we have already booked a substantial amount of orders. In addition the company still has five months of its fiscal year ahead of it, and on this account I feel that the results of the full year's operations will be satisfactory to the shareholders.

"I have no hesitancy in reiterating the statement I made at our 21st Annual Shareholders' Meeting last December, when I said:—I see no reason why the company should not be able to continue indefinitely the payment of dividends on both classes of stock, amounting to $1,165,000 annually, unless some unforeseen contingency should arise."

DOMINION FINANCING WILL BE ANNOUNCED BEGINNING OF WEEK

(Continued from page 1)

case of the 1931 issue, all the bonds will be placed on a May 1 maturity date.

All Maturities Equal

Another important feature of the conversion is that the maturity of the conversion bond will date from the maturity of the present issue held. A holder of the 1933 issue, for example, will be given a bond maturing 25 years from that date, whereas the holder of a 1931 issue will have a bond payable in 1956.

Expect Ready Conversion

It is confidently anticipated that holders of Dominion loans maturing in the next three and a half years will take full advantage of the offering. The terms are regarded as particularly advantageous in view of the declining trend in bond interest rates. In addition to which, there is no loss in interest payments, while, on the other hand, the holder is given a long term bond carrying a coupon rate which compares more than favorably with recent government offerings.

The offering will be made through an exceptionally strong Canadian syndicate. All the banks and investment bankers across the country will participate. It is expected that the immediate goal of $250,000,000 will be topped within a comparatively short time; a development which will go a long way toward enhancing Canada's credit.

COPPER DOWN, STILL NORANDA REMAINS HIGH

(Continued from page 1)

production in accordance with an agreement with the principal copper producers so that the production for the present year probably will be in the neighborhood of 60,000,000 pounds. If the average monthly gold production is $400,000, there is an indicated current production ratio of one pound of copper to 8 cents in gold, as compared with approximately 3½ cents in gold per pound of copper in 1930.

Even if 1931 costs are no lower than those of 1930, it is adduced from the information available that production for this year will total $10,800,000—assuming that copper does not drop below its present level of ten-cents-per-pound minus.

This would result in a profit from operations of $4,000,000. Non-operating revenues last year amounted to $451,291. On the same basis, the year's results would be $4,451,291 available for dividends. This would be equivalent to approximately $1.85 per share on the 2,239,772 shares outstanding, compared with $1.75 per share for 1930.

Some Uncertain Factors

There are uncertain factors in the situation, however, which buyers of the stock as a mining investment should not overlook. It cannot be forecast what will be the ratio of gold to copper in the ore actually taken out of the ground and put through the mill; and the rate of copper production and the price in the world-market are uncertainties to be considered.

While prices for copper are at the lowest points in many years, there is no assurance the bottom has been reached. A price war continued for long would have an adverse influence on Noranda as well as on other copper stocks.

Despite all this, however, Noranda is not without attractions. An upward trend in copper prices would be of great benefit to this company, with its low production costs.

The geological formation at Noranda is such that a change may be experienced at depth. There are those who think that eventually the gold may be more important than the copper.

NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 1)

the future it will utilize more of its own crude supplies. In 1930 18 per cent of its production came from its own wells. These wells are situated in Canada, Peru and Colombia. It is also expanding its capital assets, indicating its faith in continued development of Canada as time goes on.

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PACT SOUGHT TO AID BONDS GREAT LAKES

National Trust Co. Asks Backus Interests to Allocate Newsprint Orders

AGREE IN PRINCIPLE

Will Divide Orders With Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.—Merger Proposals Not Affected

Conferences between receivers of the Minnesota & Ontario Power Co. and National Trust Co., Toronto, trustees for the $10,000,000 bonds of the Great Lakes Paper Co. in default since May 1, are proceeding with the object of ascertaining what allocation of newsprint tonnage between Minnesota & Ontario Power Co. and the Great Lakes Paper Co. mills would be sufficient to permit payment of interest on the $10,000,000 bonds of the latter company.

Agreement in principle that some of this tonnage should go to Great Lakes Paper Co. had already been arrived at, and since March the two newsprint machines have been operating five days a week. What is desired in the present conferences is a definite arrangement for the future and one based on an approximate idea of what operations would be necessary to protect bondholders. The technical questions involved may take some days to straighten out.

Has Troubles in United States

Those in conference with the National Trust Co. are E. W. Decker, E. W. Backus and Charles R. Fowler, all of Minneapolis, co-receivers of Minnesota & Ontario Power Co., and F. B. Faegre, their attorney. Mr. Decker is president of the North Western National Bank of Minneapolis, and an associate with Mr. Backus in several of the large pulp, paper and power enterprises initiated by the latter.

Minnesota & Ontario Power Co. itself went into voluntary receivership on February 28, 1931, due to the fact that the company was said to be unable to secure funds to redeem its 6 per cent 5-year gold notes due March 2, 1931. The receivers were granted permission to raise $635,000 by issuance of 6 per cent receivers' certificates payable in six months to the International Lumber Co., for working capital to pay wages and other operating expenses.

A bondholders protective committee was formed to consider best means to protect interests of $25,000,000 of first mortgage bonds outstanding in addition to the $3,500,000 gold notes already referred to. Interest charges were covered in 1930 operations, it is stated, but the company has been faced with a number of lawsuits in 1931 some of which have been settled out of court.

Reasonable Arrangement Expected

The Backus-Brooks Co., parent company for both Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co. and Great Lakes Paper Co., has this situation on its hands in the United States as well as the Canadian situation to face. It is stated, however, that negotiations are harmonious, and that a reasonable arrangement is hoped for.

The public investment interest in Great Lakes Paper Co. is in the $10,000,000 bonds, as Backus-Brooks Co. owns more than 85 per cent of the stock. There is no corporate connection between Great Lakes Paper Co. and Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.

Earnings of Great Lakes Paper Co. are said to have exceeded bond interest in 1930 but accounts receivable in current assets are understood to have become frozen through the receivership of Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co. Prior to the erection of a newsprint mill Great Lakes Paper Co. operated a groundwood pulp mill at Fort William of sufficient capacity to supply more than the 100,000 tons capacity of the newsprint mill. The company also operates a sulphite mill. It owns wharves and railway shipping facilities to facilitate shipments to cities of the Middle West. Operations are understood to be economical as the company owns two of the most modern and largest newsprint machines, and timber limits are close to the mills. Half of the $10,000,000 bond issue is held in Canada.

Province is Interested

Hon. William Finlayson, Ontario minister of lands and forests, is also taking an active interest in present negotiations as he is interested both in the amount of employment which such allocation of orders would give in Ontario and in the utilization of timber limits.

The present negotiations have come about entirely because of the default on Great Lakes Paper bonds and do not touch in any degree the prospects for merger with International Paper Co. Montreal advices indicate that this is a near possibility. Ontario government officials are interested in projects for merger on a more extended scale than this mooted amalgamation in order to see that the pulp and paper industry is placed on a stronger financial basis that will ensure continued operation on a profitable basis, but it is intimated that this may well be a commencement.

National Trust officials state that they are not interested in merger negotiations, but only in seeing that bondholders are protected. Whatever arrangement is made, however, would in all probability be respected by any new interests created by amalgamation.

Interest is Not Paid On M. & O. Series C. B'ds

Interest due May 1 on the 6 per cent first mortgage bonds, series C, of Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co. has not been paid and interest is now in arrears on all the first mortgage bonds. The company failed to pay interest on the series A and series B bonds which was due on April 1.

While the company is reported to have more than covered its consolidated interest charges during 1930, it passed into voluntary receivership on February 28, 1931, owing to inability to redeem $3,500,000 of 6 per cent gold notes due on March 1. As previously reported in The Financial Post, the interests of the first mortgage bondholders, of all three series, is being watched by a bondholders committee.

B. C. PACKERS' OPERATING LOSS HEAVY IN YEAR

Falling Salmon Prices Took $2,000,000 Off Value of Record Production

BANK LOANS $3,042,000

Concentrating Operations at Most Economically Operated Plants — Large Savings Anticipated

With production the greatest in its history, British Columbia Packers yet suffered an operating loss of $897,377 because lower prices resulting from Russian and Japanese competition reduced inventory values by more than $2,000,000, with market prices for salmon at a lower point than at any time in the last 15 years. The total loss was $1,266,038 when one includes maintenance and renewal expenditures of $315,803, interest of $27,858 on funded debt, and $25,000 provided for provincial income taxes. A further amount of $208,850 for preferred dividends during the year, added to the year's loss on operations, reduced the accumulated surplus of $715,259 to a deficit of $759,629. Aside from the cash expenditures for repairing and maintaining plants the company set aside nothing for depreciation.

Consolidated Income and Surplus Account

	Year ended Feb. 28 1931 $	Year ended Feb. 28 1930 $	Jan. 1, 1928 to Feb. 28 1929 $
Net earnings ...	‡897,377	634,276	1,285,999
Less:			
Main. & renew.	315,803	338,922	*329,953
Int. on fund. debt	27,858	29,854	38,902
Prov. for taxes	25,000	35,000	†110,000
Net profit	‡1,266,038	230,500	807,144
Less appropriations:			
Div. on B. C. Packers pf.	207,669	205,422	......
Less:			
Two months exp. addit. incurr. through change of fiscal yr.	......	......	116,962
Gosse Pk. div.	1,181	......	......
Surplus	§1,474,886	25,078	690,182
Add:			
Prev. surplus	715,259	690,181	......
Bal. forw.	§759,629	715,259	690,182

*Includes depreciation.
†Includes pack taxes.
‡Loss.
§Deficit.

Stanley Burke, president, states that total production amounted to 1,059,408 cases of all grades of salmon. Due to this volume and the care exercised by the operating department, the cost of the pack was below estimates and the management looked forward to a profitable season. The lower market prices resulting from Japanese and Russian competition had, instead, caused heavy losses.

Current assets of $4,430,423 were 1.03 times current liabilities of $4,318,093 as compared with February 27, 1930, when current assets of $3,144,364 were 1.96 times current liabilities of $1,602,129.

Working Capital Position

	Feb. 28, 1931	Feb. 27, 1930	Feb. 28, 1929
Cur. assets .	$4,430,423	$3,144,364	$2,939,220
Cur. liabs. .	4,318,093	1,602,129	2,117,557
Work cap. .	$ 112,330	$1,542,235	$ 821,663
Rtio	103—1	1.96—1	1.39—1

Fish Inventories Double

Fish inventories at $3,617,207 are nearly twice as high as the $1,893,023 shown a year earlier and this is after deducting $200,000 as provision for realization expenses on present inventories. Salmon inventories, Mr. Burke states, are carried at cost or sale prices, whichever are lower. The statement that inventory values had been reduced by more than $2,000,000 because of competition, indicates that at values of early 1930 the working capital position would have been much stronger.

The $200,000 realization reserve will help the company dispose of these large inventories, especially as the 1931 pack throughout the world will be small. Store merchandise, labels and supplies dropped during the year from $557,954 to $378,774, and repair replacement parts and supplies from $116,226 to $90,739.

Because of the difficulty in selling enormous inventories piled up during the year at the usual prices, bank loans advanced from $1,235,000 to $3,042,000, and accounts payable from $210,606 to $830,735 for the American Can Co. alone as well as $372,593 owing to other creditors, but reserve for income taxes and pack taxes was down from $156,523 to $72,765. Income tax accounted for $22,765 of the latter item.

Cost of properties, less $2,221,263 for depreciation, is shown at $7,036,795 as compared with $7,142,716 a year earlier.

New Directors Appointed

Funded debt showed some reduction as a result of operation of sinking fund provisions. Wallace Fisheries 6 per cent first mortgage debentures declining from a total of $447,200 to $409,900.

A reserve for contingencies of $29,968 was set up. In addition there were contingent liabilities for bills under discount of $228,654. Dividends on preferred stock accrue from Oct. 1, 1930.

The president states that a great deal of attention is being given to reducing expenses and present plans provide for concentrating operations at the most economically operated plants in each fishing area. It is hoped to make substantial savings in this way.

New directors are: George Kidd, H. R. MacMillan, J. P. D. Malkin, of Vancouver; and A. H. Williamson, of Winnipeg.

Dividends; Plant Extensions, Depend on Business Trend

Earnings of Steel Co. of Canada in 1930 were made chiefly during the first half of the year and since that period tonnage, prices and profits have suffered declines, according to Ross H. McMaster, president of the company, in a statement made at the annual meeting last week.

No further announcement as to dividends was made except that uncertainty of the duration of existing business conditions made it desirable to conserve the resources of the company. Plans regarding future plant extensions are dependent upon business conditions and the adequacy and stability of tariff protection. The directors of the company were all re-elected.

Wabana Mines Operated for Eight Days in April

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Dominion Steel & Coal Corp operated its mines on Bell Island for eight days in April. Work was started on April 16, and continued for six days. The first and last days of April constituted the other two days' employment.

It is noted, however, that an extra week was worked in March.

Chamber Gives Future Trading Its Approval

By Staff Editor

WASHINGTON.—As Canada was awaiting the release of the Stamp Report, the International Chamber of Commerce went on record as recognizing the utility and in fact, the necessity of well organized future markets in commodities; and as recognizing, also, the valuable and essential functions of the spectacular in futures' trading.

An exhaustive survey was presented to the congress of futures' trading, throughout the world. The resolution passed recognized the fundamental service of futures' markets, in the organized distribution of certain agricultural and industrial products in correlating world demand, and supply, in making a world price and making it uniform; in providing machinery for continuous trading; in providing insurance against undue fluctuations, etc.

On the other hand, it depreciated Governmental plans in futures' trading, suggesting that this be unnecessary by wisely conserved self-regulation, on the part of commodity exchanges.

During the discussion on futures' trading, A. E. Darby, secretary of the Winnipeg Stock Exchange, told of the work of the Stamp Commission, in Canada, and he lent the hearty support of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to the resolution.

SENIOR DIVIDEND OF CAN. COTTONS SEEMS SECURE

President Hopeful Unless Conditions Take Sharp Reverse

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Plants of Canadian Cottons are operating at 70 per cent of capacity, a gain of 15 per cent over this time last year and A. O. Dawson, president of the company, stated at the annual meeting of shareholders that directors are very hopeful of maintaining preferred dividends, unless general conditions take a decided turn for the worse.

The president pointed out that the company's plants are in good physical condition and this, together with a sound financial position should enable Canadian Cottons to take full advantage of any recovery in business.

Earnings of the company have not been sufficient to cover preferred dividends for the past two fiscal years. In 1929-1930 period, profits were equal to $1.98 a share on the six per cent preferred, while a slight improvement last year was noted with profits equal to $2.87 a share. Preferred dividends, however, have been maintained to date, the deficiency being made up from the company's substantial surplus.

At the end of March, 1931, surplus totalled $2,114,480, despite the fact that $635,466 has been extracted from surplus account in the past three years.

Reviewing current conditions, president Dawson stated that the textile industry had been no exception in the general depression. Experience of the past few months showed the falsity of earlier predictions of recovery in business but directors were still hopeful of an improvement. It was pointed out that stocks all over the world were low and with the return of better times there might ensue a demand that would tax the capacity of Canadian Cottons.

In connection with the tariff changes of the past year, a shareholder was informed that while the company was aided by some considerable measure this had been offset by the depressed nature of general conditions and the helpful effects of the new tariff were less apparent than they would have been in normal times.

The following board was re-elected:

Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O.; Hon. F. L. Beique, K.C.; W. A. Black, George Caverhill, A. O. Dawson, LL.D.; A. A. Morrice, and W. J. Morrice.

At a meeting of the board, following the general meeting; the following officers were elected without change: A. O. Dawson, LL.D., president and managing director; Hon. F. L. Beique, vice-president; R. G. Tolmie, general manager; Hugh M. Watson, secretary, and K. L. Hamilton, treasurer.

Metal Prices

New York—May 5.
Copper: Electrolytic spot, 9½c. lb.
London—May 5 (Long Ton).
Copper: Electrolytic spot, £43; Future, £44; Standard spot, £40 2s. 6d.; Future, £40 15s.
Tin: Spot, £104 17s.; Future, £106 5s.
Lead: Spot, £11 12s. 6d.; Future, £11 17s. 6d.
Zinc: Spot, £10 12s 6d.; Future, £11 2s. 6d.
Silver: 13 3/16d. per ounce.

SHAWINIGAN POWER SALES HOLD UP WELL

(Continued from page 1)

running on an annual basis of 3,250,000,000 kw.h. or better.

Shawinigan has always adopted a progressive attitude in respect to maintaining its power supply at a point where it can readily take care of the growing demands of its customers. At the end of last year, the company had installed or under contract 828,625 h.p.

An additional 30,000 h.p. unit is now in the final stages of installation at La Gabelle, and will be brought into service shortly. On top of that the company will benefit from the new storage dam at Toro Rapids on the Mattawin River, which was completed last October. Full benefits of this storage dam will accrue this fall, particularly from the operations of the new units at Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mère and La Gabelle.

In addition to the foregoing, Shawinigan is making steady progress on the first of the developments on the Upper St. Maurice River at Rapide Blanc. This unit is designed for and will have installed generating capacity equivalent to 167,000 h.p. Considerable of the preliminary work has already been done. The schedule of operations is so arranged that the company expects to have a market for the greater part of the output of the Rapide Blanc unit by the time it is brought into operation, along toward the end of 1932 or early in 1933.

Power as Required

The belief still exists in some quarters that Shawinigan is obligated to carry out developments on the Upper St. Maurice River over the next ten years involving an outlay in the neighborhood of $100,000,000. This is contrary to facts. The power developments on that reach of the St. Maurice will be undertaken as the power made available is absorbed. Thus the company is assured of adequate power resources in reserve for many years to come, without being under the necessity of making large capital outlays on plants with no immediate market for the power in sight.

Chemical Division Busier

Aside from its power operations, Shawinigan has a substantial stake in the chemical industry, through its wholly-owned subsidiary—Shawinigan Chemicals. Though operations of this division were affected last year through the drop in manufacturing operations in industries using its products, such as acetic acid and allied items, conditions of late have been encouraging.

During the past month shipments by Shawinigan Chemicals were larger than for the same month a year ago.

Current Revenue Favorable

Though no details are available as to revenue during the current year, it is understood that income has been on a satisfactory basis. Last year Shawinigan reported a gross income of $14,954,074, up from $13,475,862 in the preceding year. After taking care of all prior charges, including setting aside the usual depreciation and other reserves, the balance was equivalent to $2.65 a share on the common stock, or 31 cents a share more than in the preceding year.

Through one cause and another, the market trend of Shawinigan stock has not been altogether favorable in recent weeks, the stock selling as low as 43, where it returns a yield of nearly 6 per cent on the current dividend of $2.50 a share. The depreciated value has been due to general market conditions, and in a lesser degree to the belief that power sales and earnings might be affected by the adverse newsprint situation.

WORLD ECONOMISTS DISCUSS DEPRESSION, FIND IDEAS DIFFER

(Continued from page 1)

take all the criticism that they feel is coming to them on their tariff policy, but the war debts' problem is far from being solved, and the early hopes that the conference would make a resounding expression of opinion on war debts adjustment, that would give leadership to governments in the discussion of the problem, just as the declarations of the Rome Congress, led to the revision of the Dawes Plan, by Mr. Young's committee, seem in the mid-stage proceedings, to be fading away.

Russia, also, is another bugbear of this Congress and a determined effort to prevent the name of that country being mentioned may prevent the Soviet economic plan coming in for real discussion. In fact, an address by Col. Hugh L. Cooper, American engineer, in Russia, pleading for trade with the Soviet, has yet to be heard. It was released to the newspapers, and published in some of them, but just when the Colonel was about to speak, some one discovered that everybody was due at a tea-party, and the meeting adjourned. The speech will probably come later, but the incident may not be without significance.

Silver is another bugbear, but it is likely that before the conference adjourns, a plea will have been made officially for the calling of a world conference on silver, to devise ways and means of stabilizing that commodity. Only a few people seem to recognize that silver is more than a commodity, and that it is the currency of more than half of the world's population; that the decline in silver has definitely cut to a small fraction the purchase power of the teeming East.

World Prepares for Recovery

There is no disposition among business men here to feel that the world depression has come to an end. Georges Theunis, ex-prime minister of Belgium and president of the International Chamber of Commerce, expressed the general view when he said, "No one can say how much longer this universal crisis will last; but a comparison of price movements and stocks indicates that if we have not yet emerged from the depression phase, we have passed through the greater part of it and are about to enter on a more or less prolonged period of quiescence, preparatory to recovery."

M. Theunis, stated business had passed through the period of "unusual" risks; the risks of a period of stagnation are normal risks connected with any period of business activity. Business, he said, should face these normal risks by normal means of economic activity, not asking for political manoeuvres to be brought to the support of private interests.

Wages came in for much discussion and private discussions brought out the feeling that wage declines have a considerable course yet to run. M. Theunis somewhat startled his American listeners by directly challenging the theory that high wages were a sound basis for prosperity. He believed that while high wages stimulated consumption they also stimulated productive capacity to such an extent that the increase in consumption was more than offset. The problem of over-production and unemployment remained the same or was intensified. An obvious reference to the "dole" in Great Britain was M. Theunis' comment that relief measures for unemployed workmen had in certain countries "created a situation, the principal effect of which has been to injure the workman's energy and capacity for work."

Stay Out of Price-Fixing

M. Theunis, in referring to the common practice of criticizing government intervention in business pointed out that government intervention in business usually followed an insistent demand on the part of producers for government intervention without consideration of the interest of the taxpayer. "Government intervention to fix the price of certain agricultural commodities, is in my judgment, an error which is hardly excusable," said M. Theunis in one comment not without its interest to Canadians.

Looking ahead in business the president of the International Chamber said: "The economic depression has created a psychology of depression, discouragement and pessimism which is aggravating and prolonging the present state of affairs by strangling fruitful and creative initiative. This is the vicious circle which will have to be broken some day. On the day on which a sufficient number of people are convinced that better times are in sight, a wave of contagious optimism will spread, following a few false starts, and will set the economic machine in full motion again."

Canadians Given Prominence

Canadians, while few in number, are being given prominent places in all the activities of the congress. They were placed in the front row at the opening session when President Hoover opened the congress with a speech that was rather noncommittal on business but that came out strongly for further disarmament as a cure for business depression.

The problem of mono-linguists, of understanding addresses in French, German and other languages, is neatly solved by the device utilized at Geneva at the World Economic Conference of 1927. The speakers speak in their native tongue to a central microphone and the messages are carried to separate ear-phones on each seat in the convention hall. But en route the message is translated simultaneously by a group of skilled translators. Those sitting in the German section hear the message in German, those in the English section hear it in English, etc. The gestures may be French but the words are English to the Canadian, American or Britisher.

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Canadian Pacific Railway	4½%	1944	100.00	4.50%
Canada Northern Power Corp. Ltd.	5%	1953	93.00	5.55%
Maclaren-Quebec Power Company	5½%	1961	96.00	5.80%
Ottawa Valley Power Company	5½%	1970	100.00	5.50%
*Power Corporation of Canada, Ltd.	4½%	1959	90.00	5.18%
INDUSTRIAL				
Dryden Paper Company Limited	6%	1949	92.00	6.75%
*Eastern Dairies Limited	6%	1949	101.00	5.90%
*McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. Limited	6%	1949	100.00	6.00%
Reliance Grain Co. Limited	6%	1948	93.00	6.70%
Queen's Hotel Limited	6%	1947	95.00	6.50%
PREFERRED STOCKS				
Canada Wire and Cable Co., Ltd.	6½%	Pref.	100.00	6.50%
Eastern Dairies Limited	7%	"	100.00	7.00%
East Kootenay Power Co.	7%	"	100.00	7.00%
Foreign Power Securities Corp.	6%	"	At Mkt.	8.00%
McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. Limited	6%	"	"	7.50%
Power Corporation of Canada Ltd.	6%	"	"	5.85%

*Convertible into Common Stock. Particulars on Request.
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St. Maurice Valley Pulpwood

From Our Own Correspondent

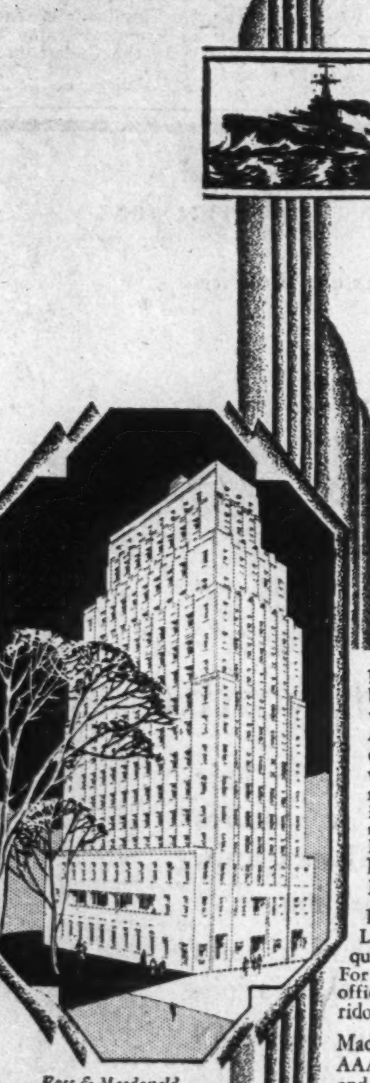
MONTREAL. — Charter of the St. Maurice Valley Pulpwood Co., incorporated in Quebec, has been surrendered. Dissolution of the company took place on April 25, 1931.

Maclaren-Quebec Limit Directors

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A special by-law has been passed by MacLaren-Quebec Power Company, changing the number of directors in the company from 10 to 5.

Cochran & Co.
Limited
announces the election of
Mr. Hugh W. Murray
as a Director of the Company
the name of which now becomes
Cochran, Murray & Co.
Limited
Dominion Bank Building, Toronto
ADelaide 9161



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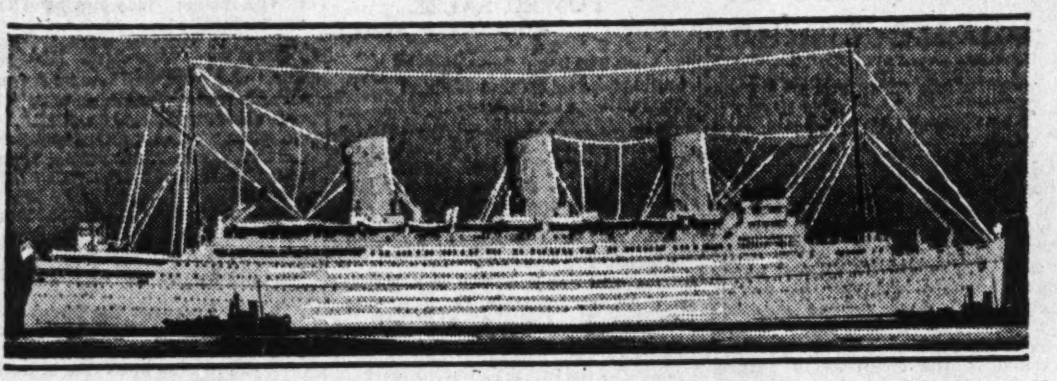

The new 42,500-ton "Empress of Britain," shown above, is the latest acquisition to the world-famous passenger fleet of the Canadian Pacific Steamships. It will enter the St. Lawrence route service this spring, and will be the last word in comfort, as well as speed.

Utilities and Transportation

BARCELONA POWER REVENUE DROPPED ON DOLLAR BASIS

Increase Registered in Pesetas Despite Political Troubles

LIQUID ASSETS DOWN

Cash, Receivables and Inventories Up—Will Erect Modern Office Building

Because of the depreciation in Spanish exchange, net revenue for 1930 of Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Co., Limited, was down to $4,353,219 as compared with $4,633,491 in 1929, and $4,677,879 in 1928. The net revenue was, however, more than 2½ times bond interest requirements, which are growing less from year to year, and the net profit of $2,714,986 was nearly four times preferred dividend payments of $692,618 and more than enough to pay the ordinary dividend of $1,942,479. The establishment of a reserve of $300,000 reduced the year's surplus to $220,311. This brought the cumulative surplus down to $738,788.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Gross rev.	4,596,951	4,832,369	4,812,137
Less: Adm. exp.	194,966	150,211	134,258
Reorg. & issue exp.	48,667	48,667	....
Net revenue	4,353,319	4,633,491	4,677,879
Less: Bond int.	1,638,333	1,728,454	1,918,205
Net profit	2,714,986	2,905,037	2,759,674
Less appropriations:			
Pref. div. paid	692,818	2,015,472	2,015,472
Pref. div. pay.	....	....	251,984
Ord. div. paid	1,942,479	143,625	143,625
Ord. div. pay.	....	....	143,625
Reserve	300,000	....	....
Surplus for year	*220,311	745,940	205,018
Add: Prev. surp.	1,159,099	413,159	208,141
Bal. car. forward	738,788	1,159,099	413,159

*Debit.

Paid Three Dividends

Last year was the first after the unification of the share capital and it is interesting to note that three dividends, each of 50 cents a share had been paid on 1,798,854 no par value ordinary shares outstanding, the last dividend being on March 14, 1931.

The company intends to construct a modern office building in Barcelona to accommodate all its office staff which is scattered at present in different parts of the city. An allied Spanish company has been constituted for this purpose which has already made a bond issue of 8,570,000 pesetas. Funded indebtedness in the hands of the public has increased from 186,121,650 pesetas to 189,578,028 pesetas, after deducting bonds redeemed during the year under sinking fund provision, the increase being on account of the building mentioned.

Measured in pesetas the combined net earnings of the company's operations in Spain in which the company is interested showed an increase of 7.52 per cent, while the operating ratio decreased 1.54 per cent. The closing of the Barcelona Exhibition and the strikes which occurred in November and December militated against important increases.

Had Fairly Wet Year

F. Fraser Lawton, manager, states that 1930 was a fairly wet year in contrast with 1929, which was exceptionally dry, and no steam production was required for base load after January. The San Lorenzo 8,000 kilowatt plant was put into service early in November and is operated automatically from Camarasa, five miles distance. Before the end of the year it is expected that a new hydraulic development of 23,000 kw., at Gavet, on the Noguera Pallaresa River, just below Tremp, will be put in service.

By reducing the seepage under the dam of the Camarasa reservoir by 80 per cent, a yearly saving of 270,000,000 cubic metres of water, equivalent to 43,000,000 kw.h. has been effected. To ensure a supply of coal for the 10,000 kv.a. Figols steam plant now under construction, one-half of the share capital of a coal company, Carbones de Berga, was acquired in 1930.

The net revenue of the company has been seriously affected by depreciation of the peseta. Whereas in 1926 the average rate of exchange between London and Spain was 32.72 pesetas to the pound sterling, it needed at the end of March, 1931, 44.57 pesetas to the pound. The depreciation was steady during this time.

Working Capital Deficiency Grows

Barcelona shows the working capital deficiency to have increased during the year from $982,027 to $2,439,336. Floating assets declined from $6,798,728 to $6,037,295 and floating liabilities increased at the same time from $7,780,755 to $8,476,631. Cash went up from $1,383,045 to $1,568,191, accounts receivable from $2,390,604 to $2,708,729 and inventories from $1,053,770 to $1,242,602. The declines were in temporary investments which fell from $1,483,364 to $438,831 and in advances to associate companies which fell from $487,945 to $78,942.

Every item in current liabilities showed a decline except accounts payable (including reserves of the controlled companies) which increased from $6,560,799 to $7,486,940.

Working Capital

	Dec. 31 1930 $	Dec. 31 1929 $
Floating assets	6,037,295	6,798,728
Floating liabs.	8,476,631	7,780,755
Working capital def.	2,439,336	982,027

Electricity Available Lower for March

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Amount of electrical energy available for consumption in Quebec showed a sharp falling off in March last, compared with the same month a year ago.

Government records show that during March last, the Maritime Provinces had 37,000,000 kw.h. of electrical energy available for consumption, as against a corresponding amount in the same month last year. Quebec, on the other hand, had 558,000,000 kw.h. available this year, compared to 635,000,000 kw.h. in March, 1930, a decline of approximately 67,000,000 kw.h. Ontario also showed a falling off in the amount of power available, the total for March, 1931, being 471,000,000 kw.h., or 39,000,000 less than a year ago. British Columbia is the only area to show a marked increase, the amount available for March this year being 106,000,000 kw.h., a gain of 9,000,000 over that reported for the same month last year.

BELL TELEPHONE INCREASES STOCK TO $77,000,000

Additional 10,000 Shares Will be Issued at Discretion

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Bell Telephone Co. of Canada has increased its capital stock from $76,000,000 to $77,000,000. The additional 10,000 shares, of $100 par value each are subject to the approval of Board of Railway Commissioners and will be issued at the discretion of the directors in replacement of the same number of shares borrowed from 140,000 shares approved by the railway commissioners on July 23, 1929.

The 10,000 shares mentioned as having been taken from the amount authorized by the board in 1929 are or have been used to carry on the exchange for securities of other telephone companies, which it was in the interest of the Bell and of the telephone service to acquire. It is understood that part of these shares were issued in exchange for the securities of New Brunswick Telephone and other allied systems.

Changes are Numerous

Numerous changes have taken place in the capital stock of the Bell Telephone Co. over the last two years. It will be recalled that on May 1, 1929, the company was authorized by parliament to increase its capital stock from $75,000,000 to $150,000,000, the issue of new stock to be subject to approval by the Board of Railway Commissioners as to the amount, terms and conditions of sale or other disposition. On May 13 of the same year, the board approved continuation of the employees' stock plan at a price of not less than $115 a share.

Offered Stock Rights

On July 23, 1929, the board approved the issue of 140,000 shares. The company offered stock on August 28 of that year to its shareholders on the basis of one share for every five shares held, amounting to 121,602 shares. On the same date, the company's directors set aside 10,000 shares for delivery to employees, drawing of necessity from the 140,000 shares covered by the railway board order.

On February 27, last year, the shareholders gave the directors power to increase the capital stock of the company from $75,000,000 to $150,000,000. On July 23, last year, the directors increased the capital stock from $75,000,000 to $76,000,000 and provided that the additional shares represented by the increase should be issued to meet the company's commitments under the employees stock plan.

The plan adopted in August, 1929, depleted to the extent of 10,000 shares the amount of capital stock required for the general purposes of the company, and as that number of shares is needed to carry on the exchange for securities of other telephone companies, the directors decided to restore the 10,000 shares borrowed from the amount authorized by the Board of Railway Commissioners on July 23, 1929.

In order to bring about this course, the directors passed a resolution on March 25, 1931, increasing the authorized capital stock of the company from $76,000,000 to $77,000,000.

Montreal Power Pays Income Tax of $748,363

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons. has paid $748,363 to the Receiver General of Canada on account of income tax for 1930.

Officers of the company state that this amount, if applied to a reduction of the present maximum rate of 3 cents a kw.h. for electric lighting would reduce it to 2.66 kw.h. If it were applied to the present maximum rate of $1.05 per thousand cubic feet of gas, it would reduce it to 92 cents per thousand cubic feet.

The company has undertaken to apply any relief afforded in the matter of this taxation to a reduction in rates, should the Government see its way clear to remit or equalize the tax with respect to all utility companies throughout Canada.

CENTRAL STATION PRODUCTION OFF FOR YEAR TO DATE

Ontario and Quebec Account for All of Decrease Recorded

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Output of Central Electric Stations in Canada in March last was lower than in the corresponding month a year ago, while the returns for the initial quarter of 1931 showed a similar trend compared with the first three months of 1930.

According to returns prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, central electric stations had an output in the first quarter of 1931 of 4,234,189 thousand kw.h., of which 4,159,505 were generated by water and 74,684 by fuel. This compares with a production for the first quarter of 1930 amounting to 4,468,371 thousand kw.h., made up of 4,375,974 and 92,397 thousand kw.h., generated by water and fuel, respectively.

Indicator of Business

Inasmuch as the production of electricity is regarded as a fairly reliable indicator of industrial activities, returns of the five major economic areas of the Dominion are particularly interesting, especially at this time.

Analysis of the bureau's report shows that the Maritime provinces had an output in the first quarter this year of 109,829 thousand kw.h. compared to 92,662 thousand kw.h. for the same period last year.

The two large industrial areas of the Dominion, namely, Quebec and Ontario, report a decline in production of electricity—the loss being more pronounced in Ontario. Quebec central electric stations had an output for the first three months this year of 2,115,714 thousand kw.h., or roughly 61,000 thousand kw.h. less than a year ago. Production of the Ontario stations declined from 1,566,733 to 1,348,563 thousand kw.h.

Western Output Higher

The Prairie Provinces, curiously enough, report an increase in central electric station output from 276,921 to 288,571 thousand kw.h. At the same time, British Columbia recorded an increase in production from 265,619 to 303,828 thousand kw.h. this year.

The foregoing figures refer to the generation of electricity by water. In respect to the output of electricity generated by fuel, the Prairie Provinces report an output in the first quarter of this year totalling 53,928 thousand kw.h., or approximately 6,000 thousand kw.h. less than a year ago. The other provinces report a falling off in production in this division from 32,410 to 20,756 thousand kw.h.

Exports Are Larger

As the principal exporting power provinces are Ontario and Quebec, it is interesting to note that Canadian exports of power increased from 356,695 thousand kw.h. for the first quarter of 1930, to 435,843 thousand kw.h. during the corresponding period of 1931.

Statistical data on the output of central electric stations in Canada for the first quarter of 1931, with comparative figures for 1930, follow:

	First Quarter 1931	1930
Water	4,159,505	4,375,974
Fuel	74,684	92,397
Total output	4,234,189	4,468,371
(Generated by Water)		
Maritimes	109,829	92,622
Quebec	2,113,714	2,174,079
Ontario	1,348,563	1,566,733
Prairies	288,571	276,921
B. C.	303,828	265,619
(Generated by Fuel)		
Prairies	53,928	59,987
Other prov.	20,756	32,410
(Exports)		
	435,843	356,695

Public Utility Earnings

Barcelona Traction

March—	1931 Pesetas	1930 Pesetas	Increase Pesetas
Gross earn.	9,266,449	9,167,725	98,724
Oper. exp.	3,224,945	3,058,630	166,315
Net earn.	6,041,504	6,109,095	*67,591
Aggre. gross from Jan. 1	29,492,950	28,776,272	716,678
Aggre. net from Jan. 1	19,607,760	19,385,274	222,486

*Decrease.

Mexico Tramways, Light & Power Group of Companies

Mexico Tramways & subsidiaries:

March—	1931 Pesos	1930 Pesos	Increase Pesos
Gross earn.	804,330	877,870	† 73,540
Op. & depr. exp.	890,510	901,730	† 11,220
Net earn.	*86,180	*23,860	† 62,320
Aggre. gross from Jan. 1	2,269,230	2,491,460	†222,230
Aggre. net from Jan. 1	*825,370	*145,370	†180,000
Mexican L. & P. & subsidiaries: **			
Gross earn.	2,027,480	1,883,344	144,136
Op. & depr. exp.	1,104,860	983,154	121,706
Net earn.	922,620	900,190	22,430
Aggre. gross from Jan. 1	6,281,210	5,855,314	425,896
Aggre. net from Jan. 1	3,065,020	3,023,670	41,350

*Deficit.
**These figures include the earnings of the Toluca Co.
†Decrease.

Canada Northern Power

March—	$ 1931	$ 1930
Gross earnings	281,953	266,200
Operating expenses	88,431	80,933
Net earnings	193,522	185,267
3 months end. March 31:		
Gross earnings	837,708	817,948
Operating expenses	258,407	243,822
Net earnings	579,301	574,126

WEST KOOTENAY SEEKS APPROVAL FOR POWER SITE

Smelters' Subsidiary Plans to Build Fifth Plant on Kootenay

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — West Kootenay Power & Light Co., subsidiary of Consolidated Mining & Smelting, has made formal application to the British Columbia Government for its fifth power site on the Kootenay River.

The company proposes now to complete harnessing the entire flow between Kootenay Lake and Columbia River by a new plant just about opposite Brilliant, the Doukhobor centre.

While the preliminary application for power rights does not give any details, it is expected the scheme will develop around 30,000 h.p., or about as much as each of the four other Kootenay River power projects

Impound Entire Flow

The plants already operating on the Kootenay or under construction impound the entire flow of the river from the lake to the South Slocan power site. The new Brilliant plant will harness the remaining flow from the South Slocan site to the point where the Kootenay enters into the Columbia. The five plants will be unique in Canada in completely controlling the entire power possibilities of a great stream.

Big Plans Under Way

West Kootenay is engaged in other extensive power developments, involving an outlay of several million dollars. It is completing a plant near Nelson, which backs up the flow of the river to Kootenay Lake. It is also pushing ahead the Pend Oreille scheme, largest in Western Canada, where construction work will start shortly. Ultimately this latter development will provide the company with some 300,000 h.p. Another development is going on at Granite, where the company is installing three 18,000 h.p. water wheel settings, which will be brought into operation the early part of 1932.

During the past year West Kootenay Power had a revenue producing load of 91,701 h.p., which compares with 82,574 h.p. in the preceding year. Gross income was larger and the company declared a dividend of 15 per cent on its common stock, the first to be made since 1922.

B.C. Telephone Increases List Of Subscribers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — British Columbia Telephone Co. has increased its number of subscribers from 114,693 on January 1, 1930, to 117,774 telephones in service at March 1, 1931. In 1925 the company had 83,376 subscribers.

The total telephones in use in British Columbia connected with and including the system of B. C. Telephone aggregate 126,839. B. C. Telephone Co. serves the southern section of British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

During 1930 the company installed a new automatic unit in Victoria which was completed and cut into service on November. This was the largest single unit to be cut over in Canada to date.

B. C. Telephone is a member of the Trans-Canada Telephone System. Its part in this all Canadian line comprises construction of 655 miles of line from Vancouver through the Crow's Nest Pass to Alberta. The cost has been estimated at $1,200,000.

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BRETON ELECTRIC SOLD AT AUCTION TO S. D. SINCLAIR

Say Hon. F. B. McCurdy and Montreal Group Behind Deal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Assets of Cape Breton Electric Co. were sold for $880,000 to S. D. Sinclair at a foreclosure sale held on April 29.

Reports from the Maritimes state that Hon. F. B. McCurdy, of Halifax, and a group of Montreal associates effected the transaction. Royal Securities Corp, through Nova Scotia Light & Power Co., were seeking to acquire the property earlier in the year. A definite announcement as to the identity of the interested parties is expected shortly.

See 5 Cent Rate

It is stated, however, that the 5 cent rate and other features of the contract previously negotiated between Nova Scotia Light and Power and the city council of Sydney will not be altered.

Cape Breton Electric Co. had outstanding at the end of 1929 $1,096,000 of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, while there was also issued $333,000 of Sydney and Glace Bay Electric Railway 5 per cent bonds, of which the parent company held $220,000. Junior to these securities there was $314,000 of Cape Breton Electric 6 per cent preferred stock and $1,125,000 of common stock.

Has Had Stormy Time

Indications are that the storm which has surrounded the affairs of Cape Breton Electric for the past year has cleared away. Various protests regarding rates were made last year with the result that the company's charges were reduced from 12 cents to 6½ cents a kw.h. in May, 1930. The city of Sydney received permission to build and operate its own plant, but as yet has not made a start on such a project.

Bond interest was passed by Cape Breton Electric in January, 1931, and a foreclosure order granted to bondholders in March. The property which has been sold to S. D. Sinclair includes the electric tramway, and its unexpired lease in the tramway of Sydney and Glace Bay Electric Railway Co., the electric light and distribution system in Sydney, North Sydney and Sydney Mines, the steamship, "Electronic," all the capital stock of the Sydney Mines Electric Co., all the shares of Sydney and Glace Bay Electric Railway Co., and $220,000 face value of bonds of the latter company.

CANADA STEAMERS OPERATIONS GROW

Expect to Employ 3,000 Workers by Next Month

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—With the opening of navigation operations, Canada Steamship Lines is steadily adding to its payroll and it is expected that the company will be providing employment for more than 3,000 people by the end of this month.

The company now has 67 ships in operation on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, providing employment for approximately 1,600 men, in addition to more than 500 who are employed in the Davie Shipbuilding Yards at Levis. All of the regular summer services of the company will soon be in operation, and with the opening of the hotels at Murray Bay and Tadoussac in June, the number of employees will exceed the 3,000 mark.

Steamers of the company's fleet now in operation include: 15 Upper Lake freighters, employing about 410 men; 32 Lower Lake freighters, employing 650 men; 18 packet freighters, employing approximately 365 men, and two passenger steamers, employing 150 men.

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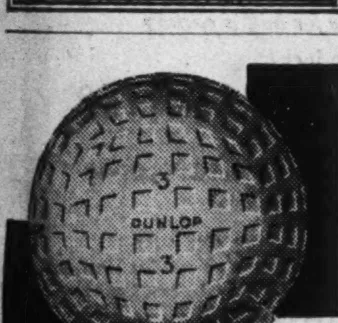

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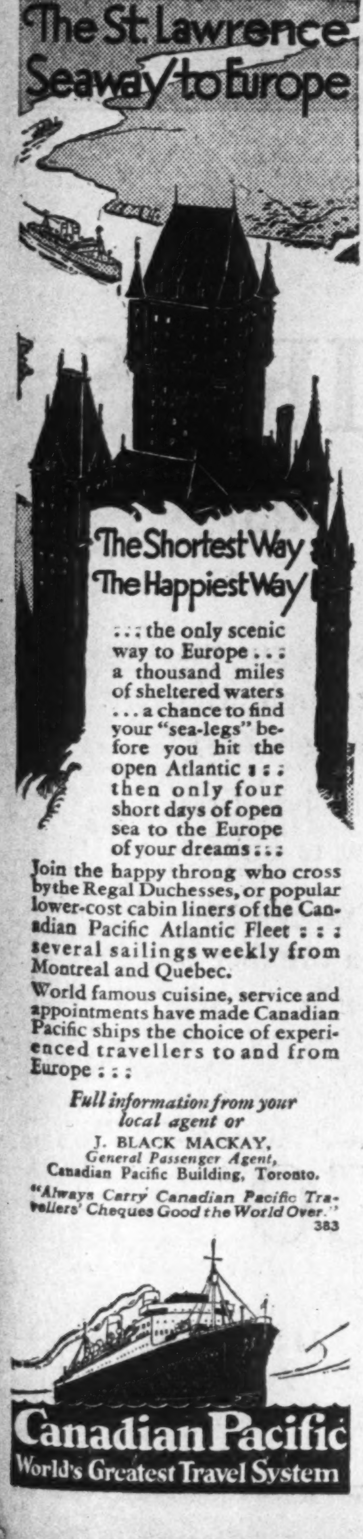

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News of Investment Markets

FIRST MORTGAGE OF PRICE REALTY OFFERED AT 96.50

Company Owns 17-story Office Building in Quebec

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — An offering of $750,000, 5½ per cent, 15-year, first mortgage bonds of Price Realty Co., is being made by W. C. Pitfield & Co. The company owns "Price House" in Quebec, a 17-story office building constructed last year.

Price Realty is controlled through ownership of all its capital stock by Price Brothers & Co. The property on which Price House is located comprises 20,344 square feet of land; construction costs approximated $1,170,000. Price Brothers & Co. occupies over 50 per cent of the rentable space in the building.

Details of the Issue

Following are details of the issue:

$750,000
PRICE REALTY COMPANY
5½ per cent first (closed) mortgage bonds

Capitalization:	Authorized	Issued
5½% 1st mtge. bonds ..	$750,000	$750,000
Common shares	100,000	100,000

Company: Owns "Price House" a 17-story office building in Quebec.

Assets: Net assets at March 31, 1931, certified by accountants, at $1,268,508.

Security: Bonds are first mortgage on property. Price Brothers and Co. has agreed to a 15-year lease in which it agrees to pay sufficient rental each year, which, together with other revenues of the building will be sufficient to cover all charges including interest and sinking fund.

Sinking Fund: Operative April 30, 1932, of 2½ per cent plus interest on bonds redeemed. Sufficient to retire more than 50 per cent by maturity.

Offered: May, 1931, by W. C. Pitfield and Co. at 96½ to yield over 5.85 per cent.

NFLD. WOULD OBTAIN LOAN OF $7,000,000

Use Part For Refunding; 5 Per Cent Coupon is Mentioned

Financing by the Government of Newfoundland is in prospect providing the House of Assembly assents to a proposal to float a loan of $7,000,000 at 5 per cent. The bill was introduced with the reading of the budget on April 22 and provides for the retirement of outstanding loans.

The proceeds of the loan will be used to repay a temporary loan of $2,000,000 from Great Britain which bears interest at 5½ per cent and a temporary loan of $1,000,000 from the Bank of Montreal. The remainder of the loan will be applied to the extent of $1,250,000 for the general purposes of the colony while $2,000,000 will cover the deficit on general public account in 1930-31; $150,000, the unliquidated deficit on railway account in 1927-28, and $600,000 the deficit on railway account in 1930-31.

The last financing undertaken by the colony was in June, 1930, when an issue of $5,000,000 5% bonds due June 30, 1955, was made, of which part was exchanged for bonds maturing, and the remainder of $2,500,000 was sold to an international syndicate headed by Dillon, Read & Co. on a cost basis of 5.05 per cent.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues—	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
B.C. Telephone ...	4½%	1962	†Nov. 1	105
Brazeau Collieries ...	7%	1935	*July 1	105
Cascade Water Power	4½%	1940	†May 1	100
Buffalo & Ft. Erie Pub. Bridge	*7%	1955	June 1	107
Wabasso Cotton	*6%	1947	June 1	105
West Kootenay Pr. ..	6%	1940	Sept. 1	110
Do.	6%	1943	June 15	104
Ogilvy Realty	6½%	1952	June 1	105
Imperial Realty	*6%	1945	July 1	103
B.C. Electric	5%	1944	June 15	100
Nashwaak Pulp	*6%	1936	July 1	100
Mont Louis Seigniory	*6%	1944	June 1	...

*Called in part.
†Or before.

Bond Tenders

8 o'clock, May 7, Shawinigan Falls—$60,000, 5 per cent serial bonds. Principal and interest payable at Bank Can. Nationale, at Shawinigan Falls, Montreal or Quebec. Bonds to be dated May 1, 1931, redeemable annually within 30 years, from 1932 to 1961. J. O. S. Brunt, sec.-treas.

7 o'clock, May 16, Villages of Sacre-Coeur de Jesus, East Broughton—$100,000, 5 per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1931, redeemable serially from May 1, 1932, to May 1, 1971. Capital and interest payable at Banque Nationale at East Broughton, Thetford Mines, Quebec and Montreal. J. E. Perron, sec.-treas.

10 o'clock, May 19, Parish of Sacre Coeur de Jesus, County of Saguenay—$7,000, 5 per cent debentures, dated May 1, 1930, redeemable serially from May 1, 1931 to May 1, 1955. Capital and interest payable at Banque Nationale at Quebec and la Malbaie. R. Savard, sec.-treas.

4 o'clock, May 26, Cap de la Madeleine—$40,000, 5 per cent road bonds, dated Feb. 2, 1931, redeemable serially from May 2, 1932, to Feb. 2, 1961. Capital and interest payable at Banque Nationale at Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers or Cap de la Madeleine. R. Morissette, clerk.

3 p.m., May 11, Hamilton, Ont.—$2,503,233, 4½ per cent and 4¾ per cent, 10, 20 and 30 installment debentures as follows:

Amount	Rate	Dated	Due
$702,706	4½%	Apr. 1, 1931	1932-41
$ 45,000	4½%	Mar. 2, 1931	1932-41
$211,660	4½%	Dec. 1, 1930	1931-50
$601,417	4½%	May 1, 1931	1932-61
$910,000	4¾%	Mar. 2, 1931	1931-50
$ 32,450	4½%	May 1, 1931	1932-50

W. H. Davis, treasurer.

Bond Sales

MONTREAL METROPOLITAN COMM'N

National City Co. and Guaranty Co. of New York have been awarded $2,680,000 4½% 34-year debentures of the Montreal Metropolitan Commission at 98.911; cost basis 4.56%. Bonds are payable in Montreal, Toronto and New York, and are dated May 1, 1931, maturing May 1, 1965. Alternate bids were asked for May 5 on bonds payable in Montreal only or in Montreal, Toronto and New York. Bids for the issue were as follows:

	Can. & N.Y.	Can. Only
1 National City Co., Guaranty Co.	98.911	....
2 A. E. Ames & Co., Bank of Montreal, First National Bank of N.Y.	98.79	98.03
3 Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Gairdner & Co., C. H. Burgess & Co., Griffis, Fairclough & Norsworthy & Co.	98.711	98.2609
4 Hanson Bros., Bank of Nova Scotia, Greenshields & Co., R. A. Daly & Co., Matthews & Co., Dyment, Anderson & Co., Mead & Co.	98.76	.....
5 Harris, Forbes & Co., Marine Trust, First National-Old Colony	98.623	.....
6 McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Fry, Mills, Spence & Co., Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	98.60	97.678
7 Dominion Securities Corp., Bankers Co., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Banque Canadienne Nationale, Dillon, Read & Co.	98.416	.....
8 Wood, Gundy & Co., Royal Bank, Chase Secs. Corp. ...	98.217	.....
9 Wood, Gundy & Co., Royal Bank	....	97.527

TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, ONT.

J. L. Goad & Co. has been awarded $10,459 5½% 30-installment debentures of the township of Trafalgar at 108.98; cost basis approximately 4.74%. Bids for the issue include a tender from Royal Financial Corp. which is extending its interests to include eastern municipal issues. Bids were as follows:

1 J. L. Goad & Co.	108.98
2 J. L. Graham & Co.	108.744
3 C. H. Burgess & Co.	108.28
4 Royal Financial Corp.	108.123
5 Dyment, Anderson & Co.	107.78
6 Gairdner & Co.	107.005
7 Stewart, Scully & Co.	106.363
8 R. A. Daly & Co.	105.023

PORT HOPE, ONT.

J. L. Goad & Co. has been awarded $36,321 5% 17 and 20 installment debentures of Port Hope, Ont. at 102.141; cost basis 4.74%. Of the total $24,683 matures in 20 installments and $11,638 in 17 installments. Bids were as follows:

1 J. L. Goad & Co.	102.141
2 J. L. Graham & Co.	101.848
3 Matthews & Co.	101.71
4 Stewart, Scully & Co.	101.212
5 C. H. Burgess & Co.	101.04
6 Dominion Securities Corp.	100.909
7 McLeod, Young & Weir & Co. .	100.88
8 R. A. Daly & Co.	100.81
9 Milner, Ross & Co.	100.765
10 Gairdner & Co.	100.25
11 Dyment, Anderson & Co.	100.13
12 Wood, Gundy & Co.	100.10

NOVA SCOTIA

An all-Canadian syndicate headed by Wood, Gundy & Co., has been awarded $2,100,000 4½% 30-year bonds of the Province of Nova Scotia at 99.277; cost basis 4.5446%. The bonds are dated May 15, 1931, and are payable May 15, 1961, in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto or New York.

The new money was obtained at a cost to the province which was the lowest secured by the province for many years. The bids received by the province on April 30 were as follows:

1 A. E. Ames & Co., Ltd., Dominion Securities Corp., Royal Bank of Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Eastern Securities Co., Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd.	99.277
2 Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Dyment, Anderson & Co., Greenshields & Co., C. H. Burgess & Co., Gairdner & Co.	99.212
3 Harris, Forbes & Co., Marine Trust Co., Buffalo, F. S. Moseley & Co.	99.113
4 Bank of Montreal, Guaranty Co. of N.Y., National City Co., Bankers Co. of N.Y., Hanson Bros. Inc.	99.078
5 Bank of Nova Scotia, McLeod, Young, Weir, Bell, Gouinlock & Co., Fry, Mills, Spence & Co., W. C. Pitfield & Co.	99.000
6 Royal Securities Corp., Bancamerica-Blair Corp., E. H. Rollins & Sons, R. A. Daly & Co., Dominion Bank, Shawmut Corp. of Boston, Wells-Dickey Co., Minn., Bank Northwest Co.	98.651
7 Kountze Bros., Lehman Bros., Chase Securities Corp., Stone, Webster & Blodgett	97.537

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Dillon, Read & Co., Dominion Securities Corp., Bankers Co. of N.Y., Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Nova Scotia compose the syndicate which was awarded $7,500,000 4¼% 30-year gold bonds of the Province of Quebec on a bid of 98.06; cost basis 4.37%. Bonds are dated May 1, 1931, and mature May 1, 1961; payable in Montreal, Toronto, Quebec City and New York. Offering is being made at 99.16 to yield 4.30%.

Tenders were asked, for April 30, on 4¼% or 4½% bonds payable in Canada only or in Canada and New York. The bids submitted were as follows:

	Canada & N.Y.	
	4¼%	4½%
1 Dillon, Read & Co., Dominion Securities Corp., Bankers Co. of N.Y., Can. Bank of Commerce, Bank of Nova Scotia	98.06	101.40
2 Chase Securities Corp. ...	97.909	....
3 Wood, Gundy & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., Royal Bank..	97.909	101.329
4 Bank of Montreal, First National Bank of N.Y., First Detroit Co., McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, R. W. Pressprich & Co., Hanson Bros. Inc.	97.778	101.50
5 Guaranty Co. of N.Y., National City Co., First Old Colony Corp.	96.877	100.259
6 Bancamerica-Blair Corp., Royal Securities Corp., R. A. Daly & Co., Kountze Bros. & Co., Banque Canadienne Nationale, Guardian Detroit Co., W. C. Pitfield & Co., Gairdner & Co., Greenshields & Co., Atlantic Corp. of Boston, Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.	96.057	99.801

LONGUEUIL, QUE.

Banque Provinciale du Canada and Geoffrion & Co. have been awarded $800,000 5% 10-year serial debentures, dated November 15, 1930, at 100; cost basis 5%. Bids are reported as follows:

1 Banque Provinciale du Canada, Geoffrion & Co.	100.00
2 Dominion Securities Corp., Royal Bank	99.87
3 Credit Anglo-Francais Ltd.	99.82
4 Banque Canadienne Nationale, L. G. Beaubien & Co.	99.578
5 A. S. McNichols & Co.	99.265
6 Mead & Co.	98.34

PICTOU, N.S.

Drury & Co. has been awarded $104,000, 5 per cent debentures, dated May 1, 1931, and maturing June 1, 1961, of Pictou, N.S., at 103.50; cost basis 4.779 per cent. Bids received were as follows:

1 Drury & Co.	103.50
2 Gairdner & Co.	103.21
3 Royal Securities Corp.	103.30
4 Dominion Securities Corp., Johnson & Ward	103.08
5 W. C. Pitfield & Co.	102.00
6 C. H. Burgess & Co.	102.00
7 Wood, Gundy & Co.	101.70
8 Eastern Securities Co.	101.67
9 R. A. Daly & Co.	101.28
10 McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	97.68

REGINA

It is reported that Regina has rejected all tenders for $803,300, 4½ per cent and 5 per cent debentures for which alternate bids were asked for payment in Canada or Canada and New York. Seven bids were received.

CANADIAN LOANS IN UNITED STATES LARGER THIS YEAR

Dominate Foreign Issues First Quarter of 1931

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Sixteen of the seventeen foreign issues floated in the last quarter of 1931, were Canadian, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Commerce.

Foreign capital issues publicly offered totalled $118,000,000, approximately one-third the total for the corresponding period of 1930. Refunding amounted to $11,500,000, leaving $106,500,000 of new nominal capital.

The present low level of foreign financing by means of public offerings is a continuation of a decline that started during the third quarter of 1930. Unfavorable political conditions in many countries and depressed economic conditions throughout the world were responsible for the decline at that time. During the past quarter, however, uncertainty as to degree of recovery from the unfavorable conditions of last year was the deciding factor in preventing foreign issues being brought out in any considerable volume.

Canadian Loans Heavy

The value of Canadian issues offered in the first quarter of this year was $68,000,000, of which $56,500,000 represented new nominal loans.

Government and government-guaranteed corporate issues account for more than 85 per cent of the Canadian total. The largest loan was for the Canadian National Railway—investors in the United States taking $28,000,000 of the $70,000,000 issue.

Non-callable gold bonds of Ontario were offered in the amount of $30,000,000, $15,000,000 being taken in this country. There were four Canadian corporate issues totalling slightly over $8,000,000.

Details of Financing

Following is the complete list of Canadian financing carried out in the United States during the first quarter of 1931:

Government:	Total Value	U.S. Share
C. N. R. guaranteed .	$70,000,000	$28,213,000
Manitoba notes	....	2,444,000
Ontario	30,000,000	15,000,000
B. C. debentures ...	5,000,000	3,550,000
Ottawa	1,162,500	103,000
Saskatchewan notes .	3,000,000	2,125,000
Toronto	4,836,000	1,581,000
Alberta	2,000,000	1,000,000
Alberta	2,000,000	1,000,000
British Columbia ...	4,057,000	250,000
Montreal	2,500,000	1,432,000
Montreal	8,570,000	3,500,000
Corporate:		
Can. Pandera Gold Mines "A"	....	747,500
Gatineau Power bonds	8,500,000	5,950,000
Manitoba Power bonds	1,000,000	500,000
T. H. & B. Rly bonds	1,750,000	1,000,000

Montreal Commission Bonds Sold to Guarantee Co. of N.Y.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Guarantee Company of New York was the successful bidder for the $2,680,000 4½ per cent 34 year bonds of the Montreal Metropolitan Commission. The bid was 98.911 representing a net cost to the commission of 4.555 per cent. Bonds are payable in Montreal, Toronto or New York in Canadian or American funds.

There were 8 bids altogether. Nesbitt, Thomson and Co. was second with 98.260, Canadian funds, representing a cost of 4.61. Bank of Montreal bid 98.03 at 4.06 per cent in Canadian funds.

General Steel Wares Sales Director Retires

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Resignation is announced of W. S. Gibson, as vice-president and director in charge of sales of General Steel Wares.

It will be recalled that last year, revenues of the company showed a sharp falling off from those reported in the preceding twelve months. The poor showing of the profit and loss statement was, however, influenced by adjustments on inventory values, due to the drop in commodity prices for raw materials.

At the annual meeting of General Steel Wares, early in March, John C. Newman, president, stated that operations for the current year had shown little improvement over the previous year. Following upon this the company revised its sales policy to the extent of eliminating all charges to the customers for packing goods, the cost of same to be absorbed by the company. This change came into effect on March 28 last.

Summary of Week's Annual Reports

A brief analysis of common stock earnings per annual statements received since last week's issue. Earnings per share are shown in brackets when they are before depreciation or income tax, or both, as indicated against "net income." The market price is the close on Tuesday this week, or last sale. Company name in bold type indicates listed stocks. The net income shown, is before preferred dividend, if any.

Company	Year end.	Net income 1930	Net income 1929	Common share earnings 1930	Common share earnings 1929	Curr. divd.	Surplus after dividends 1930	Surplus after dividends 1929	Mkt.	Mkt. times earn.	Yield
Barcelona Traction	Dec. 31	2,714,986	2,905,037	a1.12	a1.44	1.50	79,689	745,940	24	21½	6.25
B. C. Packers	Feb. 28	d1,267,219	230,500	...	...	...	1,474,888	25,078	1½	...	...
B. C. Pulp & Paper	Dec. 31	41,216	40,691	.02	.02	...	2,282	1,757	...	...	...
Can. Cottons	Mar. 31	130,913	71,672	...	...	...	d114,539	d324,906	...	...	...
Duluth S. S. & A. Rly.	Dec. 31	d855,426	d406,627	...	...	...	d855,426	d406,627	...	...	...
Frontenac Breweries	Dec. 31	d111,006	......	...	...	...	d111,006	...	...	...	...
Int. Holding & Inv.	Dec. 31	306,053	5,280,090	.06	1.08	...	306,053	4,302,072	...	...	...
McColl-Frontenac	Jan. 31	1,191,984	1,431,970	1.43	1.92	.60	413,565	883,081	15	10½	4
Price Bros. & Co.	Feb. 28	1,362,228	1,351,430	2.18	2.14	2.00	77,245	58,028	34	15½	5.88
Royalite Oil Co.	Dec. 31	820,553	1,159,795	1.64	2.32	.50	570,553	1,059,795	10	6⅛	5.00
Sin-Mac Lines	Dec. 31	d225,536	91,249	...	.52	...	d257,246	50,928	...	...	...
Stand. Paving & M.	Mar. 31	390,279	554,268	2.03	3.53	2.00	3,049	160,944	11⅝	5¾	17.20

WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	Sold To	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
Trafalgar Twp.	May 2	J. L. Goad & Co.	5½%	30-ins.	$10,459	108.98	4.74%
Port Hope	May 1	J. L. Goad & Co.	5%	17 & 20-ins.	36,321	102.141	4.74%
Longueuil, Que.	May 1	Banque Provinciale and Geoffrion & Co.	5%	10-yr. ser.	300,000	100	5%
Kamloops, B.C.	May	A. E. Ames & Co.	5%	1946	10,000	......	.....
Montreal Metropolitan Comm. .	May 5	National City Co., Guaranty Co.	4½%	1965	2,680,000	98.911	4.56%
Pictou, N.S.	May	Drury & Co.	5%	1961	104,000	103.50	4.779%
Provincial—							
Quebec	Apr. 30	Dillon, Read & Co., Dom. Securities Corp., Bankers Co., N. Y., Bank of Commerce, and Bank of Nova Scotia	4¼%	30-yr.	7,500,000	98.06	4.37%
Nova Scotia	Apr. 30	Wood, Gundy & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., Dom. Securities, Royal Bank, Eastern Securities, and Bank of Commerce	4½%	1961	2,115,000	99.277	4.5446

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Offered	Yield
Price Realty Co.	Apr.	W. C. Pitfield & Co.	5½%	1946	750,000	96.50	5.85%

DIVIDEND CUT SEEN AS LIKELY FOR SMELTERS

Base Metals Sell Lower—Special Revenue Last Year

YET FUTURE BRIGHT

Diversification Achieved and Planned Will Aid Company as Depression Passes

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.'s dividend policy is attracting close attention. In view of the fact that the company's revenue last year fell far short of dividend needs and with little prospect of an immediate improvement in metal markets, the belief is current that the directors will continue regular dividend payments, but that the bonus will take the form of stock instead of cash.

With the present price of Smelter's stock prevailing, a 5 per cent stock bonus, would be equal to $5 in cash. In this way the shareholders would continue to receive the equivalent of the current cash dividend and bonus.

The principal advantage in this form of bonusing, aside from the shareholders' point of view, is that the company would be enabled to husband its liquid position until conditions in metal markets improve.

Would Maintain Position

It is realized that an advance of a cent or fraction of a cent would have a material bearing upon the company's revenue, but in the event the advance is not too long delayed, the company could carry on without unduly impairing its cash position. At the same time shareholders would receive the same income from their shareholdings as at present prevailing.

No official confirmation can be had at the time of going to press as to the authenticity of this change in policy. Directors of the company are meeting this week and, no doubt, the dividend will be taken into consideration. Following the meeting, an official announcement may be made as to any change in policy.

A study of the financial statement of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. for the year ended December 31, 1930, would indicate that the reduction or passing of dividends is imminent.

Current yearly dividends are $12.50 per share, including a bonus of $10 per share, which has been paid since 1926. Distribution is made semi-annually on July 15 and December 15. Earnings for the past year were $4.43 per share.

Selling Prices Lower

The company's principal revenue last year was from the sale of lead and zinc, which represented approximately $17,900,000 out of the total of $21,613,750 for sales of metals and smelter products. The difference is represented by miscellaneous production by the company and the sale of customs ore which was purchased and treated.

The report on production for the first quarter of the current year indicates that the production of lead and zinc is comparable with that of last year. The shrinkage in value of these two products, based on present prices as compared with the 1930 average, is over 35 per cent or an indicated drop in revenue of about $6,500,000 equivalent to the dividends paid in 1930. Revenue from investments in 1930 amounted to $907,360, which will doubtless show a decline in the current year as the liquid assets of the company have declined to the extent of $4,571,471, despite ore and metal inventories—non-revenue producers — increasing by over $1,000,000.

West Kootenay Dividend Not Likely

A new source of revenue in 1930 was $916,800 in dividends on common stock of West Kootenay Power Co., wholly owned by Consolidated Smelters. This dividend was paid partially out of earnings in previous years, and took cash out of West Kootenay that is being replenished this year through additional financing. These dividends probably will not be paid again this year. Thus the loss of another $1,000,000 in revenue to Smelters is probable during the current year.

Some New Sources

As against the indicated reduction in revenue in 1931, of approximately $7,500,000, it is interesting to review the immediate new sources of revenue that will influence the company's 1931 income. In the first place operating costs at the Sullivan mine and concentrator have been reduced and will probably reflect savings of $500,000. A new fuming plant, the first unit of which was completed last year, daily will recover 85 tons of lead and zinc formerly lost. This recovery at current metal prices would amount to over $1,500,000, from which must be deducted operating costs. The customs ore treated will doubtless be less in the current year but this will not affect the earnings materially since the treatment of customs ore is commonly regarded as being a service to the community rather than a revenue producer. The new fertilizer plant which started operation late last year is not yet on an established commercial basis, and can not be regarded as an immediately profitable undertaking. The subsidiary mining companies owned by Smelters are not on a production basis, with the exception of the Big Missouri mine, and this operation is in the nature of a test.

It is therefore apparent that Smelters will experience this year a drop in earnings of close to $5,500,000.

Long-Term Outlook Good

The long-term outlook for the company is steadily improving, however, since the company is diversifying its interests and becoming more independent of base metal production. The new fertilizer plant is a huge enterprise alone. Once the demand is established for fertilizer on the western prairies this undertaking is regarded as having great potential earning possibilities. Gold mines in which Smelters is interested and the exploration for this metal may provide the company with new sources of income. The fact that the company has the most extensive exploration staff in Canada searching for mineral wealth cannot be ignored as a possible new source of income. Improved base metal prices would of course reflect an immediate improvement in earnings.

Canadian Pacific Railway, which owns controlling interest in Smelters, increased its share holdings in excess of the subscription rights to new stock at $200 per share, offered last year. This would indicate that the Canadian Pacific has confidence in the ultimate future of the company.

British Steel Shipment Is Received at Toronto

What is believed to be the first considerable shipment of British Steel Plate to arrive in this part of Canada for some years, reached the Toronto Terminal Warehouse for delivery to the Toronto Iron Works Limited on Monday, May 4.

This shipment of 1,000 tons of steel plate is a direct result of the reduction in tariff made last year on British steel and is the first that this firm have had from the old country, their previous source of supply being the United States.

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McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited and Subsidiary Companies

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JANUARY 31st, 1931

ASSETS

CURRENT AND WORKING ASSETS:			
Cash in Bank and on Hand		$ 244,779.24	
Bonds and Stocks (less Reserve)		228,546.90	
Accounts Receivable	$1,924,388.42		
LESS: Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Accounts	334,872.79	1,589,515.63	
Inventories of Merchandise and Supplies		3,147,259.37	$ 5,210,101.14
INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATED COMPANIES AND LOANS AND MORTGAGES (less Reserve)			1,040,313.55
DEFERRED CHARGES:			
Insurance, Taxes and other Prepaid Expenses		$ 241,281.35	
Bond Discount and Expense		777,068.32	1,018,349.67
FIXED ASSETS:			
Land, Buildings and Equipment, at cost		$16,333,679.80	
Premiums paid on Purchase of Subsidiary Companies Capital Stocks, Trade Marks, Processes and Goodwill:—			
Balance as at January 31st, 1930		7,685,316.87	24,018,996.67
			$31,287,761.03

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		$ 655,285.86	
Bond Interest Payable		195,300.00	
Income Tax Reserve		155,287.44	$ 1,005,873.30
DEFERRED CONTRACT LIABILITIES			470,491.05
MORTGAGES PAYABLE			432,275.55
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FRONTENAC OIL REFINERIES LIMITED, 6½%, 1942		$1,000,000.00	
LESS: Held by McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. Limited..		989,900.00	10,100.00
RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION			1,504,032.53
FIRST MORTGAGE COLLATERAL TRUST CONVERTIBLE 6% BONDS DUE 1949 (Total Authorized Issue $25,000,000.00)			9,765,000.00
*PREFERRED STOCK:			
6% Cumulative Sinking Fund Preferred Shares of $100.00 each (Authorized issue 100,000 Shares)..		$8,205,300.00	
DEDUCT: 2,015 Shares held for Redemption		201,500.00	8,003,800.00
COMMON SHARES AND SURPLUS:			
Authorized issue 750,000 Shares without Nominal or Par Value:			
Issued and Subscribed for (less 3,610 Shares purchased and held by Subsidiary Company at cost)—496,390 Shares		$8,800,083.25	
LESS: Balances unpaid on Employees Subscriptions..		132,432.01	
		$8,667,651.24	
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:			
Balance, January 31st, 1931		1,428,537.36	10,096,188.60
			$31,287,761.03

NOTE:—A dividend of Fifteen Cents per share on the Common Shares has been declared payable March 14th, 1931.

* Redeemable at 105 on any dividend date after 30 days notice.

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:
J. IRWIN, Director. P. A. THOMSON, Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have examined the books and accounts of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited and its Subsidiary Companies for the year ending January 31st, 1931, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required; and we certify that, in our opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at January 31st, 1931, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
P. S. ROSS & SONS.
Auditors.

Montreal, April 15th, 1931

Statement of Profit and Loss and Surplus Account Year Ending January 31, 1931

Profits from Operations and Income from Investments		$2,449,546.25
DEDUCT:		
Reserve for Depreciation	$450,000.00	
Reserve for Bad Debts	154,928.00	
Dividends paid on Shares of Subsidiary Companies....	5,235.35	
Amortization of Bond Discount	39,198.96	
Bank and Other Interest	35,874.74	685,237.05
		$1,764,309.20
DEDUCT ALSO:		
Interest on Bonds		522,038.17
Net Profit for the year before providing for Income Tax........		$1,242,271.03
Provision for Income Tax year ending January 31st, 1931........		50,287.44
		$1,191,983.59
Dividends paid on McColl-Frontenac: 6% Preferred Stock		480,237.00
		$ 711,746.59
Dividends paid on Common Shares—four quarterly dividends of fifteen cents per share each up to December 31st, 1930		298,181.85
		$ 413,564.74
ADD: Surplus Balance at January 31st, 1930	$1,373,246.49	
LESS: Reserve for Investments in Affiliated Companies and Adjustments affecting prior years.....	358,273.87	1,014,972.62
Surplus balance at January 31st, 1931		$1,428,537.36

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TORONTO, MAY 7, 1931

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS AND THEIR WORK

ADAM SMITH, the father of economics, wrote years ago that whenever as many as two or three men in the same trade are gathered together, the talk naturally drifts toward methods of maintaining or increasing prices. That characteristic of human nature will probably never change, and trade associations are likely always to have with them the price situation.

Yet when a trade association or organized group of business men in one field is held together simply by a desire to serve their own good by combination of strength, and without due regard for the interests of consumers or the public, it is headed for ultimate failure. A clever American trade paper editor, Paul I. Aldrich, of Chicago, made this clear in an address he delivered at the United States Chamber of Commerce convention in Atlantic City. He said:

"Let us not delude ourselves into thinking that an industry can regulate itself on the basis of its own good alone. The public is entitled to and will demand that type of regulation which in the long run will be the most beneficial to the people as a whole. There must be nothing in the self-regulation programme that stultifies competition or puts a premium on inefficiency. We are the servants of the consumer and must take our orders from him, both in the market place and in the legislative hall."

The trade association idea has spread widely in recent years. The present depression has brought the affairs of some of them to a crisis. Their budgets have been weakened by failures and withdrawals due to desire for expense curtailment in industry. At the same time, more is being asked of them by some of their members — even to demands that they play a part in stabilizing prices and curtailing the effect of competition.

The surest way to make a hit with the membership is to do something about price. Sometimes such action is beneficial. But ordinarily it is temporary in its effect and does not reach the underlying causes of the disturbance.

Much more basic and substantial methods must be concentrated on for the eventual improvement of conditions in the field served by any trade association, as Mr. Aldrich says:

"The job of the trade association is to do creative work, to dispel the ignorance of its members not only as to the fundamentals of their own business, but of collateral fields and competitive industries as well. Such a programme, effectively pursued in an efficient association set-up, will give the trade association plenty to do in the future."

A FRENCHMAN LOOKS AT ENGLAND TODAY

THE new book of André Siegfried, French philosopher and economist, on "England's Crisis" is a most penetrating, objective analysis of Britain's present economic position by an observer who has already shown his perspicuity in a study of the United States. Mr. Siegfried believes that the fundamental basis of British life has changed; that her dominance of world business no longer can be based upon the factors that made her great in the nineteenth century. Present British inertia is insufficient to stem international tides now running against the Old Land. She has achieved financial stability but not economic equilibrium for while the pound has been maintained at par British costs of production remain high. This is in part due to the old-fashioned nature of her industrial methods. It has not been considered necessary to rebuild the industrial structure of a nation that has a thousand-year record of always pulling through somehow. A man must be a gentleman first; a technician second.

The nation, Mr. Siegfried's argument proceeds, is proud of a new and higher post-war living but this is more the result of a redistribution of wealth than the creation of new wealth. Britain's problems are more profound than politics. A change of cabinet will not alter the situation. A revolution is involved. Free trade has passed as a question of faith, but the substitute is not clear. It may be in a closer-knit Empire. The Empire has become two Empires; one of crown colonies and one of economically independent Dominions. Britain needs both Empires and as she leans to protection she thinks of an economically autonomous Empire. But England can not cut herself off from the world. Her position in world economics is difficult. She is in danger of falling between the two stools of Fordized America and cartellized Europe. She can not live alone; she dare not join with Europe and lose the Dominions; she must not throw in her economic lot with the New World and lose Europe. Perhaps her inherent flexibility will enable her to find her way out without estranging herself economically with any group.

There is deep penetration in this analysis. It sees the changing basis of British economic life as something more than a post-war development. The keener British financiers saw before the war that Britain was slipping; the war clearly marked the changes and as well gave them emphasis.

Today British business leaders look to the Empire as their assurance of continued dominance for Britain in world affairs. The shrewder ones are looking within Britain to industrial methods. That is Britain's own task. In strengthening the bonds of Empire, Canada can do much and has done much, by her preferences and her loyalty to British traditions. Britishers are numerous who regard these as Britain's right. They fail to see Canada's stand as Britain's opportunity. The Old Land's failure to respond to Canadian preferences is another evidence of the 1,000 year old habit of making mistakes with the feeling that they will not matter much in the long run for the Old Land will muddle through. But for the first time in 1,000 years it looks as though Britain can not keep from slipping if she relies upon muddling through.

DO PEOPLE WANT ANOTHER HOLIDAY?

IF THE Senate has one useful function more important than any other it is in its power of vetoing, at least temporarily, legislation that the House of Commons has passed with undue haste. The business community, no doubt would like to see the Senate kill the bill to create a new holiday in November, to be known as Remembrance Day. The measure would undoubtedly be reintroduced into the House of Commons and might again pass after more serious and considerate debate. But by that time business associations generally would have had an opportunity to express their opinions. It is doubtful if one business man out of a thousand in Canada had any idea that such legislation was even under consideration until the bill had been introduced into the House of Commons and passed, all in one brief hour of debate.

It is, first of all, very much a question whether the addition of one more legal or public holiday to the long list now observed in Canada is quite justified. In these times when the eight-hour day is all but universal, when Saturday or Wednesday half-holidays apply in practically every field of business, when summer vacations at full pay are given most workers in plants or offices, the need for additional rest days is less than it was at the beginning of the century.

The new holiday is open to another objection; namely that it will be a floating holiday moving about in the week. Holidays, unless some deeply significant religious reason is present, should occur on a Monday. They are more useful to the general public on a Monday and less upsetting to business.

Remembrance Day may be demanded generally by the public. But the House of Commons created Remembrance Day without determining that point.

NEW TAXES NO REMEDY FOR SMALLER REVENUES

THE speed with which some of our provincial governments have rushed through new forms of taxation, such as the Ontario Government tax on incorporated companies, indicates a realization by the provinces of the urgency of their financial problems. Yet a very serious error is being made by these governing authorities in meeting their financial pressure by new forms of taxation rather than by economies in expenditure. The government at Ottawa has shown a disposition to curtail expenditures although not to as great an extent as early analysis of the estimates made some people believe.

When governmental revenues fall behind, the easiest and simplest thing to do is to think up new forms of taxation. Having the entire taxing power of the people to fall back upon, expansion of revenue temporarily through increased taxes is not difficult. In the long run, however, increased governmental taxation defeats its own ends, because it curbs development, prevents business recovery and curtails sources of income. The taxing power of the people is not as elastic as some people think; it contracts under pressure.

When the revenues of a private business decline it can, only with difficulty and under special circumstances, find new revenue sources. It must reduce costs, even wages and salaries, and maintain its financial position by the utmost economy. This is made very difficult when the effect of the economy is to a large extent offset by increased taxation due to governmental extravagance.

It is most essential at the present time when incomes and values throughout the world are out of joint, that definite cost reduction should be effected by governments. The income of primary producers such as farmers, fishermen, lumbermen, etc., has suffered great shrinkage. Dollar values have shown a decline that can not safely be regarded as temporary. No real foundation can be laid for returning prosperity until comparable values between the prices of natural products and prices of manufactured articles have been restored. Trade is stifled today by the inequality of prices and a normal turnover can only be reestablished by a new equilibrium in the commodity price structure. This gives particular urgency to the need for manufacturers and distributors to reduce their costs, in order that the prices at which they offer their products for sale shall be brought in line with the incomes received by primary producers from the sale of their products. When governments refuse to recognize the situation by cutting their own expenditures, this process of adjustment is made exceedingly difficult and the delay will represent a serious burden upon each individual.

Governments represent individuals in the mass and are bound to recognize the same necessities that guide the actions of individuals. Declining revenues reflect the decline in business activity and the decline in the earning capacity of taxable sources. This makes essential a shrinkage in government expenditures rather than an expansion of taxation. The latter procedure is unsound and wrong.

A curtailment in the expenses of every governing body in Canada is an essential preliminary to any basic recovery in business.

SAFE FROM PRYING EYES

SO MANY authorities are now demanding financial statements and balance sheets from corporations that business information, once regarded as confidential in character, is available to many civil servants. The income tax branch at Ottawa has always guarded carefully reports sent to it. Other governmental bureaus demanding financial statements must be equally careful.

The new Ontario act, imposing a capitalization tax on corporations, requires balance sheets to be supplied. These balance sheets will often contain information of a strictly confidential character that the companies would not want revealed to their competitors or others. The Ontario government must play the game with the corporations and, in demanding their balance sheets, take steps to ensure that the information will be protected amply from prying eyes or junior civil servants not as experienced as their seniors in handling such matters.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP FORCES PLAN ANOTHER DRIVE

NOT long ago The Financial Post published a list of twenty-eight fields of business in Canada which have, somewhere in Canada, been socialized by public ownership and operation. The list could have been further extended but it served to indicate the spread of socialism, or something on the border line, in this individualistic country. Socialists are proud of their record of accomplishment in both the United States and Canada. Carl D. Thompson, secretary of the Public Ownership League of America, in an article in the current number of the "Annals of Collective Economy," published in Geneva, says: "America is supposed to be the home of individualism. And yet in the United States and Canada the public ownership of public utilities is very extensive and successful."

It is of interest to Canadians that the next big drive for the extension of collectivist and socialist activity is to be across the border in the United States. Anticipating a reaction from the present administration some Democrats are already laying their plans for a public ownership man as presidential candidate. The Progressive group are establishing themselves in command of the balance of power. Railways and public utilities will come in for attention and a strong attempt to spread public ownership among these servants of the public will undoubtedly be attempted during the next five years. The business depression, and the inevitable downward tendency in wages, will give support to collectivist ideas that will be assiduously promoted by carefully organized groups working in association with European agencies. Private ownership is likely to be on the defensive for some time.

Possibly the realization of this threat is a factor in the determination of many business leaders in the United States, expressed by Gifford, of American Telephone, Farrell, of U. S. Steel, and Hoover, of the administration, to do all in their power to maintain wage rates when they well know that the economics of the situation call for some adjustment of wages to the downward trend, not only of the cost of living but of the purchasing power of primary producers, such as farmers, miners and fishermen.

It is not by mere chance that the current volume of "Annals of Collective Economy" should be devoted entirely to articles by American and European socialists on the spread of public ownership in America and to outlining fields into which a further spread is possible.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The merits of the controversy in Great Britain over the bill permitting the opening of motion picture theatres are not the business of any one in this country. But there was something impressive in the picture of the members of parliament there quietly going ahead with their business and voting in accordance with their convictions, regardless of the pressure which had been brought to bear upon them, not only by a petition said to be ten miles long, by a prayer meeting around the statue to Oliver Cromwell, but by propaganda in many other forms. Legislators in this country have been somewhat too prone to pay attention to the organized pressure of minorities anxious to have parliament and legislatures give them their way. The Mother of Parliaments evidently retains a very healthy measure of respect for herself.

Wages

Brief Views and Happenings From Week to Week

National Economic Bank Review, Poland, says: During the month there were several wage reductions, the first being a seven per cent reduction in the zinc foundries and the second a six per cent reduction in the zinc and lead mines, the latter being an arbitrage decision. In consequence of direct negotiations, wages have recently been cut in many sections of industry, as for instance the timber, brick and textile industries. There was a cost of living reduction of three per cent in the petroleum industry in March, a sliding-scale being in force. In addition to this certain branches denounced the wage contracts which had hitherto been in force and negotiations for fresh agreements are now in progress.

The downward trend of wages comprises also the salaries of clerical employees. In industry and trade in the districts of Poznan and Pomorze endeavors are being made to cut salaries by 10 per cent. The Upper Silesian industry has determined all the contracts hitherto in force. The salaries of the employees of the Bank of Poland and the state banks have been reduced by 10 per cent. A similar reduction has also been decided upon in respect of the employees of the tobacco and spirit monopolies.

In the United States, moderate wage reductions in some of the country's basic industries, including steel, have been tentatively discussed, according to the New York Times, and some downward revisions may be put into effect soon. No attempt is being made to bring about a concerted cut, though some leaders feel that reductions should be effected. For the most part effort is being made to sustain wages in effect six months ago, although many industries have scaled costs, including wages, downward.

Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors, says: "So far as General Motors is concerned we have maintained the wage scale and we have made no adjustment in salaries. We believe in a high wage scale.

"It must be recognized that there is being reported increasing numbers of wage adjustments from one source and another. The effect of that on the general wage question cannot at this time be determined.

"Should the cost of living be ultimately stabilized at a considerably lower level than has existed during the past two or three years, in that event it is not impossible to assume that wages might adjust themselves somewhat in line with that revision."

Colby M. Chester, Jr., president of General Foods Corporation, the largest unit in the food industry, says he knows of no concerted action to cut wages; that "we see no necessity for wage reductions and this company is disposed to resist a programme of this character." He adds: "I do not intend by this statement to indicate a slight reduction approaching the reduced cost of living should receive no consideration on the part of those industries in which wages are such a large proportion of productive costs."

Textile Industries in the U.S.A., are said to be particularly cited for wage reductions. B. B. Gossett, head of the Gossett Mills and of Chadwick-Hoskins Company in Georgia, says, he knows of no general plan to reduce wages in the industry but that "it is true there have been scattering wage reductions in North and South in recent months, averaging perhaps 10 per cent in the South, but I am positive there is not now nor has there ever been any concerted action in this direction in the Southern branch of the industry."

Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., is a firm believer in maintaining the wage scale. Last week he said: "We like to see wage scales maintained—we are committed to the theory of a high standard of living for all. It is true all wage scales have not been maintained. It is likewise true that where the wage scales have stayed up in many places, full time has not been maintained. Although the present scale of wages would be equivalent to a large increase if commodity prices and the cost of living should stay down, we ought, I believe, to make every effort to maintain the wage scale."

New Books

PRINTING IN CANADA

"The Introduction of Printing Into Canada," by Aegius Fauteux, constitutes an interesting addition to Canadian literature. The work has been published, according to the title page, by the Rolland Paper Co., in the interests of the printing craft. Its make-up does credit to its authors, sponsors and printers.

Mr. Fauteux evidently has studied his subject thoroughly. He gives a brief outline of the introduction of presses to the North American continent and then plunges enthusiastically into the development of printing in Canada. Life and literature go hand in hand, and the story of Canadian printing is the story of the economic development of the Dominion itself.

From its first beginnings in Nova Scotia the progress of the press was ever westward; Bushell's small shop in Halifax was the forerunner of the great presses which now spread throughout Canada. The book is well illustrated with reproductions of early printing; the original French of the author has lost none of its charm in an excellent translation. Federated Press Ltd., Montreal, is responsible for production of the volume.

Other People's Views

Danger For Readers

Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.—Recent reports in the daily press suggest the possibility, indeed the probability, that the postage rate on Farm Magazines and other periodicals will be doubled. If mailing costs are doubled in this way it will mean additional overhead expenses to The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm & Home running into five figures annually, thus making it necessary to discontinue some of our special services to readers in order to take care of this extra burden. In short, if the farm press is handicapped in this way it will mean lessening the strongest educational force at work in the improvement of farm life.

Farm magazines have a long record of service to Canadian agriculture to their credit, and we believe readers would be keenly disappointed if we are obliged to discontinue some of our special services to them because of an increased postage rate resulting in prohibitive overhead charges.

The Federal Government, of course, needs more revenue and we have no quarrel on that score, but we desire to point out that doubling the postage rate on farm magazines will be a further handicap to Canadian publishers who for many years have been wholly interested in building up agriculture in this country.

An increase in farm magazine postal rates at this time when publishers are experiencing heavy decreases in revenue would be a severe blow to publishers and readers alike.

Calvin Coolidge Says:

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THE architect, the builder and the many modern inventions all have been enlisted to make the home more convenient, more sanitary and more beautiful. Science and art are joined with economics to teach people how to live.

Our material surroundings have a marked effect upon our physical, mental and moral life. Proper nourishment, ventilation, and even decorations have been found from actual experiment to be of much importance. Environment has an especially large influence upon the development of children.

The home is the foundation of society. Unless it teaches order and truth, justice and forbearance, patriotism and humanity, these virtues are not likely to be acquired from any other source. When everything has been done for the house, only the people who live in it can make it a better home. The indwelling spirit cannot be ignored in this movement. All that luxury can provide will fail without the co-operation of personal faith and devotion.

* * *

THE reigning King and Queen of Siam are making a tour of inspection and study. They are being welcomed with interest and hospitality not only because of their rank and pleasing personalities but because they represent our oldest treaty friends in the Far East.

On the map Siam looks small beside India and China but it is larger than Spain. About eleven millions of peaceful agricultural people dwell there, under one of the last absolute monarchs in the world, and call themselves The Free. The Government is so reliable and justice is so well administered that consular courts have been discontinued. The benevolence of the reigning house makes it unnecessary to resort to force or agitation to secure reforms. When any revolution is desirable the King voluntarily provides it. He is now studying our franchise system with a view to introducing the ballot at home. An absolute monarch devoting his power to the liberal advancement of his people is a very appealing figure in the world.

* * *

Occasional discussion has been given to furnishing better library facilities for rural communities. Very little action has resulted. In spite of our great centres of population we are still far from being an urban people. A great mass of our inhabitants live in the country and have all the disadvantages as well as the strength of that kind of life. They are a large and important element in the nation.

Since the opening of the century much progress has been made in the schools of the rural sections. The telephone, radio, motion picture, automobile and good roads have done much for their improvement. Newspapers and periodicals reach nearly everywhere. But there is still a wide area and millions of people without access to any libraries. In spite of all the other facilities books are the principal permanent repository of knowledge and culture. An individual may make progress without books but the people as a whole are dependent on them. Where there is the most leisure and the least outside diversion the need for books and the benefits from them are greatest. Provision for rural libraries would be a public service of the first importance.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

New Zealand Waits on Canada

The Otago Daily Times, Dunedin, N.Z.

From the prediction of a member of the House of Commons at Ottawa "that the treaty with New Zealand will not be as advantageous to Canada as the previous one," it should not be unreasonable to assume that there is a likelihood of a definite trade pact replacing the Order-in-Council which links this Dominion up with the 1925 treaty between Canada and Australia. In point of fact there has never been a trade treaty between New Zealand and Canada, but it may be anticipated that, on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Forbes to Canada in August to attend the Imperial Economic Conference, negotiations will be entered into with a view to securing a better understanding in respect to tariff matters between the two dominions.

At the present time, as a result of the duty on New Zealand butter, the two dominions are virtually engaged in a tariff war, which, in addition to causing irritation on both sides, has had a damaging effect on the general trade between the two countries. New Zealand butter, which prior to last May entered Canada under a duty of one cent per pound, is now required to pay eight cents per pound, the total duty being the outcome of successive increases made by the Mackenzie King and Bennett Governments. Naturally so formidable a tariff aroused resentment in New Zealand, but hardly less effective in its influence on opinion in this country must have been the fact that butter from Australia was called upon to pay no more than between five and a-half and six cents per pound in duty. Retaliation was, therefore, certainly invited by Canada, and the New Zealand Government found in the trade balance of nearly three million dollars in Canada's favor in 1930 an opportunity to strike back. Canadian motor cars, which represented more than 25 per cent of that dominion's exports to New Zealand, were removed from the preferential list, and private interests adopted similar reprisals by diverting some at least of their trade to other sources of supply.

That the Canadian viewpoint is not entirely unfriendly to New Zealand is revealed by The Financial Post, a Toronto paper, which asserts that Canadian manufacturers are anxious for a speedy solution of the trade problems confronting the two countries, for the very sound reason that they have discerned a falling-off in their export trade with this Dominion. While emphasizing the necessity for the safe-guarding of the Canadian dairying industry The Financial Post states that that country is undoubtedly in a position to absorb a considerable quantity of New Zealand butter every year. The lower duty on Commonwealth butter would appear strongly to support the contention of The Financial Post that Mr. Bennett legislated in advance of the electorate in imposing a duty of eight cents per pound on the New Zealand commodity. It appears that even the dairying industry itself has no official support to offer the existing duty, inasmuch as there is a fear that the effect of it will be so to stimulate dairy production that the country will be involuntarily forced back into the export markets. Canadian dairymen apparently sought more protection than would suffice to balance the few pence of a difference between costs of production in New Zealand and Canada. This seems to have been accomplished by the increased duty imposed in May last year, and it is the lack of evidence in support of the necessity for Mr. Bennett's additional four cents, coupled with the fact that "to make his announcement he chose the day when the Prime Minister of New Zealand was in Ottawa on a friendly mission," that has given rise to the emphatic opinion expressed by Canadian manufacturers that "New Zealand trade has been bungled at Ottawa." It would, therefore, seem that a favorable atmosphere exists for a review of the position that would suffice to bring about a definite trade agreement.

Bacon and hams exported in March amounted to 854,700 lbs. valued at $157,826 as compared with 1,376,700 lbs., valued at $356,685, exported in March, 1930. Exports of pickled pork and fresh pork increased in volume, the former being valued at $30,578 as compared with $25,641 in March, 1930, and the latter valued at $24,500 as compared to $26,025, although the volume increased to 128,200 lbs. from 91,100 lbs.

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Business Conditions in Canada

The Week in Business

The C. P. R. Wage Cut
C. N. R. May Follow Suit
A Salary Reduction Plan
The Rebate Racket

THE official announcement last week by E. W. Beatty, that the C.P.R. had effected a 10 per cent wage cut or its equivalent, among its general office employees, supervisory staffs and offices, is one of the most important pronouncements that Canadian business has heard for some time. Mr. Beatty and his officers are known to have been closely studying this problem very carefully for some time and although a similar step has probably been taken by a few companies in various lines of industry, this is probably the first public pronouncement of its kind that has been heard in Canada for many years.

The C. P. R. plan, effective May 1, provides that employees in the company's general offices will be laid off three days each month without pay (the equivalent of approximately a 10 per cent wage reduction), while officers and members of the supervisory staffs will for the time being accept a straight ten per cent reduction. It is interesting that the office employees were apparently consulted before the move was made and by a large majority accepted the reduced time rather than a change in wage scale.

* * *

WHETHER or not the C. N. R. will follow suit has not yet been divulged but despatches from Ottawa, subsequent to the C. P. R. announcement, indicated that the matter had been under advisement by the board of directors, and that it would not be surprising if some action were taken to distribute the burden of reduced earnings throughout the personnel.

* * *

A FURTHER way in which the question of wage reductions is being tackled is revealed in a letter to The Financial Post by the president of a leading industrial corporation which adopted the plan of a carefully-graduated wage scale reduction about two months ago, rather than lay off a portion of its employees. The reductions varied from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of monthly salaries and were grouped according to whether employees were married or not. The reduction effected among unmarried employees is as follows: $75 to $125 a month—5 per cent reduction; $125 to $140—7½ per cent; over $140—10 per cent. Married employees were treated as follows: $150 to $200 a month—5 per cent; $200 to $220—7½ per cent; over $220—10 per cent.

* * *

ATTENTION was drawn last week, by Canadian Grocer, to a vicious practice known as the "rebate racket" which apparently affects to a considerable degree, manufacturers selling to chain stores, jobbers servicing buying groups and large department store in Canada. The "racket" consists of a demand on the part of some (though probably not all) large buyers, for special rebates and "allowances" over and above those regularly allowed by the trade, such rebates being given without any good or sufficient reason. Some are even insisting on a lump sum from the manufacturer before they will stock his goods, whole others demand a special rebate on the strength of advertising, but give no guarantee as to how the money will be spent. The big stick in each case is that the line will be discontinued if the terms are not met. If such a "racket" exists, the sooner it is stamped out the better, and the results of an investigation into chain store operations in the United States, which will, it is hoped, throw considerable light on the vexed question of trade "allowances."

Business Briefs

Wheat Stocks in Canada stood at 164,573,149 bus. on April 24, 1931, as compared with 172,651,244 bus. the week previous and 182,131,379 bus. in the corresponding week of 1930.

Exports of Canadian Wheat during the week ended April 23 totalled 2,502,257 bus. of which 1,044,257 bus. was cleared from Canadian ocean ports and 1,458,000 bus. from U. S. ports. Foreign demand is stated as being satisfactory but limited to immediate requirements.

Car loadings gained 1,642 cars, or 3.4 per cent in the week ended April 25, as compared with loadings of the previous week, but were still 11.2 p.c. below the corresponding week in 1930. Improvement over the previous week was entirely in shipments of grain and coal. Merchandise in less than carload lots remained almost the same and miscellaneous loadings were down some 1.38 per cent.

March coal production from Canadian mines totalled 1,028,269 tons, 19.8 per cent below the five-year average for the month. Of the total output, 757,336 tons were bituminous; 23,973 tons, sub-bituminous and 246,960 tons, lignite coal. Imports of 815,429 tons were 35.8 per cent below the average for March in 1929 and 1930.

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BUILDING AWARDS TAKE BAD SLUMP IN RECENT WEEKS

April Total Smallest in Years; Seasonal Trend Reversed

Construction contract awards in April amounted to only $22,707,500, according to MacLean Building Reports Ltd. This is the lowest figure for April to be reported in any year since previous to 1916 and compares with $48,778,600 in April, 1930, $43,328,000 in April, 1929, and $56,345,000 in April, 1928. Usually there is a substantial seasonal increase in contracts awarded in April, but this year a decline of 16.8 per cent, or $4,604,300, is registered from the March total.

Lack of large contracts is responsible for the drop from the previous month and business buildings registered the greatest loss from the February total. One reason for the loss in volume, where a seasonal gain was to be expected, is stated by one authority to be due in part to building operations starting earlier than usual this year. New construction contemplated in 1931 is reported by MacLean Building Reports at $204,839,100 as compared with $252,099,300 at the end of April, 1930. There is some possibility, it is understood, that building of a number of branch plants is being held up pending the action to be taken by the Dominion authorities when the budget is brought down.

Business Buildings Fewer

Residential building accounted for 36 per cent of the April awards, while engineering came next with 34.1 per cent. Business buildings fell off from the first position held in March to take third place with 23.6 per cent of the total contracts and industrial building accounted for 6.3 per cent of the total. The total of construction contracts awarded during April for the past three years, classified in the four main groups, has been as follows:

Construction Class	Contracts Awarded in April 1931 $	1930 $	1929 $
Engineering	7,731,600	10,960,600	7,328,600
Residential	8,171,000	9,631,200	14,643,400
Business	5,368,200	22,291,100	16,252,100
Industrial	1,436,800	5,895,700	5,104,100
	22,707,500	48,778,600	43,328,200

Building in Ontario while greater than in the other provinces, dropped to 37.2 per cent of the Dominion total as compared with 54.3 per cent of the total in March. Quebec gained somewhat in relative position among the provinces with 31 per cent of the total as compared to 29.6 per cent reported in March. Building in the prairie provinces gained to 19.4 per cent of the total; British Columbia dropped to 8.8 per cent and the maritimes to 4.2 per cent.

During the first four months of the current year building contract awards have totalled $96,248,500 as against $139,035,900 in the corresponding period of 1930, a decline of 30 per cent. The monthly totals for the first four months of the past three years is as follows:

	1931 $	1930 $	1929 $
Jan.	20,299,100	37,530,000	41,962,900
Feb.	25,930,100	28,464,400	28,425,800
Mar.	27,311,800	24,263,000	27,125,300
Apr.	22,707,500	48,778,600	43,328,200
	96,248,500	139,035,900	140,842,200

Duns Reports Failures Fewer in First Quarter

Fewer business failures in Canada and Newfoundland during the first quarter of the current year, and a decrease in the extent of liabilities is reported by R. G. Dun & Co. In the first three months of 1931 there were 746 failures, with liabilities of $17,086,296, as compared with 789 failures in the same quarter of 1930 when liabilities totalled $19,119,296. The improvement extended to the three main divisions of business, manufacturing, trading and other commercial lines.

Decrease in the number of failures was shown in Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia. Saskatchewan showed the biggest increase while British Columbia, Manitoba and Alberta ranked next. The statement for the first quarter of 1931 by provinces is as follows:

	Number 1931	1930	1929	Liabilities 1931
Ontario	193	197	179	$7,412,375
Quebec	275	366	348	4,486,411
British Columbia	67	43	27	694,634
Nova Scotia	12	24	23	71,953
Newfoundland	10	8	10	710,781
Manitoba	67	55	42	2,330,387
New Brunswick	21	14	18	258,342
Prince Edward Is.	2	..	..	10,169
Alberta	42	32	19	416,080
Saskatchewan	67	50	34	695,164
Total, 1931	746	789	700	$17,086,296
1930	789	...	...	19,119,296

Revenue Earning Freight Declined 16.4 p.c. in 1930

Revenue earning freight loaded in Canada during 1930 amounted to 65,971,744 tons, 14.5 per cent less than in 1929, and also under the total in 1928, 1927 and 1926. Freight received from foreign connections also decreased so that total freight handled in 1930 was 18,767,550 tons, or 16.4 per cent less than in 1929. The biggest decrease was in the amount of coal handled. Loadings of practically all commodities showed decreases with the exception of fertilizers.

Business Expectantly Awaits Budget

	Canada	United States
Commodity Prices:	Dairy products sell lower; cattle prices firm as exports are made.	Farm products down; zinc hits lowest price since 1896.
Iron and Steel:	Industry faces no immediate prospect of improved demand.	Operations, at 49 p.c. of capacity show continuation of retrogression from March peak.
Foreign Trade:	Opening of Montreal harbor stimulates activity in cattle and grain.	First quarter imports down 33.8 p.c.; exports off 36.4 p.c. from same period in 1930.
Car Loadings:	Grain movement lends sole impetus to increased weekly volume.	Attain 1931 peak in week ended April 18, but remain 14.8 p.c. under a year ago.
Employment:	National employment insurance scheme is forecast in Parliament.	Industries revert to part time operation as spring peak is passed.
Stock Market:	Activity slackens while stocks sell at new low levels for 1931.	U. S. Steel, at lowest since 1927, typifies result of decline throughout list.
Credit:	Dominion refunding, due within week, stimulates bond market.	N. Y. Federal Reserve rediscount rate continued at 2 p.c.; demand is moderate.
Week's Highlight:	Budget now expected late in May; building of new branch plants in Canada awaits news of tariff changes.	Federal Government to cut expenditures by $315,000,000 in next fiscal year; treasury deficit reaches $801,000,000.

Diverse Business Trend In Five Economic Areas Revealed During March

Western Provinces Fail to Sustain Progress of First Two Months, While Quebec Records Actual Gain

By SYDNEY B. SMITH

Business conditions in Canada improved somewhat during the first quarter of the present year, although operations in most directions remained at subnormal levels. Moderate advances were fairly general in the five economic areas in the first two months of the year. Conditions were fairly well maintained during March in the eastern areas with a further gain in Quebec. Adverse developbments were apparent in the Western areas during the month under review.

Construction operations, aside from unemployment relief, were relatively quiet during the first quarter and the reduction of awards to $22,708,000 in April, compared with $27,312,000 in March, represented a sharp decline after seasonal adjustment. The value of construction contracts awarded is normally twice as great in April as in March and the low level of awards in April is a reminder that the depression is still prevalent.

Electric Output Contracts

On a daily average basis the output of electric energy showed contraction in March in each of the five areas except the Prairie Provinces. The reduction in the Dominion as a whole seasonal adjustment from the level of the preceding month was about 2 per cent. The average daily export of power was 4,192,000 kw.h. compared with 5,195,000 kw.h. in February.

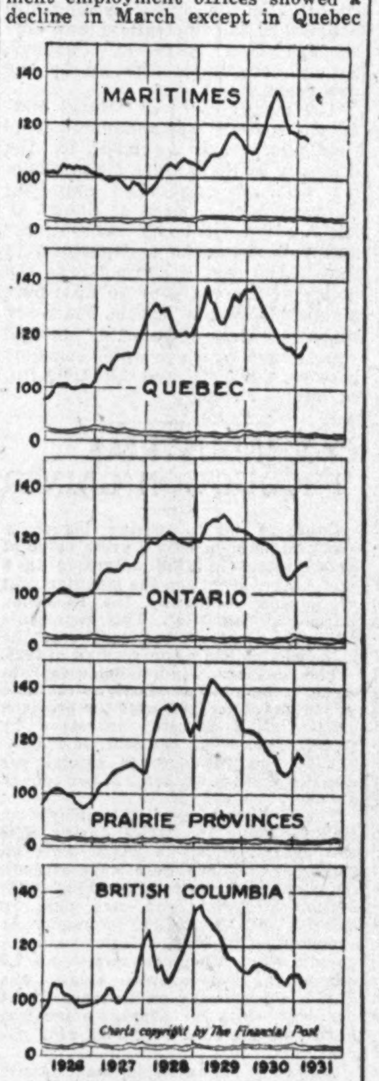
The showing in regard to employment as reported by employers on April 1, was of a neutral character. The index was below the base line for the first time since the early months of 1927.

Lumber Industry Better

Nevertheless, after seasonal adjustment the standing was slightly better than on March 1. Gains of 1.9 and 1.5 were shown respectively by Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while in Quebec the index was maintained after the usual adjustment for seasonal tendencies. The employment relief work was still in progress in considerable volume. As logging operations were at a subnormal level during the winter season the reduction in working in this line was much less than usual, and, most hopeful of all, a considerable increase was made in manufacturing operations.

Financial transfers in the form of bank debits showed sharp declines in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. The gains in Ontario and British Columbia were 3 per cent and 3.4 per cent, respectively, while the standing was maintained in the Maritime Provinces. The showing of bank debits in comparison with preceding years is greatly affected by the decline in the general price level. The total of cheque payments is dependent on prices as well as on the physical volume of commodities, securities and services exchanged. The drastic decline in wholesale prices in the last 12 months is an important factor in the decline of bank debits.

The sales of ordinary life insurance after seasonal adjustment showed a gain of 5.4 per cent in March. Increases were recorded in Quebec and Ontario of 3.5 per cent and 5.9 per cent, respectively, while sales in British Columbia were maintained.



Charts copyright by The Financial Post

Regular placements by the Government employment offices showed a decline in March except in Quebec and British Columbia. The operations of the employment offices have been influenced by the measures taken for the relief of unemployment. In many cities, most of the men were engaged through registration at the local employment offices and the abnormal totals for the early part of the winter were due to this special development.

In the Maritime Provinces the index was 113.3 in March compared with 115.2 in February. Gains were recorded in construction contracts awarded and in building permits, while bank debits were fully maintained. Declines were shown in the other four factors.

The gain in the index for Quebec was 1.6 per cent, gains being shown in building permits, sales of insurance and regular placements, while employment was maintained after seasonal adjustments.

A moderate decline was shown in the index for Ontario. There was a gain in construction contracts awarded, as well as in employment, bank debits and sales of insurance.

The gains in the Prairie Provinces were limited to the output of electric energy and to the index of employment where increases of 3.5 and 1.5 per cent were shown respectively. The net result was a decline in the business index from 116.7 to 111.0.

Bank debits and regular placements showed gains in British Columbia, while sales of insurance were maintained.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled Weekly by The Financial Post

	Weekly Latest 1931	1930	Cumulative Jan. 1. to date 1931	1930
C. P. R. Gross Earn. (Apr. 30)	$ 3,806,000	$ 4,253,000	$ 45,977,000	$ 54,196,000
C. N. R. Gross Earn. (Apr. 30)	$ 4,869,579	$ 5,618,137	$ 58,434,769	$ 71,491,757
Car Loadings (Apr. 25)	50,368	56,758	801,925	964,643
Common Stock Index (Apr. 30)	91.3	175.5	......	......
Production—	Monthly			
Pig Iron, tons (March)	57,110	74,582	139,097	232,261
Steel, tons (March)	99,341	117,487	239,576	339,299
Newsprint, tons (March)	187,005	209,104	534,280	604,559
Automobiles (March)	12,993	20,730	29,353	46,666
Boots and Shoes, pr. (Feb.)	1,276,965	1,446,610	2,261,889	2,679,931
Flour, bbls. (March)	1,168,408	1,219,202	3,290,063	3,438,320
Mineral Production—				
Gold, oz. (February)	195,118	145,436	397,903	299,550
Silver, oz. (February)	2,111,765	1,841,836	4,229,435	3,551,058
Nickel, tons (February)	3,346	3,867	6,597	8,481
Copper, tons (February)	11,485	12,118	22,415	24,581
Lead, tons (February)	9,663	15,930	23,958	27,545
Zinc, tons (February)	10,276	10,343	20,433	19,220
Coal, tons (February)	963,443	1,194,710	2,127,941	2,838,332
Natural gas, M. cu. ft.	2,976,140	3,178,862	6,176,140	7,067,379
Petroleum, bbls. (February)	155,651	89,961	335,362	190,457
Automobile Financing—				
Used Cars (February)	$ 1,405,507	$ 1,629,460	$ 2,692,911	$ 3,368,984
New Cars (February)	$ 874,840	$ 1,514,310	$ 1,784,354	$ 2,623,781
Construction—				
Building Permits (March)	$ 9,906,567	$ 13,356,787	$ 23,346,899	$ 29,493,262
Contracts (April)	$ 22,707,500	$ 48,778,600	$ 96,248,500	$ 139,035,900
Labor—				
Employment Index (April)	99.7	107.8	......	......
Trade—				
Imports (March)	$ 76,529,891	$ 112,991,460	$ 176,937,870	$ 278,575,998
Exports (March)	$ 56,285,683	$ 91,692,391	$ 144,841,248	$ 231,889,535
Imports of Key Products—				
Rubber, lbs. (March)	6,747,761	8,457,139	14,892,291	19,861,134
Cotton, lbs. (March)	10,837,000	10,327,000	26,378,000	28,626,000
Sugar, lbs. (February)	43,569,500	27,376,300	66,686,300	69,001,900
Petroleum, crude, gal. (March)	71,300,000	65,920,000	191,974,995	217,147,438
Coal, tons (February)	830,609	1,310,707	1,623,435	3,078,279
Exports of Key Products—				
Newsprint, tons (March)	200,545	225,251	498,143	588,228
Automobiles, No. (February)	1,853	6,308	6,544	13,585
Wheat, bus. (March)	12,995,567	11,592,476	32,901,222	23,319,356
Wheat flour, bbls. (March)	660,553	680,697	1,367,582	1,664,172
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (March)	1,413,875	1,515,465	4,234,189	4,468,371
Population—				
Emigration (February)	678	3,217	1,645	7,238
Immigration (February)	2,413	14,576	5,322	21,905
Finance—				
Failures, No. (Feb.)	188	205	428	466
Failures, Liabilities (Feb.)	$ 4,789,701	$ 4,120,506	$ 8,760,380	$ 12,781,606
Bank Debits (March)	$2,570,410,694	$3,092,042,070	$7,773,648,825	$9,118,488,109
Bond Sales (March)	$ 44,121,000	$ 54,243,497	$ 191,280,970	$ 156,957,974
Insurance sales (March)	$ 46,945,000	$ 50,327,000	$ 128,313,000	$ 142,614,000
Wholesale Prices (1913=100)—				
General Index (March)	75.1	91.8	......	......
Iron and its products	87.8	92.5	......	......
Cottons, raw	62.3	87.1	......	......
Grains	39.7	75.1	......	......
Live stock	81.1	107.8	......	......

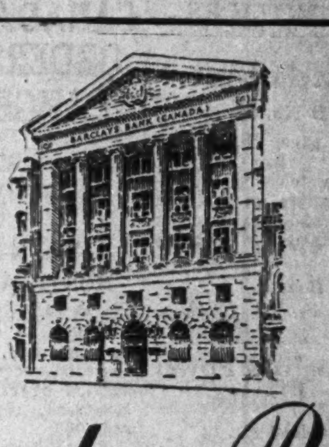
Refined Sugar Imports Drop; Hit By Tariff

The curtailment of imports of refined sugar due to strict enforcement of the new anti-dumping laws in the latter part of 1930, is clearly shown in figures compiled by the external trade branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Drastic decrease in imports of refined sugar may be one reason for the very material appreciation in market quotations of stocks of some sugar refining companies.

Cuba, which has formed the principal source of supply, has been affected to the greatest extent by increased tariff, while the United States shipments have been greatly reduced and imports from various European countries, notably Belgium, have been practically eliminated.

The latest data available on imports of refined sugar show only 265,900 lbs. as being imported during February, 1931, as compared with 4,569,300 lbs. imported in the corresponding month of the previous year. The following table shows imports during the past seven months with imports during the corresponding month a year previous.

	1931 Lbs.	1930 Lbs.	1929 Lbs.
Aug.	....	3,740,300	5,397,600
Sept.	....	20,035,300	5,344,900
Oct.	....	1,322,900	8,125,300
Nov.	....	1,457,300	3,150,700
Dec.	....	490,000	2,500,000
Jan.	374,400	1,935,200	1,321,200
Feb.	265,900	4,569,300	3,266,900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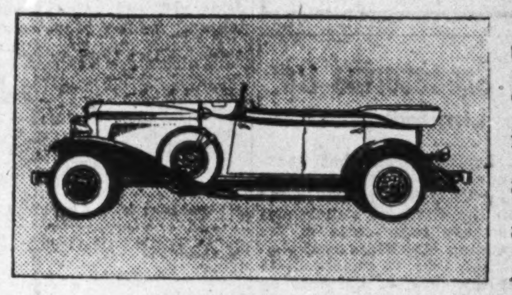

AGAIN Auburn introduces an entirely new originality in design. Completely closed—or completely open—or top up and windows down! Change easily, quickly from one to the other, to suit the weather or your whim. These two new Auburn Straight Eight Convertible Models are replete with attractive features. Improved, rattle-proof windows; reinforced and insulated bodies; spacious seating capacity; ample leg and head room; unusually comfortable upholstery. Windshields on the Custom Models may be folded down. Many new features never before obtainable even in the most expensive made-to-order cars. Custom Models have the new, improved L. G. S. Free Wheeling, adding a new thrill to driving. Control lever enables you to have Free Wheeling completely or the customary positive gear, as you wish; an exclusive Auburn feature! All models have 98 horsepower; 127" wheelbase; strongest of frames with bridge-like X-type cross members; automatic chassis lubrication; silent-constant mesh transmission; four 2-way hydraulic shock absorbers and about one hundred other betterments that make these cars the greatest values on the market. We invite you to attend the special showing of Convertible Models. Inspect, compare, and drive these most attractive cars. Satisfy yourself that they offer the most in every way, and for the least cost.

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NEW CANADIAN LIST PRICES. Freight to be added.
All Custom Models include Free Wheeling. Custom Models 8-98A: 5-passenger, 2-door Brougham, $1,695; Business Man's Coupé, $1,895; Convertible Cabriolet, $1,975; 4-door Full Sedan, $1,895; Convertible Phaeton Sedan, $2,125. Standard Models 8-98: 5-passenger, 2-door Brougham, $1,405; 4-door Full Sedan, $1,475; Convertible Cabriolet, $1,545; Convertible Phaeton Sedan, $1,690; Business Man's Coupé, $1,475. Prices subject to change without notice.
AUBURN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, AUBURN, INDIANA, U. S. A.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Belding-Corticelli Limited

DIVIDEND No. 66

Notice is hereby given that on the Preference Stock of this Company, the Directors have declared a Dividend of 1¾%, payable on the 15th day of June to Shareholders of record at the close of business the 30th day of May, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
D. F. POLLOCK,
Secretary.

Nova Scotia Light & Power Company, Limited

Preference Dividend No. 12

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) for the quarter ending May 31st, 1931, has been declared upon the 6% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Stock of the Company, payable June 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 16th, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
C. J. HAYES,
Secretary.
Halifax, N.S., April 27th, 1931.

De Forest Crosley Radio Co., Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty cents (20c) per share has been declared on the outstanding shares of the capital stock of De Forest Crosley Radio Company Limited, payable on the first day of June, 1931, to shareholders of record on the fifteenth day of May, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
J. W. PEART,
Secretary-Treasurer.
DATED at Toronto this 11th day of May, 1931.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Common Stock Dividend, No. 7

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 15 cents per share, being at the rate of 60 cents per share per annum, has been declared on the no par value Common Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, for the quarter ending May 15, 1931, payable June 15, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 15, 1931.

By order of the Board,
FRED HUNT, Secretary.
May 4, 1931.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 175

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April.

By order of the Board.
M. W. WILSON,
General Manager.
MONTREAL, Que., April 14, 1931.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NUMBER 30

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of Sixty Cents (60c) per share, payable on all of the outstanding shares of the Company, on June 20, 1931, to Shareholders of record at the close of business May 29, 1931.

D. B. GREIG,
Secretary.
East Windsor, Ont.,
April 27, 1931.

MERCURY OILS Limited

NOTICE
To Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five cents per share has been declared upon the Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, payable on July 2nd, A.D. 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Monday, June 15th, A.D. 1931.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, June 15th, A.D. 1931, and will be reopened on Thursday, July 2nd, A.D. 1931.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAS. BIGGS,
Secretary.
300 Lancaster Building,
Calgary.

The Sherwin-Williams Company, of Canada, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the forty-third quarterly dividend of forty cents per share on the No Par Value Ordinary Stock of the Company for the quarter ending May 31st, 1931, has been declared payable to shareholders of record the 15th day of June, 1931, and that cheques will be mailed June 30th, 1931.

Books not closed.
By Order of the Board.
D. A. WHITTAKER,
Vice-Pres. and Sec'y.-Treas.
Montreal, Que.
April 29, 1931.

The Sherwin-Williams Company, of Canada, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the eightieth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%), being at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum for quarter ending May 31st, 1931, on the Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared payable to shareholders of record the 15th day of June, 1931, and cheques will be mailed June 30th, 1931.

Books not closed.
By Order of the Board.
D. A. WHITTAKER,
Vice-Pres. and Sec'y.-Treas.
Montreal, Que.
April 29, 1931.

CANADA CEMENT ORDERS INCLUDE LARGE CONTRACTS

Price-Cutting in States Slightly Reflected in Canada

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canada Cement Co. is in receipt of several orders totalling, in the aggregate, a substantial sum. The largest contract awarded recently comprised 200,000 barrels of cement for the city of Montreal, representing a cost of $468,000.

The contract names a price of $2.34 a barrel, equivalent to 4 bags, sales tax included, discount of 10 cents a barrel if accounts are paid within 20 days from date of shipment or in 30 days net.

Order From Winnipeg

Another order has been received from the city of Winnipeg for 25,000 barrels of cement, while other contracts include one from Hamilton for its $985,000 filtration plant, one from Ottawa for its $1,350,000 water system and filtration plant and a contract from the city of Brantford for its annual supply of cement.

A cement war in the United States has had a slightly unsettling effect in Western Ontario though there has not been a general reduction in prices. United States producers have been engaged in cutting prices for some time. Canadian interests, however, have no recourse to anti-dumping regulations since the U. S. product is not being sold in Canada at a lower price than in the home market. The price, nevertheless, is below cost of production.

Company Meets Competition

Canada Cement has had to meet this competition by specific cuts in certain places but as yet there has been no general lowering in prices throughout Canada.

Sales of Canada Cement are reported to be holding up well. Whether earnings will be affected to any great extent in the fiscal year which closes November 30, appears to depend to a certain extent on the outcome of the present price war in the United States.

Prairie Province Fisheries 1930 Catch Value Down 39

Fisheries of the prairie provinces and the Yukon Territory during 1930 dropped 28 per cent in quantity and 39 per cent in marketed value as compared with 1929 figures according to a preliminary report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total marketed value is shown at $2,491,935 in 1930 and $4,075,095 in 1929. Average prices for nearly all kinds of fish were lower in 1930 than in 1929.

The Manitoba catch is valued at $1,806,666 in 1930 as against $2,745,205 in 1929; Alberta's catch dropped in value to $421,257 from $732,214 and the Saskatchewan catch to $234,501 from $572,871. The catch in Yukon Territory increased in value to $29,510 from $24,805 the previous year.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Credit Anglo-Français Ltd. has been awarded an issue of $44,000 City of Nicolet R. C. School 5 per cent bonds, one to thirty years, at 99.07.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 177

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend Three per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th May, 1931, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 1st June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1931. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.
S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.
Toronto, 17th April, 1931.

RELIANCE GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 14

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for the quarter ending May 31st, 1931, at the rate of 6½% per annum, will be paid on June 15th, 1931, to preference shareholders of record at the close of business on May 31st, 1931.

By order of the Board.
A. W. GIBB,
Secretary.
Dated at Winnipeg,
April 14th, 1931.

Loblaw Groceterias Co. Limited

Notice is hereby given that quarterly dividends of 20 cents per share on the Class "A" shares and 20 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the company have been declared for the quarter ending May 31st, 1931, payable on June 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 12th, 1931. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
D. URQUHART,
Secretary.
Toronto, May 1, 1931.

P.T. LEGARÉ CO. LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The regular 1¾% quarterly dividend on the 7% Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending May 31st, 1931, payable on the 1st day of June, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business the 15th day of May, 1931.

By order of the Board.
P. C. FALARDEAU,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Quebec, May 5th, 1931.

Photo Engravers & Electrotypers Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 11

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty Cents per share has been declared on the No Par Value Stock of this Company, payable June 1st, 1931, to Shareholders of Record at the close of business on the 15th day of May, 1931. The Transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.
JAMES RICHARDS,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, April 28, 1931.

Meeting Approves New Capitalization

Shareholders of Second Canadian General Investments Ltd. have ratified proposals to increase the authorized capital from 400,000 no par value shares to 1,000,000 no par value shares and to change of name to Canadian General Investments Ltd. Approval was given at a special general meeting held following the annual meeting on April 29.

The meeting was adjourned to May 28 when shareholders will consider the proposal to acquire assets of Canadian General Investment Trust Ltd. and Third Canadian General Investment Trust Ltd. Given the consent of shareholders of the three trusts to the proposed consolidation, shares will be exchanged on a basis of liquidating values. These values have not been fully determined as yet.

HIGHER EARNINGS SEEN LAST YEAR FOR PORTO RICO

Power Company's Profits Reflect Expansion Undertaken

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Earnings in 1930 of Porto Rico Power Co., subsidiary of International Power Co., are reported to have exceeded those of 1929 which were at that time the highest in the company's history. It is understood that profits give a fuller reflection of benefits accruing from expansion carried out in the past two years.

In 1929 net earnings were $465,147 an increase of around $50,000 over those of the previous year. After all deductions there remained a sum equal to $6.01 a share on the common stock. This showing was noteworthy in view of the fact that the previous year had witnessed destruction of a portion of the company's property by a hurricane.

System Was Rebuilt

Following substantial damage done in 1928, the company set about rebuilding its transmission lines and system while a new hydro-electric plant with a capacity of 7,000 horsepower was brought into operation in 1929. Completion of this unit reduced operations of the steam unit at San Juan with a consequent saving in operating expenses.

Porto Rico Power carried out some financing in November, 1930, through an offering of $2,000,000, 6 per cent, debentures. Funded debt now includes this issue together with $1,842,500 of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds and $973,333 of 5 per cent refunding mortgage bonds. Preferred stock totals $1,000,000 and there is $3,000,000 of common stock issued.

The preferred shares have a moderate distribution in Canada; the common shares are 94 per cent held by the parent company, International Power. Both stocks have established a record of earnings over a period of years. Dividends have been paid on the preferred since its issuance in 1911. Payments of 4 per cent have been made on the common since 1927, and at intermittent intervals in previous years.

CO-OP WOOL GROWERS INCREASED SURPLUS

Insurance Covered Loss Sustained When Warehouse Burned

A year of steadily declining values for wool with a poor market and a decrease in consumption is reported in the annual statement of Canadian Cooperative Wool Growers Ltd. for the year ended February 28, 1930. The income account shows net income from operations, before deducting overhead at $88,872 as compared with $111,907 in the previous year but after expenses of $79,453, depreciation of $788 and dividends of $7,993 the company showed a surplus for the year of $638 as against $570 in the previous year. Payment on stock was 7 per cent on paid-up capital.

The chief decrease in revenue in the past year was in commissions charged wool growers and associations for handling which were down to $29,207 from $86,365. During the year the company suffered the loss, by fire, of the central warehouse at Weston, Ont. but insurance coverage on wool destroyed and sale of salvaged wool largely reduced the company's loss. Wool sales plus the amount recovered from insurance companies amounted to $729,644. Wool sales in the previous year amounted to $741,478.

The income and surplus accounts for the past three years are as follows:

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Feb. 28

	1931	1930	1929
	$	$	$
Net rev. from sales	88,872	111,907	110,562
Expenses	79,453	96,831	91,560
Depreciation	788	6,451	7,220
Income tax	...	....	942
Net profits	8,631	8,625	10,840
Less appropriations:			
Dividend	7,993	8,055	8,740
Surplus for year	638	570	2,100
Previous surplus	7,194	6,625	4,525
Bal. carr. for'd	7,832	7,195	6,625

During the year the company handled some 4,000,000 lbs. of wool and placed a uniform contract system in effect across Canada. The balance sheet shows total assets of $281,705 as against $235,397 the previous year. Current assets are up to $195,359 from $162,134 and include $75,733 in Dominion bonds and a demand loan. Inventories of $27,594 compare with $32,080 last year. Fixed assets are shown at $85,897.

Current liabilities are up to $16,093 from $13,228 and reserve for doubtful accounts, sacks returnable and contingencies is up to $14,720 from $11,690. General reserve remains at $80,120 and a building reserve of $39,772 has been established. Capital remains the same at $115,110 of $10 par value stock, provision for dividend of 7 per cent on paid-up capital is $8,058 and surplus amounts to $7,832.

Pulp and Paper Concerns Pay Large Stumpage Dues

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Stumpage dues paid on lumber cut on Crown lands of New Brunswick in the fiscal year closing October 31, 1930, totalled $532,888. Operators who paid stumpage numbered 146, contributing sums which ranged from $128,431 paid by Bathurst Power & Paper Co. to a few dollars.

In addition to Bathurst, other pulp and paper operators paid the following dues: New Brunswick International Paper Co., $92,090; Fraser Companies, $45,289; Restigouche, $25,000; St. George Pulp & Paper Co., $10,522; Pejebscot Paper Co., $10,004; Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., $3,392.

GEOLOGIST SEES NO HOPE OF GAS ON ST. LAWRENCE

Rock Conditions Apparently Not Favorable to Oil Development

In view of the activity in promotion circles, and the publicity given the oil and gas prospects of the St. Lawrence valley below Montreal, and the fact that explorations over a period of years has not met with favorable development, the merits of the district as a potential gas and oil producer remains in doubt.

While it is true that two well-known American companies own acreages south of the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of Three Rivers, promoters have seized upon this as a means of convincing Canadian investors with the great potentialities of the district. In order that The Financial Post readers may be fully informed as to how geologists regard the area, it has requested an outstanding petroleum geologist to express an opinion on the area.

His report is as follows:

"Small gas seepages near St. Gregoire led to the drilling of a well as far back as 1,885 and since that time wells have been drilled in various parts of the St. Lawrence valley, without any success in a commercial way, so this present attempt to rejuvenate interest cannot be said to be due to any new discoveries.

No Important Discoveries

"The underlying strata of the St. Lawrence lowlands are almost wholly of ordovician age. To the southeast the St. Lawrence lowlands abut against the great Champlain fault, stretching from Lake Champlain to Quebec City. On the north, the lowlands are bounded by the southern edge of the Laurentian plateau, a region underlain by granites and gneisses.

"The Champlain fault separates the nearly horizontal strata of the lowlands from the highly folded rocks of the Appalachian region to the south. The St. Lawrence valley occupies in general a broad syncline. In the vicinity of Three Rivers this syncline has a width of about 30 miles from limb to limb. Minor anticlines have been assumed to exist near the trough of this syncline by some writers, but if such exist they are not pronounced, are very small, and cannot be proven from surface exposures, since outcrops of bedrock are few and far between and confined to some of the river valleys.

"The conditions essential to accumulation of oil and gas in commercial quantity are—

"1. Source rocks to provide material, that is, strata containing organic material, the remains of ancient plant and animal organisms.

"2. Reservoir rocks, that is, porous strata to provide storage space for oil and gas generated.

"3. Favorable structure to cause accumulation.

"4. Freedom from subsequent deformation such as intense foldings and faulting and igneous intrusion. Such deformation might cause fractures which would provide avenues for escape of any oil or gas which had previously accumulated.

"It naturally follows to examine to what extent these conditions are met in the St. Lawrence lowlands.

"1. Source rocks may be readily conceded since many of the underlying sediments contain organic material from which oil and gas might be generated.

"2. Reservoir-rocks-porous beds of any appreciable thickness and lateral extent such as would form good reservoirs have so far not been demonstrated to be present.

"3. Favorable structure. This is one important condition which does not seem to be fulfilled. In fact, synclinal structure prevails here. This type of structure is generally unfavorable because the edges of possible reservoir rocks are exposed along the flanks of the structure permitting escape of any oil or gas which might accumulate.

"4. Freedom from subsequent excessive deformation. In the region in the vicinity of the Champlain fault intense folding has accompanied the faulting producing small sharp anticlinals. Large deposits of oil or gas rarely occur in the vicinity of such intensely folded and faulted belts.

Believes Gas Would Escape

"The line of igneous intrusives which extends eastward from Montreal is probably to be considered as unfavorable for the region in that immediate vicinity. These intrusives are younger than the sedimentary rocks. In many places these intrusives are known to be accompanied by igneous dikes which branch off at various angles from the main mass. Igneous dikes were encountered in several wells near St. Hyacinthe where there was no indication of them at the surface. These igneous intrusives would probably cause fracturing of the sedimentary rocks. In many places these intrusives are shown to be accompanied by igneous dikes which branch off at various angles from the main mass. Igneous dikes were encountered in several wells near St. Hyacinthe where there was no indication of them at the surface. These igneous intrusives would probably cause fracturing of the sedimentary rocks prior to intrusion and would thus provide avenues of escape for any oil or gas which might be contained in that vicinity.

"The most promising wells so far drilled in the St. Lawrence lowlands have yielded gas only and with a maximum capacity measured, in a few thousands of feet per day. To be a commercial success gas wells should have a capacity measured in millions of feet and a sufficient number of wells should be drilled to block out a large area of potential production in order to ensure continuity of supply, as the pressure and capacity of gas wells diminish rapidly.

"From the foregoing discussion it cannot be said that the chances of finding oil or gas in commercial quantity in the St. Lawrence lowlands of Quebec are favorable."

Exports to Britain Stimulate Cattle Marts

Opening the port of Montreal for cattle exports to Great Britain lent its annual stimulus to the cattle market last week. Combined with a good domestic demand this opening of the export trade has resulted in a favorable market for fed, well-finished cattle. Boats on the Manchester line alone have bookings for shipment of some 3,200 head during the next two months, according to the weekly market report of the Dominion Live Stock branch.

The cattle markets during the week ended April 30, 1931, it is reported, were, on the whole, generally steady on the better class of stock, but unsettled and somewhat easier on the in-between and common grades. Under the present conditions in the market, good classes of cattle are likely to get whatever breaks obtain. The Western markets show very moderate receipts, which condition was the cause of a little keener market. Shipping demand from the West is too narrow to admit of normal runs to Western yards, if steady prices are to be obtained. The movement of Western cattle to Montreal for export to Great Britain is a most opportune factor in the market.

Complete St. John Elevator

In the annual report of the Harbor Commissioners of Saint John, it is announced that the new million and a half bushel elevator at West Saint John has been completed with the exception of the shipping house, which is expected to be ready soon.

Joins Mining House

M. CLAUDE ALDOUS,
who has become associated with K. A. MacPhadyen & Co., members standard Stock and Mining Exchange, Toronto.

NICKEL BOARD DECIDES TO PAY REGULAR RATE

New Policy Inaugurated With Regard to Finished Goods

Directors of International Nickel Co. met on May 4, and declared the regular dividend of 15 cents per share, payable June 15, to shareholders of record June 1.

The quarterly statement of the company is due shortly and rumors are that earnings will be equivalent to about 11 cents per share, as compared with 9½ cents per share during the last quarter of 1930. Nickel sales are reported to have increased slightly, but the greater earnings are believed to be principally due to lower operating costs at Sudbury, through economies effected by the new plant.

The manufacture of "Monel Metal" sinks, which was announced some time ago, are to be made for the company by the Mullins Manufacturing Co., an established stamping company with a plant at Salem, O Distribution will be by International and will represent a departure, in that in the past it has not been the policy of the company to distribute a finish fabricated article. Plans are made for the disposal of 100,000 sinks annually, which would consume between 6,000,000 and 9,000,000 lbs. of "Monel Metal."

CAN. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION GAINED

Canadian manufacturing industries had a production with a gross value of $4,063,987,279 in 1929 according to a preliminary report on the manufactures of Canada issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represents an increase of 7.8 per cent over the value of products manufactured in 1928.

The number of individual establishments is reported at 23,597, an increase of 218 or 0.9 per cent over the previous year. Capital invested increased by $302,718,705, or 6.3 per cent, to $5,083,014,754 and the average capital per establishment increased 5.35 per cent to $215,409.

The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries during 1929 was 693,816 of whom 96,607 were on salary and 597,209 were wage-earners. Salaries and wages totalled $813,049,842 of which $188,747,672 was paid in salaries and $624,302,170 in wages. As compared with 1928, salaries paid increased some 8 per cent and wages 7.5 per cent. The average salary was $1,954, representing an increase of 2.4 per cent while the average wage was $1,045, an increase over 1928 of 2 per cent.

Materials employed in manufacture cost $2,066,636,914, a gain of $115,832,575 or 5.9 per cent. The value added by manufacture was $1,997,350,365, an increase of 9.8 per cent.

The chief Canadian industries in order of the gross value of their production in 1929 are as follows:

Industry:	Gross Value of Products 1929
Pulp and paper	$243,970,761
Slaughtering and meatpacking	185,842,902
Flour and grist mill products	181,148,689
Automobiles	177,315,593
Central electric stations	157,499,385
Sawmills	146,989,664
Butter and cheese	126,703,195
Railway rolling stock	126,487,037
Electrical apparatus & supplies	113,796,002
Non-ferrous metal smelting	109,854,468
Petroleum products	99,408,314
Rubber goods, including footwear	96,934,660
Castings and forgings	91,575,146
Cotton yarn and cloth	78,241,765
Bread and other bakery products	77,214,466
Printing and publishing	73,673,338
Steel and rolled products, pig iron, ferro-alloys, etc.	72,231,995

OTTAWA PROTECTS MOLASSES CANNERS

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Complaints made to the Federal Government by molasses producers of the Barbados and other Islands of the West Indies on recent administrative changes in the tariff are not likely to cause any change in policy.

The Government is sincerely anxious to increase the trade between Canada and the Indies, but will not swerve from the "Canada First" policy to do so. One cause of complaint concerns the duty on canned molasses. Under the West Indies Treaty, molasses when brought into Canada from the Indies in bulk is admitted duty free. In recent months, some of the producers of molasses have put their product up in tins, making it ready for the market. While this tinned or canned molasses is of the same quality as the bulk molasses, the National Revenue department ruled that it must enter under another tariff item, which imposes a duty of 25 cents per 100 lbs. The reason for the change is that Ottawa believes this molasses should be tinned in Canada, and the duty will be continued until it is tinned here.

The Trade and Commerce department while interested in improving trade between Canada and the Indies has no definite plans on hand for a conference or for a new trade treaty. Something of this kind may be started when Hon. Harry Stevens, the minister, returns from the south where he has been convalescing after a serious operation.

It is said, however, that Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett has been studying the question and has a number of exhaustive reports on the subject. Mr. Bennett, however, has not discussed the matter with his colleagues. Hon. J. A. Macdonald, minister without portfolio, who is just returned from a trade mission to Cuba, may have picked up valuable information in regard to the West Indies, which he will report, later on, to the prime minister.

INTERNAT. PETE. OUTPUT FIFTIETH OF WORLD CRUDE

United States Huge Total Lower in Relation to Rest of Producers

International Petroleum produces over 2 per cent of the world total of crude oil.

Colombia, scene of operations of International Petroleum's Tropical Oil Co., in 1930 produced 1.5 per cent of the world total of crude oil, or 20,346,000 barrels, according to a preliminary report issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. Although Colombia production in 1930 was slightly under that of 1929, when 20,384,000 barrels were produced, the percentage in that year was 1.4 per cent. Production was curtailed in accordance with the policy of the Standard Oil group.

While Peruvian production of International Petroleum Co. was lowered by 1,055,000 barrels (the total for 1930 being 9,766,000 barrels), a slight increase in the production of other oil companies in Peru is indicated. Total Peruvian production in 1930 was 12,458,000 barrels, compared with 13,422,000 barrels for the previous year.

Proration within and increased activity without reduced the percentage of United States production to world total, but the United States still produces more than six times that of any other nation. At 898,000,000 barrels, the percentage was 63.3 of the world total, whereas in 1929 it was 67.9 per cent.

World total was down slightly at 1,418,723,000 barrels, compared with 1,484,041,000 barrels in the previous year. The percentage comparisons of various countries is as follows:

	1930	1929
United States	63.3	67.9
Venezuela	9.7	9.3
Russia	9.5	6.7
Persia	3.2	2.8
Roumania	3.	2.3
Dutch East Indies	2.8	2.6
Mexico	2.8	3.
Colombia	1.5	1.4
Peru	.9	.9
All other	3.3	3.1

NFLD. WILL HAVE $2,000,000 DEFICIT SAYS MR. CASHIN

Follows $144,902 Surplus in 1929-30; Budget is Tabled

Newfoundland faces an estimated deficit of $1,974,600 for the current fiscal year which ends June 3, according to the annual review of the colony's finances presented recently by Hon. P. J. Cashin, minister of finance. This compares with an actual surplus of $144,902 reported for the fiscal year 1929-1930. The expenditure for the current year will be some $11,895,100 as compared to estimates of $11,363,139, while revenues will amount to some $9,920,500.

Decline in the value of the seacatch and a consequent adverse effect upon customs revenues is given as one reason for the decrease in revenue. The railways showed a deficit of $380,000 in 1929-1930 and in the first half of that period the deficit was $146,421. For the first six months of the current year the deficit amounted to $205,582. Coastal boats showed a profit of $151,550 in the last six months of 1929 and a profit of $53,822 in the corresponding period of 1930. Combining all transport operations, a profit of $21,875 in the 1929 period has changed to a loss of $162,802 in the 1930 period.

Paper Exports Grow

While the export of concentrates from Buchans during 1930 dropped off by 9,000 tons, and production was valued at $950,000 as against $2,000,000 the preceding year, exports of paper increased and output was up by 23,000 tons. The iron ore mines at Bell Island had a smaller production while the prospect for the present year is not bright.

The estimates, tabled for the fiscal year 1931-32, provide for expenditures of $11,418,546 and revenue of $10,010,391. After reductions to be allowed in the expenditures, it is estimated that the colony will have a deficit of $854,955 on account of 1931-32. Unforeseen expenditures may total $500,000 and if this is the case the deficit would amount to some $1,350,000.

Enamel and Heating Products Secure Order

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Enamel & Heating Products has been awarded contract for a portion of the bath tub requirements for the new Canadian National Railways hotel in Vancouver.

This company has been supplying both Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways with their sanitary enamelware lines in all their latest Maritime hotel construction.

NOTICES

BUSINESS MAN

spending summer in Great Britain and Europe, will make enquiries, arrange agencies or other commissions. Acquainted with Textiles, Chemicals and Printing.
Box 274, The Financial Post, Toronto.

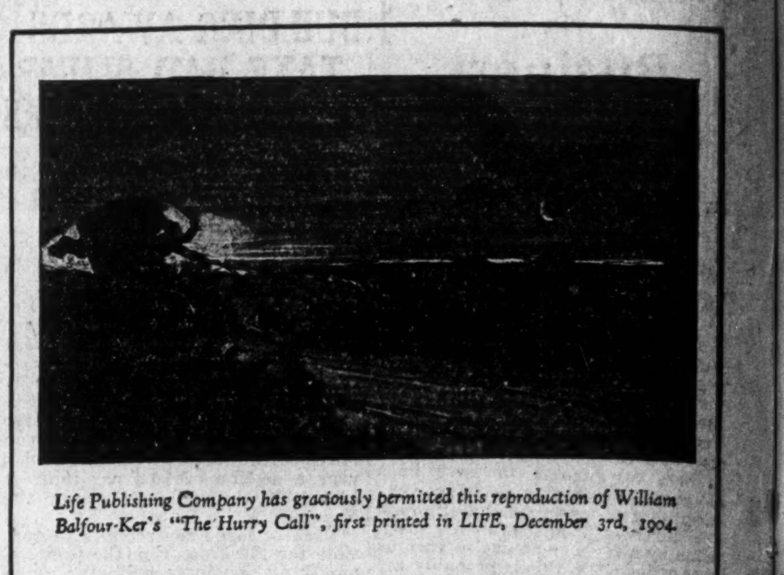
SECURITY MAN

Aggressive with 12 years general, office, selling and executive experience; following six years Bank of Nova Scotia, anxious make permanent connection high grade security house, financial institution, advertising agency, insurance company or manufacturer. Willing to adapt himself to conditions and remuneration if necessary. Good education, connection, excellent references. Have covered Ontario extensively. Car.
Reply Box 275, The Financial Post, Toronto.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER

Large company requires the services of a first class advertising man as assistant to their advertising manager. Must be able to prepare direct mail literature and be capable of taking complete charge of department when necessary. In reply, state age, experience and salary expected. Applications will be considered strictly confidential.
Write Box 277.
The Financial Post, Toronto

Waiting for the Stork



Life Publishing Company has graciously permitted this reproduction of William Balfour-Ker's "The Hurry Call", first printed in LIFE, December 3rd, 1904.

THE DOMINION will pay a special honor to its mothers on May tenth. Presents and tokens of family love will make Mother's Day memorable.

But while more than 235,000 women passed safely through childbirth last year, more than 1,300 died. More than 600 of these women might have been saved if they had received proper prenatal and maternity care and skilful assistance. What was not done for them, however, can be done for prospective mothers.

The one way and the only way that a woman can escape some of the hazards of motherhood is to consult a doctor skilled in maternity cases immediately after she receives her first message from the stork, promising a most precious gift.

Or if, for financial reasons, she is unable to consult a physician, she will probably find in most progressive communities a Maternity Center where she will be given sympathetic and expert guidance. She may be told that she should have a change of diet, or should take more rest. She may require immediate medical or surgical care.

Her doctor or the Center will explain the laws of nature which she must obey to avoid needless suffering—perhaps tragedy. And she will be given instructions for safeguarding her baby as well as herself.

Every woman who is to become a mother should have an early physical examination, including a blood pressure test and other tests invariably given in the great institutions which are teaching the world how to avoid dangers and anxieties formerly considered inevitable. These institutions have proved that modern scientific attention will reduce the deathrate among mothers more than two-thirds.

The mother-to-be should remain under her doctor's care, or under the guidance of the Maternity Center, until the stork has kept his promise and this happy message can be sent out—"Mother and child are doing well."

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will gladly mail free, "Information for Expectant Mothers." Ask for Booklet 5-F-31.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
FREDERICK H. ECKER, President
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE • • OTTAWA, CANADA

B.C. HEARS OF MERGER OF ISLAND STEAMERS

C. P. R. and C. N. R. Said to Plan Holding Company for Victoria Ferries

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Formation of a holding company to operate the coast steamship services of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways is said to be on the cards. Reduction of overhead expenditure and far-reaching economies in operation are regarded as the objective of the proposed consolidation.

While official confirmation of this move is not obtainable, conditions now prevailing in the shipping business on this coast, especially with respect to the passenger traffic, are such as to lend considerable plausibility to the report.

Most of the C. P. R. vessels engaged in the ferry business between Vancouver Island and the mainland are now laid up part of the time.

Idleness for several of the C. P. R. steamers at this season of the year is a normal condition, because the company is naturally obliged to provide greatly increased accommodation for the summer tourists traffic and when this peters out in the fall there is not enough business for vessels brought into pressure during the rush season. The general depression, coupled with the commissioning of additional steamers, however, has intensified the over-supply of shipping, and this situation has been further aggravated by the entrance of Canadian National Railways into the ferry routes between Vancouver Island and mainland points, this route having for many years been virtually a C. P. R. monopoly.

An advantage enjoyed by the Canadian National in this ferry business is the fact that it has not such a surplus of tonnage. The few vessels that it operates are in service most of the time, thus assuring more economical operation. Nevertheless the company has found traffic slim during the winter months, and returns were not entirely satisfactory last summer when the company was pioneering the route, according to some reports.

If a holding company were to be formed, competition would at once be eliminated, and the number of vessels in service would be more in relation to actual demand than is at present the case.

NOTICES

A Real Opportunity for Private Investor

This message is not directed to investors in general. It is for the attention of one, two, or three individuals financially capable of handling the entire proposition should investigation prove it interesting.

A Canadian Company, Limited, Dominion charter, requires $10,000.00 to $15,000.00 for expansion and operating capital.

They have operated one year and record of operating exceptional. Foundation built holds forth outstanding opportunity for large return.

Product, patented, manufactured under exclusive Canadian license from United States manufacturer, a leader in the industry, with imposing record of profits.

Lowest unit sales value $1,000.00. Average sale $1,500.00. Product manufactured in Canada under contract. Fifty per cent (50%) manufacturing cost.

No investment in plant or equipment by Company. Only Canadian Company in field and available field only lightly touched. Protected by 25% tariff. Operations from Coast to Coast.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars invested will carry almost one-third interest in Company.

Full investigation welcomed. Negotiations to be confidential. Discussion can be arranged by writing Box 276, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Your Investments

Questions and problems on Canadian investments submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks or foreign securities generally. A two-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

Collingwood Terminals

What is the position of the 7 per cent preferred stock of Collingwood Terminals? Dividends have not been paid since last November and I would like any information available.

The financial statement of Collingwood Terminals, Ltd., for 1930 is not yet available. Earnings in 1929 were quite sufficient to pay dividends with a good margin over. And it was understood that in 1930 business was somewhat better. The company in the past has had to depend on storage because of the slowness with which grain has moved in 1929 and 1930. As many of the charges of the elevator against the grain held are not paid until it goes out of the elevator, at times its earnings are more on paper than an actuality. We are trying to get a financial statement of the company, and will publish a review of it as soon as we are able to get it.

The Oil Situation

I hold shares of British American Oil, Imperial Oil and International Petroleum. How will these companies be affected by the present situation in the world oil industry and are they in a position to survive? What will be the effect upon dividends?

Though Canada is fenced off by tariff to a considerable extent from the demoralizing influences playing on the world's oil industry, International Petroleum, and Imperial Oil, as gaining a good part of its revenue from International Petroleum, cannot be indifferent to the world situation. Neither can British American Oil which has important production in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma production adds, even under present conditions, some revenue to British American Oil.

We are assured by persons who should know that there is no present intention of reducing dividends in International Petroleum. Nobody, however, can predict what the future will bring forth in the world situation.

Can. Associate Co's.

We would appreciate receiving any available information on Canadian Associate Companies Ltd., and your information as to prospects for future success.

As Canadian Associate Companies no longer has anything to do with insurance companies and is devoting most of its attention to oil royalties and their sale, the question of prospects for future success cannot be answered. The immediate future is obscure for oil royalties, because of the demoralized condition of the industry in the United States.

Dominion-Scottish

We shall be obliged if you will furnish us with a report on Dominion Scottish Investments Ltd., preferred and common stock.

The present situation of Dominion Scottish Investments Ltd. will not be known until July as the fiscal year ends only on May 31. On May 31, 1930, the book value of investments was shown at $4,260,136 and market value at $3,687,780. There was outstanding $3,000,000 in preference stock and $1,500,000 in common stock. Cash, call loans and sundry amounts gave an extra $270,000 to the company. Preferred dividend was covered.

Simpson's Preferred

Is the 6½ per cent preferred stock of Simpson's Ltd. rather speculative? While dividends have been paid regularly and the annual report was satisfactory I note that the market price has dropped recently. Would it be advisable to sell the stock now at a loss or continue to hold it?

Simpson's Ltd. 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock of $100 par value, outstanding to the extent of $11,250,000, has preceding it bond issues totalling about $11,000,000 and before that the senior issues of subsidiary companies, such as $3,350,000 of 6 per cent preference shares and $1,569,403 bond issue of The Robt. Simpson Co.

Consolidated earnings of the company, as published, show the dividends on the Simpson's 6½ preference stock well guarded with $10.11 earned in the year ending January 29, 1930, and $11.95 earned in the year ending January 28, 1931. The company has important expansion plans on at the present and if these prove profitable one could expect these dividends to be still better guarded. If, however, they entailed more expense than profit in the first year or two, it might result in temporary impairment of earning power.

B. A. Oil

What is the position of British American Oil at present? Is improvement likely during the summer? Is there any indication at present that they are likely to reduce the dividend?

British American Oil officers inform us that so far in 1931 their sales have been somewhat ahead of those for the same period in 1930. Actual sales through the summer will naturally be greater than those through the winter, but how they will compare with last summer cannot be said.

A director states that they have not even considered such a question as reducing the dividend. The general feeling is now that the company may maintain its dividend, but that increases in dividend must wait an indefinite period until business activity is once again general.

Can. Westinghouse

What is the dividend record of Canadian Westinghouse Co.? How many times has the company issued rights or made stock bonuses?

Canadian Westinghouse has an ambitious programme of development in Canada. It plans to increase its advertising appropriation in Canada and to open some 2,300 Westinghouse retail outlets through already established stores.

Canadian Westinghouse Co. has 800,000 shares of no par value capital stock authorized and 540,000 shares of this outstanding at the end of 1930.

Dividends of 6 per cent per annum were paid from 1905 to January, 1912 inclusive; April, 1912, to and including January 1, 1921, 7 per cent per annum; April, 1921, 2 per cent and quarterly thereafter to July 1, 1929, inclusive; 50 cents per share on the no par value stock paid October 1, 1929, and January 1, 1930, and since. Extra dividends of 1 per cent were paid in 1910 and 2 per cent in 1911 to 1913, 2 per cent in 1915, three per cent in 1916, 1 per cent in 1917 in addition to 25 per cent extra out of accumulated profits of the company with rights to subscribe to like amount of new stock at par, 2 per cent extra in 1918, 1 per cent in 1919, 2 per cent in January, 1921, 1922 1924, 1925, 1926, 2 per cent in 1927 plus 30 per cent paid June 20 out of profits accumulated, with the right to subscribe to $1,486,600 additional stock on the basis of one new share for each five shares held; right expired June 6, 1927; 2 per cent on January 1, 1928, 4 per cent on January 1, 1929, and January 1, 1930, $1 per share on the outstanding no par stock.

Ten times since the original issue in 1903 there have been rights and stock bonuses in addition to the regular dividends. The company is in a strong financial position and net earnings over a period of time have been growing steadily, without reference to what may have happened in 1930 or may happen in 1931. Working capital is very strong. The stock is not listed and is held somewhat closely.

Abitibi Power & Paper

What caused the preferred and common stocks of Abitibi Power & Paper to drop to new lows in April? Was it merely in sympathy with the general decline or were there further reasons? Will the development project at Abitibi Canyon affect these stocks in 1931 or 1932?

Is the common dividend of Service Stations Ltd. to be continued? If so, what caused the slump in the common stock from 32 to 17?

The slump in preferred and common stocks of Abitibi Power & Paper Co. has come because earnings of all the pulp and paper companies have been less in 1931 than in 1930 and because of the recent decline in the price of newsprint. The question of passing dividends on preferred stocks has therefore to be met by the company. It is one of the strongest in the group of paper and pulp companies and should do well when the newsprint industry recovers. As 1932 will be nearly over before power from Abitibi Canyon is available, this project will not affect the situation until 1933 in any case.

The slump in common stock of Service Station results from the intimation given by directors that the company may find itself necessary to reduce the dividend rate from 65 cents per quarter to 40 cents per quarter on July 1. There is a price war now on in United States in service station equipment. The company meets the situation better than most such companies because it has diversified operations.

Brazilian

I have purchased 100 shares of Brazilian at $21 a share and now it is several points lower. I am thinking of changing over to International Nickel and Imperial Oil but would like your advice. Would you consider Noranda a good buy at present?

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co. actual earnings as measured in milreis, the currency of Brazil, are well maintained during this period of depression. The great drawback to this stock at present is that the milreis has been declining in value and that there is no assurance of stability until the country's business and finance have been placed on a stable basis. Every decline in the milreis puts off further the time when it will be conservative to renew cash dividends on the Brazilian Traction common stock again.

Of the three companies mentioned by you, International Nickel, Imperial Oil and Noranda, all are attractive from the standpoint of financial strength, good management and resources. International Nickel and Noranda stand to gain materially whenever the price of copper begins to rise. In the case of International Nickel better business would also bring an increased demand for nickel which would be to its advantage.

Imperial Oil, as the leading oil-company in Canada, should increase in earnings and financial strength as Canada grows. It has, however, an increasing stake in the world demand for oil. If the over-supply of crude oil affects world prices it will hurt its principal subsidiary, International Petroleum, which gives Imperial Oil a large part of its dividends, but when prices eventually recover it would be very much to the advantage of Imperial Oil.

Noranda's present activity is on the basis of recent finds where the ore is rich in gold. If development work continues to uncover rich deposits of this kind, naturally the stock would respond. It is quite possible that this will happen, but, of course, no one can predict before it happens that such ore deposits will be found.

Famous Players

Among my holdings are some first mortgage bonds of Famous Players Canadian Corp. Can I regard these as a satisfactory investment?

Famous Players Canadian Corp. bonds represent a first mortgage on an extensive property. The company made further progress in its last fiscal year and its dominating position in the industry it serves, should stand it in good stead in the future.

Burns Preferred

I have $500 invested in Burns & Co. and dividends have been passed. When will this firm be in a position to resume dividends and is there any chance of its going into liquidation?

You do not say which security of Burns & Co. you purchased, but we presume it was the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock of $100 par value. In 1930, the company had a net profit of only $1,557 as compared with $489,454 in 1929 and $655,728 in 1928. It, therefore, paid the preferred dividend in 1930 of $312,531 out of capital surplus which was thereby reduced to $14,663.

Earnings for the year were affected by the adverse conditions in Western Canada which is dependent to a greater degree on agriculture than on any other established industry there. The reduced income of the farmer and of those who sold to the farmer seriously affected almost every form of business activity. The company also had to operate against declining commodity markets and falling inventory values which resulted in trading losses and a decrease in gross profit. Expectations are that there will be a gradual improvement in the position of farmers in the next few years and, if so, this will give a better opportunity for this company.

Working capital is fairly strong, but bank loans exceeding $2,500,000 indicate that the company must be careful about its dividend policy for some time.

Canadian Celanese

Will you kindly give us what information you can regarding the current position of Canadian Celanese? We are particularly interested in the preferred stock.

Operations of Canadian Celanese recorded an improvement in the past year, and earnings were equal to $9.02 a share on the preferred stock, and 72 cents a share on the common. The preferred stock has been placed on a regular dividend basis, but is still 29.75 per cent in arrears as regards dividends. Sales in the first quarter of 1931 are reported to have shown an increase of 100 per cent, over those of the same period a year ago. The company's plant has been enlarged, prices have been reduced, and the company is stated to be seeking new business in an aggressive manner.

The management has stated that the arrears on the preferred stock will be cleared up as soon as possible, though any action in this regard is necessarily dependent on a maintenance of current activities.

General Steel Wares

I hold some bonds of General Steel Wares. My broker says I can sell these at 40 and I have considered doing this. I am unwilling to lose money on my original investment; are there any indications that the company will do better this year?

In the event of your deciding to sell your General Steel Wares bonds, we think that you could get a better price than 40 for them. Though there is not an active market for this issue, we understand that current quotations are around 65. Whether you should sell depends largely on your own financial position and your ability to take the loss sustained on your original investment. As you know, earnings in 1930 amounted to $12,538 as against interest requirements of $549,134. In the two previous years, however, bond interest was covered by a comfortable margin.

Balance sheet position at the end of 1930 was not unsatisfactory, while the company's position in the trade should enable it to take advantage of any betterment in general business conditions.

Canada Steamship

I hold a bond of Canada Steamship Lines and have considered selling, though I will take a loss. Are the prospects for the company improved this year?

While operations of Canada Steamship Lines in the past two seasons have not been satisfactory, the outlook for the current year appears to be somewhat improved. As you know, the company is dependent for the greater part of its revenue on transportation of grain down the Great Lakes. Given an improvement in this situation, Canada Steamships should make a better showing this year.

Results in the first quarter of 1931 were better than those of the previous year, while bank loans at the present time are about $875,000 lower than a year ago. In a recent official statement it was announced that the movement of grain was distinctly encouraging, and that the company had contracts to move well over 5,000,000 bushels.

Atlantic Utilities

As a subscriber to The Financial Post I would be obliged if you could tell me something about Atlantic Utilities. Is this company controlled by Maritime Telegraph & Telephone, and what are the rights which have been awarded?

Atlantic Utilities Ltd., subsidiary of Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Co., owns the plant and property of Eastern Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the Prince Edward Island Telephone system, subject to a mortgage on the latter property. There are 267,030 shares of Atlantic Utilities stock of no par value issued, all of which is owned by Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. A short time ago, shareholders of Maritime Telegraph & Telephone were given one participating dividend right of Atlantic Utilities for each share of telephone stock held. These rights do not entitle the holder to purchase additional stock; they have a cash value of around $1.25.

We understand, however, that Maritime Telegraph & Telephone intends to pay to holders of these rights any dividends Atlantic Utilities may pay in the future; accordingly the value of these rights may appreciate in the future, depending on progress made by Atlantic Utilities.

Corporate Trust Shares

Can Corporate Trust shares be considered a safe investment? Is this a trust of some standing? What distributions have been made on the shares to date and how much was paid in 1930?

Corporate Trust is one of the older fixed trusts of the distributive type. The shares have had a very wide distribution not only in the United States and Canada, but in a number of foreign countries. Such a wide distribution should be of importance to any investor in fixed trust shares.

The investment portfolio of the trust includes common stocks of 28 United States companies of which five are public utilities, seven are railroads, five are oils and eleven are industrial companies. Four shares in each of these 28 companies are deposited with Chase National Bank of New York as trustee against every 2,000 trust shares. Safety of the investment depends on the soundness of the twenty-eight companies and the extent of diversification. No stock may be eliminated from the portfolio until a dividend has been passed for 395 days. While the trust might suffer a loss from the sale of stock which had passed its dividend for this period, the theory behind the fixed trust is that other stocks in the portfolio would show sufficient appreciation to more than cover the loss incurred.

Income of the trust is derived from cash dividends, proceeds of sales of stock rights, proceeds of sales of stock dividends and other property, proceeds of sales of stock received and split up and exchanges. Interest is also paid on the reserve fund. No guarantee can be made as to the amount of the semi-annual distribution, but a reserve fund of 50 cents per share is provided in order to stabilize semi-annual distribution at 35 cents per share in the event of income of the trust falling below this minimum requirement. It must be understood that a certain proportion of the semi-annual distribution will be a return of capital which may affect the break-up of the shares at termination of the trust in 1953.

The total distribution paid on the trust shares since the inception of the trust amounts to $3.70 per share and in 1930 $1.31 3/5 was paid on June 30 and 42 cents was paid December 31, 1930. This high return is partially accounted for by the fact that part of it was a return of capital derived from stock splits, etc.

Moore Corp.

My father holds 325 shares of Moore Corp. common and 10 shares of preferred. Almost his entire savings are tied up in this stock. Although his investment still shows him a profit on his original cost it is of primary importance to him to protect what principal he has left. I have suggested that he liquidate his holdings in this company and buy with the proceeds Government bonds and then wait until business is definitely on the upward trend before making any commitments in stocks, and then to diversify his investments and purchase only the soundest of common stocks, retaining part of his principal in Government bonds.

Do you think it would be wise to follow the above plan, or would you suggest that he retain his stock in this company and await a more favorable time to diversify his holdings? It also occurs to me that it might possibly be advisable for him to diversify his holdings now, as stocks appear to me to have reacted to a price where one might be reasonably safe in purchasing for a hold over a period of years.

Moore Corp. in 1930 earned $1.26 a share on the common stock as compared with $2.54 a share in 1929. The company entered 1930 with a large amount of business on hand, but suffered the experience which most companies have had of reduced volume and a lowering of selling prices as 1930 advanced. Economies in the manufacturing and selling departments have been elected and the net profit was sufficient to pay the dividends. At the annual meeting on March 27 the president, S. J. Moore, stated that business at the beginning of 1931 was still below normal though the corporation was continuing to earn a fair profit on the present business.

On the whole, the position of the company for a long hold appears promising and the company is well run. Its working capital position is very strong and it is in a good position to take advantage of any increase in business activity.

However, it would appear to us that you are quite correct in suggesting that to tie up a man's entire savings in the common stock of one company is not a conservative procedure and it would be better to do as you suggest.

Your suggestion that the present might be a suitable period for diversification of holdings is correct. Careful buying of the securities of companies in the strongest financial position and in the position to benefit most quickly from a return of business activity would be well advised. As buying should be careful, a good deal of the money could be invested in government bonds, as you suggested, as a purchaser can buy with more assurance as time goes on and the trends in industry become more definite.

When Women Invest

A WEEKLY FEATURE

Asks About Switching

Will you oblige me by looking over the following list and see if any improvement could be made at present? A year ago I made some changes on information received from you and found the change profitable.

Would you advise switching Hayes Wheel to B. A. Oil or any other stock at about same price? (I paid 60 for Hayes Wheel.) Is Moore Corp. dividend secure or would it be wise to change to something else? Would Gypsum be a good hold?

I hold the following bonds:

1,000 Bell Tel. Bond, due June, 1957.
1,000 Mon. L., H. & P. Bond, due Oct. 1951.
1,000 Gatineau P. Bond, due June, 1955.
2,000 Town of York Deb., due Oct. 1943.
4,000 Dom. Can. Bond, due 1943.

I also hold these common stocks:—
165 shares International Nickel.
100 shares Imperial Tobacco.
90 shares Imperial Oil.
55 shares Inter. Pete.
68 shares Moore Corp.
40 shs. Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine.
30 shares C. P. R. (new).
24 shares Shawinigan.
50 shares National Biscuit.
11 shares Quebec Power.
21 shares Power Corp. of Canada.
20 shares Page-Hersey.
10 shares St. of Can.
25 shares Hayes Wheel.

Your list of common stocks show that they were picked with considerable care as every company was a strongly financed company doing well at the time you bought the stocks. The general business situation has had its effect on all of them to some extent, but particular developments have clouded the immediate prospects of several of them more than others.

We judge from your letter that you would not be interested in disposing of any of your stocks while there is promise in a long hold. Even in the case of companies whose immediate future is clouded, they are strong enough to suggest that in the long run they should do well. That is the case, for instance, with Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine and with Hayes Wheels whose volume of business has changed greatly in a year but will recover when demand reopens.

Moore Corp. earned its dividend on the common stock last year and this year on a smaller volume reports operations are still at a profit. It is difficult to say whether on the full year it will earn its full dividend or not.

The other stocks, so far as present reports go, appear well guarded by present earnings.

List More Bell Shares

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—There will be listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange, on official notice of issuance 10,000 additional shares of Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

Interpreting the News

A few minutes every Monday morning keeps readers of the Greenshields Weekly Review informed on outstanding financial and commercial developments in the Dominion, with particular reference to their bearing on Canadian security values.

We shall be pleased to send the Weekly Review to any institutional or private investor.

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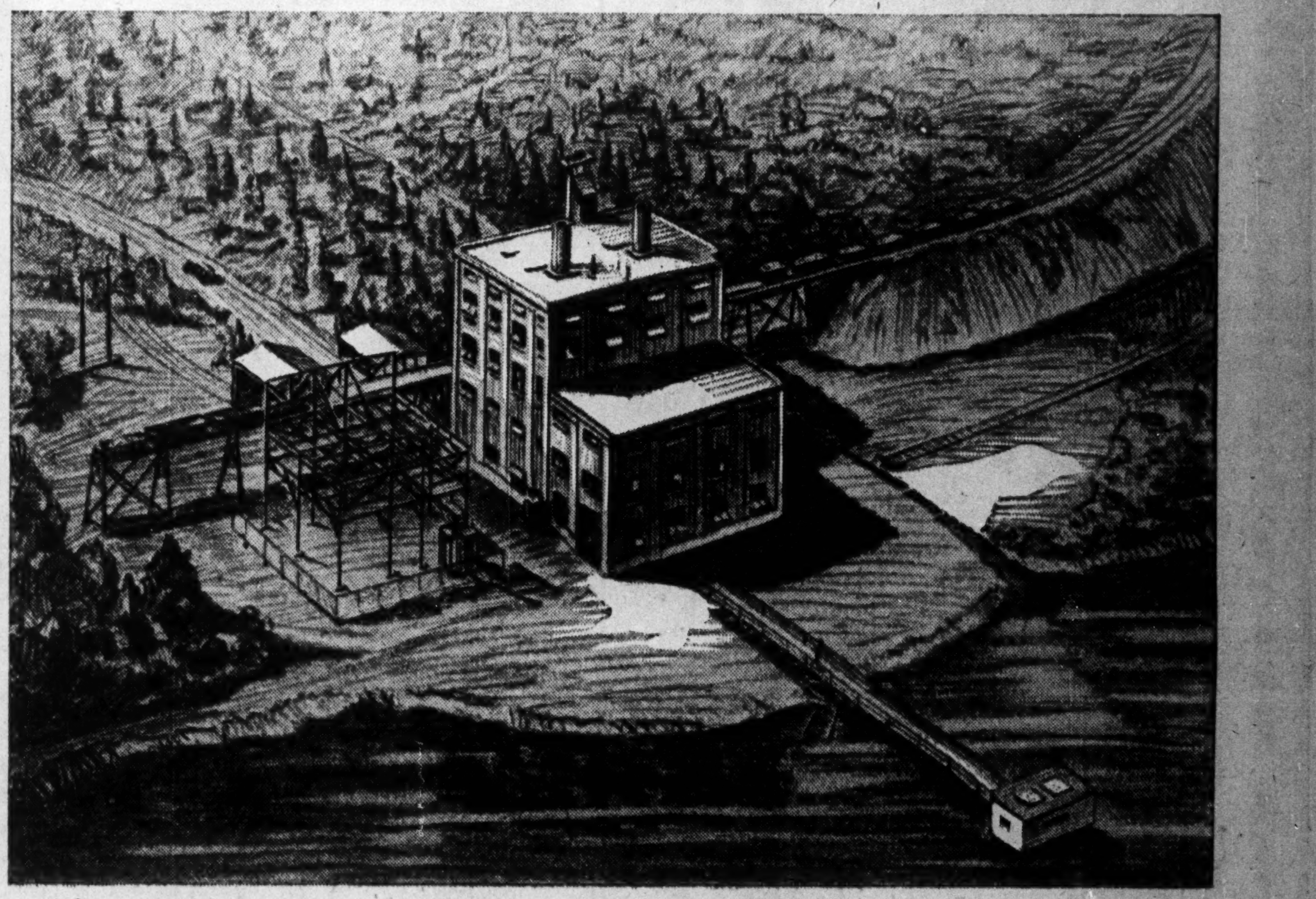

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a Constituent of
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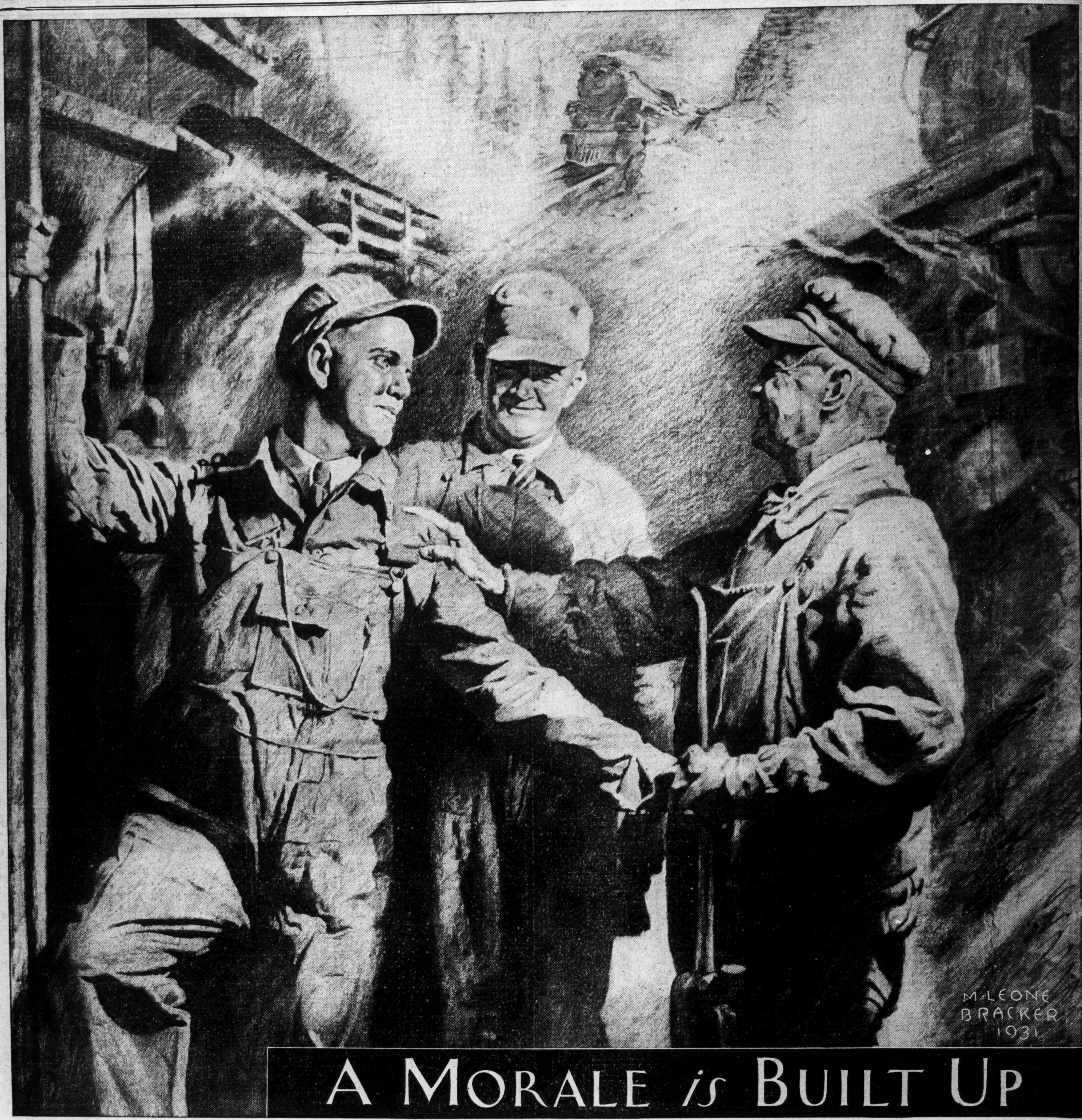

CANADIAN PACIFIC TODAY

The Canadian Pacific Railway runs from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Its liners sail from Vancouver and Victoria to Japan and China, and from Montreal, Quebec and Saint John to Great Britain and the Continent. It operates winter cruises to the Mediterranean, the West Indies and Round the World; summer cruises to Norway; a winter service to Bermuda, and a coastal service to Alaska. Its chateaux and hotels represent the latest word in comfort and luxury. Its telegraph service employs 225,000 miles of wire. Its express travellers' cheques are current all over the world. Canadian Pacific offices and agents are to be found everywhere.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

THE third generation now joins the ranks of those who serve the road. Fifty years of character building becomes a guarantee of service. This the traveller feels and appreciates.

The struggle to build and maintain the road has welded together the men who make it. Canadian Pacific is not just a company but is a part of the life-blood of its members and of Canada. Trackwalker, engineer, trainman, are blood brothers to the President, and the humblest employee feels this.

"Serve our country and you will serve the road," one of its Presidents has said. Canada and the road are one.

17N

CANADIAN PACIFIC

1881 ⋆ FIFTIETH ⋆ ANNIVERSARY ⋆ 1931

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

Vol. XXIV Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, MAY 7, 1931 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year No. 19

Imperial Oil's Earnings Amounted to 71 Cents After Large Write-offs

Compares With 99 Cents Last Year — Sales Volume Higher

EXPANDING THIS YEAR

Paid $70,000,000 in Wages, Taxes, Purchases of Materials and Equipment and Services and Dividends

Aggregate earnings of Imperial Oil, Ltd., after allowance of $1,539,243 for income tax, were $19,020,360 in 1930 as compared with $26,350,309 in 1929. This was equivalent to earnings in 1930 of 71.61 cents a share on 26,557,496 no par value common shares outstanding as compared with 99.43 cents a share on 26,524,860 shares outstanding at the end of 1929.

The volume of products sold by the company in 1930 was larger than in 1929, but the lower level of prices resulted in a decrease of about $5,000,000 in gross income from sales. C. O. Stillman, president, explains in the report to shareholders which was presented at the annual meeting on May 6 that the decreased earnings reflect the world-wide constriction of trade and the continued over-production of crude oil which drastically reduced prices and depreciated the value of inventories. Although the company only carried inventories sufficient to meet current demands it was under necessity of writing them down by $4,234,679, an amount equal to 16 cents a share in itself.

The following consolidated income statement shows figures for 1930, after charging to operating expenses an amount of $4,729,226 for depreciation on plant and equipment.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Total oper. profits ...	11,453,765	20,951,803	20,136,375
Add:			
Other inc.	9,105,838	7,593,642	4,600,097
Total income	20,559,603	28,545,445	24,736,472
Less:			
Inc. tax (est.) ..	1,539,243	2,195,136	1,773,208
Net profit ..	19,020,360	26,350,309	22,963,264

The company's extraordinarily strong working capital position has been enhanced during the year. Working capital is down from $64,430,929 to $63,210,511, but current assets of $72,201,642 are 8.03 times current liabilities of $8,991,131, whereas at the end of 1929 current assets of $74,559,346 were 7.36 times current liabilities of $10,128,417.

Working Capital

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Cur. assets .	72,201,641	74,559,346	61,036,780
Cur. liabs. .	8,991,131	10,128,417	9,077,481
Work. capital	63,210,510	64,430,929	51,959,299
Ratio	8.03—1	7.36—1	6.72—1

Cash and Reserves Gain

Cash advanced during the year from $13,778,004 to $15,600,099, receivables went up from $17,419,192 to $21,414,636, while inventories dropped in value from $43,214,130 to $34,979,458 with sundries up from $148,020 to $177,448.

Accounts payable are down from $7,933,281 to $7,451,888 and reserves for taxes from $2,195,136 to $1,539,243.

Reserves for depreciation, fire, marine, cargo, freight, P. & I. insurance and annuities increased from $49,324,726 to $55,833,225 while the unappropriated surplus and surplus reserves dropped from $111,487,509 to $103,733,601.

Increasing Fixed Assets

The fact that the company paid a special dividend of 50 cents a share, amounting to about $13,278,748, in December from foreign accumulated surpluses, has made little apparent difference in the balance sheet. Total assets at $242,159,164 compare with $242,974,715 a year earlier. Stocks of other companies, Dominion of Canada bonds, and miscellaneous securities and other assets, shown at the end of 1929 at $60,068,114, had a total at the end of 1930 of $50,462,802, which is probably one direct result of the huge special dividend payment. This is more than made up for, however, by an increase in real estate, plants, floating and other equipment from $107,958,131 to $118,868,753.

During the current year it is also the intention of the company "to make all necessary commitments for expansion and improvement of its plants and equipment, and it is intended to spend a large sum of money in this connection." This policy, says Mr. Stillman, is based upon "the reasoned belief that the period of readjustment in which we now are, is the prelude to an era of normal prosperity based upon economically sound and enduring foundations."

Huge Payments Made

"Wages paid by your company and its subsidiaries in Canada last year totalled $16,008,533, expenditures made in Canada for supplies, including the purchase of Canadian materials and equipment were $9,628,222, and in the Dominion, municipal, provincial and federal treasuries $2,493,214, was paid in taxes," said Mr. Stillman in the course of the report of directors to shareholders. "Freight charges for carriage in Canada totalled $15,502,760. Thus the sum total of money put into circulation by your company in Canada during 1930, by its major expenditures alone, exclusive of dividends paid to shareholders, was $43,632,730."

Mr. Stillman continued in part:

"Regular dividends were paid by your company during 1930 amounting to $13,266,412 and, in addition, a special dividend was paid of 50 cents per share from the accumulated surplus received from foreign investments, which made a total distribution or the year of $26,545,160.

Sales Increased

"In spite of severe and economically unsound competition from both domestic and foreign sources, and notwithstanding a curtailment of demand for petroleum products, your company was able slightly to increase its volume of business in 1930 but this was accomplished at the cost of impaired earning power as compared with the previous year. The increased volume of business was accounted for principally by larger sales of Imperial gasoline, of Marvelube motor oil and of Imperial asphalt products. Products made for consumption by industry did not sell in such large volume, thus reflecting the general curtailment of industrial activity.

"It is to be noted that while the volume of products sold by your company in 1930 was larger than in 1929 the lower level of prices resulted in a decrease of about $5,000,000 in gross income from sales. For instance, the average wholesale price of gasoline for all Canada in 1930 was 1.03 cents less per gallon than in 1929. It is a matter of interest that whereas the average price of 236 important commodities in 1930 was 35.7 per cent. above the prewar average, the average price of gasoline was 11.4 per cent below the prewar level. In fact, ever since 1927, the average wholesale price of gasoline in Canada has been below the pre-war level and in 1920, the year of peak prices, when the average wholesale price of 236 commodities was 143.5 per cent above the pre-war price, gasoline had advanced only 71 per cent, or less than half as much.

More Crude From Our Wells

"While your company's earnings from operations were inadequate in respect to its investments in this country, it was able to maintain its personnel at full strength, excepting certain reductions due to seasonal conditions, and to equip itself to take full advantage of a return of normal conditions. Without contributing to the general unemployment situation it effected considerable economies in operation and such of its older employees as were retired enjoyed the full benefits of the company's pension plan according to their length of service.

"To assist in reducing commodity costs to the lowest economic level, which condition seems essential to a complete commercial recovery, your company last year relied more than ever upon its investments in other countries and despite the inadequacy of domestic sources of crude petroleum was able to provide 18 per cent of its crude oil requirements through its own subsidiaries. It is hoped that this percentage will materially increase in the future.

Helped Farmers

"During the past year your company co-operated to the fullest extent of its power with the agricultural interests and particularly in Western Canada shared the burdens imposed upon the farmer by existing conditions. This was done in part by extending most liberal credit terms to farmers, a large number of whom would otherwise have been unable to carry on their seeding and harvesting operations. Immediate extension to the consumer of any price benefits arising from lower market values of crude oil materially reduced farm production costs.

"To extend further its services to the motoring public your company engaged in the general distribution and marketing of Atlas tires at service stations and through dealers. This policy was based upon your company's ability thus to increase the volume of its sales without corresponding increase in operating costs and so, to a degree, compensate for subnormal profits earned on fuels and lubricants. This was possible because very few additional facilities were required by your company for the distribution and marketing of Atlas tires throughout Canada and Newfoundland.

"The fleet of Imperial Oil, Ltd., was augmented by the 'Acadialite' and 'Simcolite,' two full size canal boats, and by the 'Ottawalite' and 'Rideaulite,' two small size canal boats, all of which were built in Great Britain for your company. The fleets of Imperial Oil, Ltd., and of International Petroleum Co., now consist of 26 vessels of 179,446 deadweight tons. The volume of crude oil and finished products they transported in 1930 amounted to 33,009,358 barrels.

South America Demand Gains

"The South American republics in which Imperial Oil operates through the International Petroleum Co. have not escaped the general industrial and financial reaction and in Peru there have also been changes of government. The governments of both Colombia and Peru are earnestly seeking all available means to cope with their respective problems. In Peru the well-known Kemmerer Commission has just completed its work of investigation and has made a series of recommendations on financial matters, a few of which have already been adopted and the balance of which are now the subject of careful study by the government. In Colombia sound financial reforms and general legislation sponsored by the present administration have already been put into force. The way is thus being prepared for a more rapid return to prosperity as soon as the prices of their basic products improve. A spirit of goodwill and co-operation exists between these governments and the company, and our operations have proceeded without noteworthy interruption. The combined production of crude oil in Colombia and Peru for the year 1930 was 30,112,837 barrels, as compared with 31,205,663 barrels during the year 1929. The reduction in output was due to curtailment owing to world conditions. The daily average crude production during 1930 from the two fields amounted to 82,500 barrels. Generally speaking, the demand for its gasoline and other petroleum products in the South American markets supplied by the company has been quite encouraging in view of general world conditions.

Colombian Business Progresses

"In Colombia 114 producing wells were completed on the De Mares concession; 77 on the Infantas structure, with an average initial production of 661 barrels, and 36 on the La Cira structure, with an average initial production of 759 barrels. Drilling operations on the Colorado and Mugrosa structures were continued during the year, resulting in the completion of Colorado well No. 7, with an initial flow of four and one-half million cubic feet of gas. A further test well on the Mugrosa structure is being drilled. During the year only three completed wells were unproductive. The efficiency of the drilling department is indicated by the fact that well costs during the year were further reduced as compared with those for the year 1929.

"The average production for 1930 was 55,742 barrels, making a total of 20,345,916 barrels for the year. Of this total, 19,112,813 barrels were exported and 1,233,103 barrels were processed in the refinery at Barrancabermeja to supply the demand for petroleum products in Colombia.

"Sales of lubricating oils were initiated during December with gratifying results. The lubricating oil plant at the Barrancabermeja refinery is of the most modern construction, and employs the vacuum process, thus assuring the Colombian market an abundant supply of high-grade lubricating oils, for which there is a good demand.

Shuts in Large Reserve

"In Peru the crude oil production for the year 1930 was 9,766,921 barrels as compared with 10,821,116 for the year 1929. Of the 1930 production, 4,870,824 barrels were exported and the remainder was required by the refinery at Talara to supply the products necessary to meet the demand on the West Coast of South America and elsewhere. The casing-head gasoline production for 1930 amounted to 30,181,760 gallons, an increase of 1,733,112 gallons over the year 1929.

"During the year 142 wells were drilled, of which 115, or 81 per cent were productive. The total number of productive wells at the close of the year was 1,803, of which 14 are gas wells and 1,789 oil wells.

"The new productive areas north of High Verdun and in the district of Mile 6 were further tested with very satisfactory results. An entirely new and extensive area about fourteen miles from the nearest production has also been opened up. The oil in these areas was shut in as reserve for the future. At the close of the year, the company's shut-in production amounted to approximately 40,000 barrels per day.

Western Drilling Goes On

"In the Canadian West drilling activities were confined principally to the Turner valley and the adjacent parts of the foothills area. The footage drilled was 56,409 feet, as compared with 90,104 feet in 1929. Nineteen of the twenty wells were completed successfully, but the results in many cases were disappointing and demonstrated the wide variation in the productivity of immediately adjacent areas in that field.

"A test, in which your company has a half interest, is under way near Lethbridge, Alberta, and an exploratory well has been begun near Amherst, Nova Scotia, on a large block of leases held there.

"Total production in Alberta in 1930 has been estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 1,368,411 barrels, of which Imperial Oil, through its subsidiary and associated companies, contributed 65 per cent, or 894,531 barrels. Of this, 623,482 barrels were clear naphtha, 237,214 barrels were discolored naphtha, (which is classed as crude oil for marketing purposes), and 33,835 barrels were crude oil. Production of clear naphtha and crude oil was less than in 1929, but the largely increased production of discolored naphtha made the total production 130,956 barrels greater than in that year.

"The company supplied for consumption in Calgary, 6,222,797,000 cubic feet of gas, as compared with 5,845,524,000 cubic feet in 1929. Deliveries of gas to the company's refinery in Calgary were approximately equal to 1929 deliveries there, and in addition to meeting the demand for fuel in the Turner Valley field, more than 700,000,000 cubic feet of gas were transported and stored in the Bow Island field as a reserve under a conservation programme.

"Thirteen wells were drilling as of December 31, 1930, at which time your company controlled 49 productive wells, 44 of which are in the Turner Valley. Two of the remaining five wells are at Fort Norman and the other three are dry gas wells situated at Erickson Coulee, Deadhorse Coulee and Pouce Coupe."

Montreal Tramways Seek New Schedule

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Montreal Tramways Co. proposes to submit to the Montreal city council a new tariff, under which the use of tickets will be extended to the 24-hour-a-day schedule, but which will increase the cash fare from seven to ten cents.

At present the ticket-fare is six and a quarter cents, four tickets for twenty-five cents. A cash fare is seven cents, from the time the cars start in the morning to midnight. After midnight, excepting on Christmas and New Year's Eve, the fare for all users of the cars is 10 cents.

The new fare schedule would be as follows, if adopted by the council: tickets, four for a quarter, accepted at all hours, day or night; cash fare, at all times, day or night, 10 cents.

The executive has accepted the increase in principle and will submit the report to the city council for final ratification next week.

STANDARD PAVING EARNED DIVIDENDS ON BOTH STOCKS

With Profits Somewhat Reduced Company Maintains Working Capital

Standard Paving & Materials and subsidiary companies had net earnings in the year ended March 31, 1931, of $631,874 as compared with $805,988 in the preceding period. Net earnings of $390,279 after all write-offs, are equivalent to 2.20 times dividends on 7 per cent preferred shares of Consolidated Sand & Gravel and 7 per cent preferred shares of Standard Paving & Materials and to $2.03 on 104,872 shares of no par value common stock which pays $2 a share.

In the preceding year net earnings were $554,268, equivalent to 5.48 times preferred dividends and to $3.53 a share on the common stock.

CONS. INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Year Ended March 31

	1931 $	1930 $
Net profit from oper..	580,472	747,150
Add: Misc. income	51,402	58,838
Net earnings	631,874	805,988
Less: Deprec.	200,000	200,000
Res. for inc. tax	31,443	42,856
Res. for depr. & depl.	....	5,000
Res. for sinking fund	....	3,864
Res. for bad debts ...	2,500	....
Invest. writ. down ...	7,652	....
Net profit	390,279	554,268
Less appropriations:		
S. P. & M. pref. div.	100,774	104,364
C. S. & G. pref. div.	76,742	79,216
S. P. & M. com. div.	209,714	209,744
Surplus for year	3,049	160,944
Add: Previous surplus ..	1,143,824	982,880
Earned surplus	1,146,873	1,143,824
Add:		
Contingency res.	19,850	....
Capital surplus	29,145	....
	1,195,868	1,143,824
Less:		
Organ. exp.	70,240	....
Bal. carried forward	1,125,628	1,143,824

Current assets of $962,782 are 9.25 current liabilities of $132,830 as compared with a year earlier when current assets of $1,038,280 were 5.03 times current liabilities of $206,437. The drop in total of current assets is explained in great part by a decrease in accounts receivable, holdbacks and deposits on tender from $330,165 to $121,591, this decrease being partially offset by an increase in cash from $169,333 to $305,599.

Organization Expense Written Off

The drop in current liabilities is explained by a lowering of accounts payable from $137,739 to $56,877, partially balanced by an increase in reserve for federal income taxes from $68,677 to $75,954.

Fixed assets dropped from $2,273,730 to $2,173,413, the decline being a result of the increase of the reserve for depreciation and depletion from $1,108,238 to $1,291,115. Mortgages payable were reduced by $12,323 to $28,325 and an item of $70,240 for organization expense was written off. The par value of the outstanding preferred stock of Consolidated Sand & Gravel was reduced by $20,500 to $1,082,200 and that of Standard Paving & Materials by $17,000 to $1,427,500.

Heads Electrical Club

A. J. SOPER,
of Northern Electric Co., who has been elected president of the Electrical Club of Montreal.

REID AIRCRAFT HAS LARGE LOSS FOR PAST PERIOD

Drastic Write-Offs Made—Capital Change is Planned

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Operations of Curtiss-Reid Aircraft Co. and its subsidiaries in 1930 resulted in a net loss of $136,280. This compares with gross earnings of $88,602 in the previous year. After various other deductions, the financial statement for 1930 shows a total deficit of $645,983 and a deficit of $779,306 brought forward into the current year.

This amount, however, includes drastic write-offs on several accounts. The sum of $31,468 has been provided to cover a loss in value of Cirrus engines and airplane parts on hand at the end of the year. This is explained by the fact that the company no longer uses this type of engine and has made provision for disposal of stock on hand at a loss.

More Depreciation Provided

Deduction for depreciation as shown in the deficit account includes $20,443 for depreciation of buildings and machinery and $48,453 for depreciation of aircraft used in commercial operations.

Further, the company has made a clean sweep of its organization and incorporation expenses together with experimental and development expenses which have hitherto been carried as deferred assets. These items total $375,224.

Comparison of Figures

Following is a comparison of profit and loss accounts for the past two years.

	1930 $	1929 $
Gross earnings	*136,280	88,602
Less: Oper. expenses .	......	
Engines w/o	31,469	
Bad debts	34,108	124,527
Operating loss	201,852	35,925
Add: Depreciation	68,907	30,553
Gen. expenses	......	66,845
Org. expenses w/o ...	174,216	......
Development exp. ...	201,008	......
Deficit for year	645,983	133,323
Add: Prev. deficit	133,323	
Total deficit	779,306	

*Loss.

Overproduction of Aircraft

It is pointed out by the president in his report to shareholders that the balance sheet has been drawn after a careful study of world-wide airplane market conditions. Owing to large overproduction of aircraft and the consequent dumping on the markets of the world, prices have dropped to an unprecedented level.

Working capital is lower at $198,356 as compared with $409,723 at the end of the previous year. Current assets total $222,535 and current liabilities $24,179.

Cash Shows Decline

Cash on call loan has declined by $125,000 to $75,000 and accounts receivable, less reserve, have declined by about $32,000 to $34,739. Inventories are valued at $112,796 as compared with $266,717.

Experimental and development expenses which totalled $197,290 in 1929 have been written off and the only deferred charges shown in the balance sheet are prepaid insurance taxes of $3,070. Fixed assets, less reserve for depreciation, are valued at $684,267. This compares with $767,596 at the end of the previous year.

Bank Overdraft Reduced

In liabilities, bank overdraft has been reduced by $21,000 to $9,535 and accounts payable total $14,643 as compared with $92,960. Capital structure is unchanged comprising 30,000 shares of preferred stock of $30 par value and 100,000 shares of no par value. The total is carried out at $1,665,000.

It has since been stated that directors have authorized a plan whereby the $30 par value of the preferred stock will be changed to no par value and a meeting of shareholders will be held shortly to approve this proposal. It is pointed out that the privileges of the preferred shareholders will not be affected in any way by such a change.

Remarks to Shareholders

In his remarks to shareholders, J. A. D. McCurdy, president of the company said in part:

"The balance sheet as prepared will lend itself to a more hopeful picture, if and when confidence returns to the world at large and concerning which we have every hope will be the case."

Electric Energy Consumed Less in Ontario, Quebec

Electrical energy available for consumption in March increased in British Columbia and remained firm in the maritimes in comparison to the amount available in March, 1930, but was lower in Quebec and Ontario, according to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures, but recently compiled, form a reliable index of the monthly change in demand for electric power in eastern and western Canada.

Quebec consumption for March is shown at 558,000,000 kw.h. as compared with 635,200,000 kw.h. in March 1930. Ontario consumption decreased to 471,000,000 kw.h. from 510,000,000 kw.h. and consumption in the maritimes was but 100,000 kw.h. under the 37,300,000 kw.h. consumed in March, 1930. British Columbia gained to 106,600,000 kw.h. from 97,900,000 kw.h. The total shown for March, 1931, of 1,173,400,000 kw.h. for the four economic areas. was below the consumption in both of the two preceding months.

April Bond Flotations Attained High Volume

Canadian bond flotations during April amounted in total to $56,927,742, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., and exceeded the volume in the two previous months both in diversity and in volume. There was considerable activity throughout the month with prices of high-grades firming in the first half and weakening somewhat in the last ten days.

Seven of the provinces negotiated loans. Alberta, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan secured short-term money and Quebec and Nova Scotia placed long-term loans. Ontario was represented through its guarantee of an issue of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. In all, the provinces issued bonds to the extent of $26,203,205. Municipal financing reached a total of $28,198,537, well in excess of the total of previous months, without Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Saskatoon making some large sales at comparatively high and even at record prices.

Corporation financing fell well below the total of the previous two months with only $2,526,000. Industrial bonds were generally weak, due to results of operations during the first quarter and a lack of confidence which was further weakened by stock market declines.

A comparison of the total of financing during the first four months of 1931 with the corresponding period in each of the preceding ten years shows a substantial increase over any other year. Government, Federal and provincial, and government guaranteed issues total $148,304,205 and this volume is approached only in 1922. Municipal financing is considerably in advance of that in the same period of the previous ten years but corporation financing is the lowest since 1924.

A comparison of the monthly totals of financing during the first four months of the current year and a comparison of the total of bond financing during this period in 1931 and in previous years back to 1921, has been compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co. These figures do not include short-term financing of less than one year, and are as follows:

1931	Govt. and Govt. Guaranteed	Municipal	Corporation	Total
January	105,444,000	2,634,404	1,255,000	109,333,404
February	7,200,000	12,369,566	18,500,000	38,069,566
March	9,457,000	18,780,611	16,783,000	45,020,611
April	26,203,205	28,198,537	2,526,000	56,927,742
Jan. 1 to April 30	Govt. and Govt. Guaranteed	Municipal	Corporation	Total
1921	42,483,171	20,137,335	25,433,000	88,053,506
1922	142,659,051	25,628,480	25,926,600	194,214,131
1923	21,257,068	51,571,952	51,984,320	124,813,340
1924	84,913,000	39,244,058	30,853,700	155,010,758
1925	80,023,000	12,989,841	58,755,000	151,767,841
1926	120,450,000	23,438,916	87,175,000	231,063,916
1927	46,704,500	31,658,634	78,458,800	156,821,934
1928	11,736,000	9,611,944	82,857,000	104,204,944
1929	17,213,000	13,866,411	90,140,000	121,219,411
1930	62,041,000	40,976,612	88,663,000	191,680,612
1931	148,304,205	61,983,118	39,064,000	249,351,323

Dominion Coal and Steel Colliery Establishes Record

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Dominion Coal & Steel Corp., No. 2 Colliery, at Glace Bay, N.S., the largest producing coal mine in Canada, and one of the largest producers on the continent, established a new Dominion record for production on April 23, when a total of 5,300 tons were hoisted in two 8-hour shifts. The previous record at this mine was made on March 26 last, when 4,983 tons were raised.

Coal from No. 2 is mined under the sea. Haulage rope, seven and eight miles long bring the coal to the "bottom," there to be hoisted to the surface.

DURANT PARLEY ENDS CONTRACT; RETAIN RIGHTS

Injunction is Withdrawn; Meeting May 7 Will Decide Sale

An agreement between Durant Motors of Canada, Ltd., and the Durant Motors of Delaware has been effected, according to quasi-official sources, substantially on the same basis as was outlined in The Financial Post of April 30. This clears the way for a transfer of assets of the Canadian company to a new company, Dominion Motors Ltd., as Durant of Delaware has withdrawn its application for an injunction restraining the sale of assets by the Canadian company.

The adjourned meeting of shareholders will be held on May 7 to ratify the sale of Durant Motors of Canada Ltd., to Dominion Motors Ltd., and it is understood that the company has sufficient proxies to carry the transfer by a large majority of the shares. Durant shareholders will receive in exchange some 287,000, $10 par value shares in the new company.

The amicable settlement, made with Durant of Delaware, definitely terminates the old contract between the two companies, it is reported, and hereafter the American company will participate in the earnings of the Canadian company only through ownership of a small block of shares and on the same basis as other shareholders. The Canadian company will continue the manufacture of Durant automobiles and Rugby trucks and will be free to enter into agreements or contracts for the manufacture of any other make of motor vehicle.

Winter Tonnage at Saint John

Gross registered tonnage of shipping operated to Saint John, N.B., by the Canadian Pacific Steamships last winter season amounted to 543,600, of which 363,600 was passenger and 180,000 cargo vessel tonnage.

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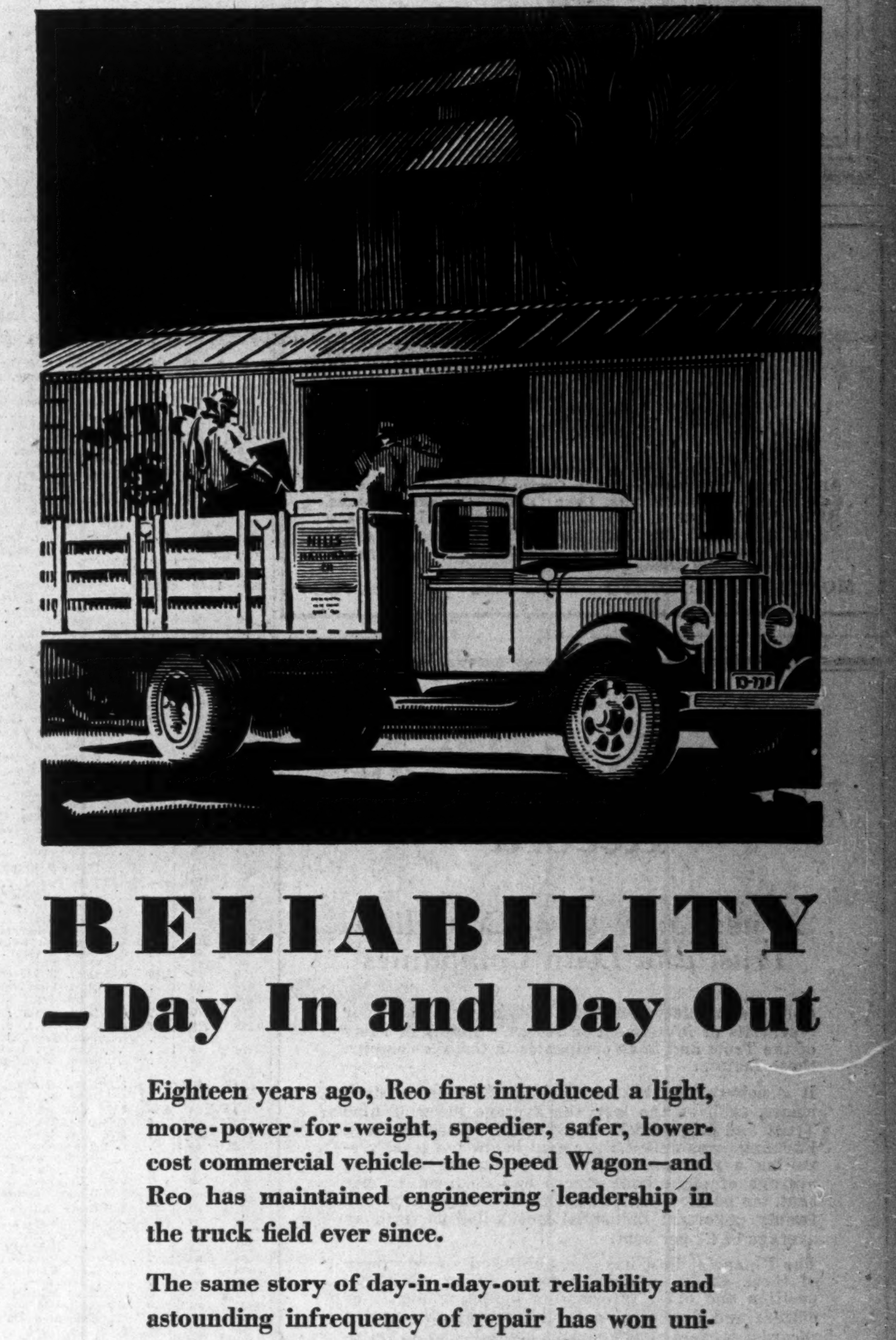

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• • •

Reo passenger cars, trucks and buses are again being produced in Canada. Reo was the first manufacturer to produce motor vehicles in the Dominion on an extensive scale. The establishment of production facilities at Toronto is evidence of Reo's appreciation of the Canadian public's patronage over a period of 22 years.

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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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Safety, appreciation, marketability and yield are four essentials of investment in stocks. Shares in many of the Trust and Loan companies in Canada combine these factors.

It is noteworthy that in a period of declining stock prices, such as the last, the average price of nine Trust and Loan stocks listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange was only 1.2 per cent below the level prevailing a year previously. In that same time, the average of eight bank stocks had declined 4.6 per cent, ten public utilities had declined 11 per cent and twenty important industrial stocks had declined an average of 21 per cent.

The Financial Post has just published a new survey of these stocks in booklet form, giving statistical position and other information including names of officers and directors—a table showing the market record and yield of the various stocks—and an introduction that will help guide the investor in choosing the most desirable of the companies in which to put his money.

There has been a gradual appreciation in many of these stocks and they normally recede but little under market conditions which depress other classes of stock severely.

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WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto & Curb Stocks

WEEK ENDING MAY 4

Range 1931 High	Low	Divd. Rate $	Yield in % May 2		Close Apr. 27 (or last)	Week Ending May 4 High	Low	Close
13¾	5½	.	...	Abitibi, c.	5½	6½	5½	6½
50	15	6	30.00	Do. pref.	24	21	15	20
105	105	7	6.66	Do. pref.	105	..	..	..
8	7	.	...	Agnew Surp., c.	7	..	..	..
88	86	7	8.14	Do. pref.	88	86	86	86
6¼	2½	.	...	Alta. Pac. Grain	3	4	4	4
30	18¼	.	...	Do. pref.	22½	18¼	18¼	18¼
4	3	.	...	Amal. Electric	4	..	..	..
18	16	.	...	Do. pref.	16	..	..	..
3½	2½	25c	...	Anglo Nor. Hold.	3	..	..	..
.50	.25	.	...	Asbestos, c.	.40	.45	.25	.25
2	1	.	...	Do. pref.	1⅛	1¼	1	1
9	6	1	12.50	Assoc. Brew.	8½	8	8	8
70	67	7	10.00	Do. pref.	69	70	70	70
10	7	.	...	Assoc. Can.	7	..	..	..
69	65	4+50	6.81	Assoc. Tele.	66	..	..	..
87	87	6	6.89	Do. pref.	87	..	..	..
37⅛	12⅜	.	...	Atlan. Sugar	23½	25	22½	24½
105	79⅝	.	...	Do. pref.	95	96¾	94	94
175½	168¼	10	5.78	Bk. Can. Nat.	173¼	173	173	173
303	279	12+2	4.92	Bk. Montreal	283	285	282	282
326	315	16	5.02	Bk. of N. Scotia	317	318	317	317
238	217	12+1	5.55	Bk. of Toronto.	233	234	234	234
24	22½	1.50	6.25	Barcelona Tr.	24	..	..	..
5¼	4	.	...	Bathurst Pr.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4	2	.	...	Do. (B)	2	2	2	2
x26	26	.	...	Bawlf Grain	..	..	..	..
25	20	.	...	Do. pref.	20	..	..	..
12	6	40c	6.40	Beath & Sons	6½	6⅛	6	6
20	14	2	14.28	Beatty Bros.	14	14	14	14
80	75	6	8.00	Do. pref.	75	..	..	..
8½	7	.	...	Beauharnois	7¼	8	7	8
93	90	7	7.69	Belding Cort.	90½	93	91	91
x110	98½	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
88	40	.	...	Belgo C. P. pf.	40	..	..	..
151⅞	141	8	5.59	Bell Telephone	145	144	141	142
4½	3	.	...	Biltmore Hats	4½	3	3	3
65	60	7	...	Do. pref.	65	..	..	..
x22	14	.	...	Bissell	..	..	..	..
x97	88	.	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
20	12	2	11.76	Blue Ribbon Cp.	17½	17	17	17
38	30	3.25	8.90	Do. pref.	38	36½	36½	36½
22½	18	2	10.81	Brant Cd. pf.	19	19	18	18½
28½	17¼	2(a)	...	Brazilian Tr.	19	19¼	17¼	17½
x2	⅞	.	...	Brew. & Distil.	..	..	..	..
16½	10	80c	7.61	Brit. Amer. Oil.	10⅜	10¾	10⅛	10½
3½	1½	.	...	B.C. Packers	2	1½	1½	1½
22	5	.	...	Do. pref.	14	5	5	5
42½	34¼	2	5.16	B.C. Power	38½	39¼	38	38¼
18	11½	.	...	Do. (B)	13	12¾	12	12
2	1	.	...	B.E. Steel	1	..	..	..
21	18½	.	...	Do. 1st pref.	18½	..	..	..
8½	2½	.	...	Do. 2nd pref.	3	..	..	..
8	5	.	...	Bruck Silk Mills	5	..	..	..
26	20	2	9.75	Building Prod.	20	20½	20	20½
44¼	37	3	7.89	Burt, F. N.	37	38	37	37
146	140	6	4.28	Calgary Pr.	145	140	140	140
7⅞	5	50c	8.00	Can. Bread	5⅞	..	..	..
100	95	7	7.05	Do. pref. (A)	99¼	..	..	..
80	62	7	10.29	Do. pref. (B).	68	..	..	..
13½	8¾	1	8.88	Canada Bud.	11¾	11⅜	11	11½
18⅞	11⅝	.	...	Can. Cement	12⅞	13	11⅝	12⅝
96½	91	6.50	6.91	Do. pref.	94⅛	94¼	93¾	94
b41½	29⅞	3	7.79	Canada Dry	35½	41½	35¾	40¾
12	10	1.50	15.00	Can. Forg. (A).	10	10	10	10
x16	5	.	...	Do. (B)	..	..	..	..
68	67	3	4.41	Canada Iron	68	..	..	..
76	75	6	8.00	Do. pref.	75	..	..	..
16½	12	1.50	12.00	Can. Malting	13	13	12	13
17½	15	80c	4.70	Can. Nor. Pr.	17	17	17	17
106½	104	7	6.66	Do. pref.	105	105	105	105
6	2	.	...	Can. Paving	4¼	3	3	3
51	50	7	14.00	Do. pref.	50	..	..	..
216	206	12	5.57	Can. Perman.	215¼	..	..	..
4.50	.75	.	...	Can. Pr. & Pap.	⅞	.95	.75	.80
9	4⅞	.	...	Can. Steam.	7	..	..	..
27	16	.	...	Do. pref.	17	18	16¾	17
20	17	1.60	9.40	Can. Vinegar	17	17	17	17
70	65	4	6.01	Can. W. Cable.	66	66½	66½	66½
30½	24¾	1.75	6.86	Do. (B)	25	25½	25	25½
16	10	.	...	Can. Bakeries	12	..	..	..
x99	72	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
232	217	12+1	5.92	Can. Bak. Com.	222	222	217	218
36½	30½	2.50	8.06	Can. Bronze	31¼	31	30½	31
110	109	7	6.36	Do. pref.	109	110	110	110
13¼	9⅝	50c	5.00	Can. Canners	10	10	9⅝	10
92¼	89	6	6.66	Do. 1st pref.	90	90	89	89
14	10⅞	80c	7.27	Do. 2nd pref.	11	11	10⅞	11
19	12	1.75	12.06	Can. Car. & Fdy.	12½	15	12½	15
25¼	21	1.75	7.95	Do. pref.	22	22	21	22
14½	10	.	...	Can. Celanese	12	10¼	10	10
70⅝	59	3.50	...	Do. pref.	70	70½	70	70½
58	30	5	16.66	Can. Converters	58	30	30	30
x50	45	.	...	Can. Cottons	..	..	..	..
55	51	6	11.76	Do. pref.	51¼	51	51	51
36½	25½	3	9.83	Can. Dredge	30⅛	30½	30	30½
92	92	7	7.60	Do. pref.	92	..	..	..
81⅝	79	6	7.59	Can. Fairb., p.	79	79	79	79
6	6	.	...	Can. For. Inv.	..	6	6	6
x90	74	.	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
300	230	4	1.78	Can. Gen. Elec.	250	230	230	230
63⅛	59½	3.50	5.73	Do. pref.	61½	61½	61	61
80	69	6	8.69	Can. Hdy. E. pf.	72¼	72	69	70
5¼	3	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	3	3½	3	3
3½	2	.	...	Do. B)	2½	..	..	..
5	4	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	4	4	4	4
70	69	5	7.14	Do. pref.	70	..	..	..
42	15	1	...	Can. Lt. & Pr.	38	36½	36½	36½
18	18	.	...	Can. Locomo.	18	..	..	..
25	15	.	...	Do. pref.	15	20	15	15
b4½	1⅞	.	...	Can. Marconi	2⅝	2¾	2¼	2⅝
23½	10	1	9.09	Can. Oil	12	13½	11	11
120	115	8	6.95	Do. pref.	115	..	..	..
45¼	33⅛	2.50	7.29	Can. Pacific	35	35⅝	33⅛	34¼
6½	3	.	...	Can. Vickers	4	4	4	4
35	22	.	...	Do. pref.	25	..	..	..
6	3½	50c	9.09	Can. Wineries	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅝
16	10	1.50	15.00	Can. Wire Box	10½	10	10	10
3	1½	.	...	Carling Brew.	2⅛	1½	1½	1½
x27	20	.	...	Catelli Mac. A.	..	..	..	..
x10	9	.	...	Do. (B)	..	..	..	..
301	290	12+3	5.08	Cent. Can. Loan	300	295	295	295
5.35	2.70	.	...	Chem. Research.	2.35	3.50	2.75	3.45
64	57	2	3.33	City Dairy	60	..	..	..
x155	120	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
20.25	13.50	30c(c)	...	Cities Service	16.00	16.25	13.50	16.25
10	7	60c	8.00	Cockshutt Plow	7½	7⅞	7	7⅜
9	3	.	...	Comm. Alc.	4	9	5	7¼
9	6	.	...	Conduits	6	..	..	..
94	84	7	7.77	Do. pref.	90	..	..	..
12⅞	8	1	11.11	Cons. Bakeries	8½	9	8½	9
3	1	.	...	Cons. Food Prod.	1½	1	1	1
6	3	.	...	Do. (A)	3	..	..	..
31	28	2	6.83	Cons. Press	29¼	..	..	..
80	73	7	9.45	Cons. Sand, pref.	74	..	..	..
188¼	96	12.50	12.62	Cons. Smelters	113	113	96	99
187	180¾	10	5.37	Consumers Gas	186¼	186	185½	186
x35	30	.	...	Cooksville Co.	..	..	..	..
x85	85	4	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
20½	16½	.	...	Corporate Steel	18	..	..	..
x90	90	.	...	Corr. P. Box, p.	..	..	..	..
2.10	1.00	.	...	Cosgrave Br.	1.00	..	..	..
9	6	.	...	Cosmos Imp.	7¼	8½	7½	7½
93	88	7	7.95	Do. pref.	90	88	88	88
6½	4	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	4¼	4¼	4	4
15	8½	75c	...	Crow's N. Coal.	13	13	13	13
.60	.25	.	...	Curtiss-Reid	.25	..	..	..
x8	5	.	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
5	4	.	...	David & Frere B	4	..	..	..
18⅝	10¼	80+20c	5.55	De Forest	18	18	17½	18
x16	12	.	...	De Havilland	..	..	..	..
x15	8	.	...	Disher Steel	..	..	..	..
x18	17	1.50	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
12⅞	9⅛	1	9.30	Distill-Seagram	10⅞	11	10⅛	10¼
223	218	12+1	5.87	Dominion Bank	222	222	221	221⅞
55⅝	36⅞	3.60	9.23	Dom. Bridge	40¼	41	36⅞	37
40	40	.	...	Dom. Coal	40	..	..	..
50	23	2.40	8.88	Dom. Engineer.	28	28	28	25
x14	10	.	...	Dom. Foundries	..	..	..	..
x90¼	76	.	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
126	110	7	6.25	Dom. Glass	113	112	110	110
122	119	7	5.78	Do. pref.	122	121	121	121
20	20	.	...	Dom. Iron, pf.	20	..	..	..
14	10	.	...	Dom. Pr. Stubs.	14	..	..	..
24	24	.	...	Dom. Steel, pf.	24	..	..	..
8¼	4⅛	.	...	Dom. St. & C. B.	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4¼
24¼	13¾	1.20	5.24	Dom. Stores	21	22⅞	21	22
14	8¾	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	12	12	10⅞	10⅞
93	85	6.50	7.20	Do. pref.	90½	90¼	90	90¼
83	75	5	6.66	Dom. Textile	77½	77½	75	75
123	120	7	5.78	Do. pref.	121	..	..	..
12	10	.	...	Donnacona	10	..	..	..
7	3	.	...	Dryden Paper	4	3	3	3
7½	6	.	...	Duff. Paving	7	..	..	..
80	70	7	9.85	Do. pref.	70	71	71	71
11¾	4	40c	5.16	Durant Motors	6	7¾	6	7½
25½	19	1	5.00	East. Dairies	20	20	20	20
20	20	50c+1	...	East. Steel	..	20	20	20
100	97	7	7.00	Do. pref.	99	100	100	100
x25	18	.	...	East Koot. Pr.	..	..	..	..
97	94⅝	7	7.29	Do. pref.	96	..	..	..
x34	28½	2	...	East. Theatres	..	..	..	..
x85	80	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
3¾	3¾	.	...	Easy Washer	3¾	..	..	..
37	34¾	2.50	6.75	Economic Inv.	37	37	37	37
15	15	.	...	Edmonton Da'y	15	..	..	..
80	80	6.50	8.12	Do. pref.	80	..	..	..
8	6	.	...	Enamel & Heat.	6	..	..	..
40	30	3	8.82	Eng. Electric	34	34	34	34
16	15	.	...	Do. (B)	15	..	..	..
39½	33½	2	5.97	Fam. Players	33½	..	..	..
33½	33½	2	5.97	Do. Vot. Trust	33½	..	..	..
18	11	1	7.14	Fanny Farmer	13¾	14	12⅝	14
34	28	2.40	7.08	Do. pref.	33⅞	..	..	..
x.25	.10	.	...	Federal Distil.	..	..	..	..
x83½	75	.	...	Firstbrook Box	..	..	..	..
29¼	18¼	1.20	6.07	Ford Motors (A)	21	21½	18¼	20
15	9	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	9	..	..	..
16½	12	1	8.33	Foundation Co.	12	..	..	..
3	1¼	.	...	Fraser Cos.	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
8	6	.	...	Frost Steel	7	..	..	..
96½	93	7	7.52	Do. pref.	93	..	..	..
7¼	4	.	...	Gen. Ste. Wares.	4⅜	4½	4	4⅛
118	90	5+2.50	7.50	Goodyear Tire	100	105	95	102½
107⅞	101¼	7	6.86	Do. pref.	104	102½	102	102½
93¼	93¼	7	7.50	Gould Pumps, p.	93¼	..	..	..
¾	½	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	½	..	..	..
8	6	.	...	Do. pref.	8	..	..	..
31	25½	2	7.84	Gurd, Chas.	25½	26	25½	25½
x110	108	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
12⅞	8⅝	80c	9.14	Gypsum, Lime	9	9½	8⅝	8¾
20¼	12¼	1	7.14	Ham. Bridge	13	14	12¼	13
80	73	6.50	8.55	Do. pref.	76	..	..	..
19	15	2	11.11	Ham. Cotton, pf.	18	..	..	..
4½	3	.	...	Ham. Un. Theat.	4	..	..	..
63	55	7	11.66	Do. pref.	60	60	60	60
12	4	.	...	Hayes Wheel	10	..	..	..
x95	80	.	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
x50	50	.	..	Hillcrest Coll.	..	..	..	..
x91	91	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
4	4	.	...	Hinde & Dauch.	4	..	..	..
x120	120	.	...	Holt Renfrew	..	..	..	..
x96¼	90	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
7	7	.	...	Honey Dew	7	..	..	..
56½	51	7	12.50	Do. pref.	56	..	..	..
6	4	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
45¼	40	6	15.00	Do. pref.	40	..	..	..
20	17½	2	11.42	Humberstone Sh.	17½	18	17½	18
23½	18	1.40+50	8.26	Hunt (A)	23	..	..	..
23¼	19	1.40+50	8.16	Do. (B)	23¼	..	..	..
150	148	8	5.33	Huron & Erie M.	149½	150	150	150
29¼	28½	.	...	Do. 20% paid.	29	28½	28½	28½
29⅞	20¼	1.40	6.91	Hydro Electric	21	20¼	20¼	20¼
225	217	12+1	5.96	Imperial Bank	219	219	218	218
18⅝	11½	50+50c	7.61	Imperial Oil	12	13¼	12	12⅞
10½	9	35+20c	5.48	Imperial Tob.	10¼	10¼	10	10¼
29	25	2	...	Int. Hyd. E. (A)	27	..	..	..
103	100	7	6.86	Inter. Mill., pf.	102	102	101	101
x92	88	6	...	Do. Series A.	..	..	..	..
20½	13⅞	60c	4.13	Inter. Nickel	15¼	15⅝	14	14½
10	5	.	...	Inter. Paints	10	5	5	5
b10	5½	.	...	Int. Pa. & Pr. A	6¼	6¼	6	6⅛
b6	2½	.	...	Do. (B)	3	3	2½	2¾
b4½	2⅛	.	...	Do. (C)	2¼	2¾	2⅛	2¼
b43½	24¾	7	...	Int. Paper, pfd.	26⅛	29	26	28
15½	10⅞	1	8.69	Inter. Pete.	11	12¼	11	11⅝
8	6	.	...	Inter. Power	7	6½	6	6¼
70⅛	66	7	10.44	Do. pref.	66⅝	67	66	67
45	38	3.50	8.53	Int. Util. (A)	41	41½	40¼	40½
11	5¾	.	...	Do. (B)	7⅛	7¼	6½	7
40	40	1	2.50	Jam. Pub. Ser.	40	..	..	..
109	106½	7	6.57	Do. pref.	107	106½	106½	106½
5	3¾	.	...	Kelvinator	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
79	75	7	9.33	Do. pref.	75	..	..	..
x40	40	.	...	King Ed. Hotel.	..	..	..	..
24	10¼	.	...	Lake of Woods.	11	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
101	100	7	7.00	Do. pref.	100	..	..	..
x190	180	8	...	Landed Banking	..	..	..	..
46	37¼	3	7.89	Laura Secord	38	38	37¼	38
16	10	1	7.14	Lindsay, C. W.	15	15	14	14
72½	68	6.50	9.55	Do. pref.	70	68	68	68
14¾	11	80c	5.92	Loblaw (A)	13	13¾	12¾	13¾
14¾	10	80c	6.27	Do. (B)	12¼	12¾	12¼	12½
x2¾	2¾	.	...	Loews, London	..	..	..	..
25	10	.	...	MacKin. Steel	20	..	..	..
95	92	7	7.60	Do. pref.	92	..	..	..
x36	20	.	...	Manitoba Pr.	..	..	..	..
8	6	.	...	Maple Leaf	6	..	..	..
40	32	.	...	Do. pref.	35	..	..	..
32	30	.	...	Marcus Loew's	30	..	..	..
71	71	7	9.85	Do. pref.	71	..	..	..
10½	5	.	...	Massey-Harris	6	6	5	5
22½	13½	60c	3.93	McColl Fron.	15	15⅝	14	15
80	73	6	7.79	Do. pref.	78	77¾	76	77
45	42	.	...	Mexican L. & P.	42	..	..	..
x25	25	.	...	Mercury Mills	..	..	..	..
x89	58½	.	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
40½	40	1	2.50	Mitchell, J. S.	40	40	40	40
x104	104	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
20	15	1	6.66	Mitchell, Robt.	17	15	15	15
1	1	.	...	Monarch Knit.	1	..	..	..
38	38	.	...	Do. pref.	..	38	38	38
95½	85	6	7.05	Montreal Cot.	85	..	..	..
102	98¼	7	7.00	Do. pref.	100	..	..	..
3½	3	.	...	Montreal Ex.	3	3	3	3
20	15⅞	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	16	20	20	20
68¼	54¼	1.50	2.60	Mont. L. & Pr.	55¾	57¾	55¾	56¾
49½	48	3+25	6.77	Montreal Loan	49	48	48	48
52	48	3.20	6.24	Montreal Tele.	51	..	..	..
177	165	10	5.88	Mont. Trams.	170	170	170	170
17¾	14½	1	6.78	Moore Corp., c.	15	15	14½	14½
108½	101	7	6.79	Do. (A)	105¼	105¾	103	103
126	112	7	6.25	Do. (B)	118	113	112	113
x10	10	.	...	Mt. Royal Hotel	..	..	..	..
x49	49	1	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
3¼	2	10c	...	Muirheads	2½	..	..	..
8½	6	75c	8.82	Do. pref.	7½	8½	8¼	8½
35¾	25½	1.60	5.24	Nat. Brew.	30	30½	29½	29½
34¾	29	1.75	5.30	Do. pref.	30	33	33	33
x10	3	.	...	Nat. Brick	..	..	..	..
19	7½	.	...	Do. pref.	7½	..	..	..
.50	.25	.	...	Nat. Distilleries	.50	..	..	..
42	24	2	7.84	Nat. Steel Car	25	25½	24	25
360	300	14	4.59	National Trust	305	..	..	..
13	13	1.50	11.53	Niag. W. Weav.	13	..	..	..
36	35	3	8.57	Do. pref.	35	..	..	..
x90	89¾	.	...	Nor. Mex. Pr.	..	..	..	..
70	70	7	7.00	Do. pref.	70	..	..	..
6.00	4.00	.	...	North Star Oil.	4.00	..	..	..
4.95	4.50	35c	7.77	Do. pref.	4.50	..	..	..
x25	22¼	.	...	N.S. Steel, pref.	..	..	..	..
285	190	8+5	6.65	Ogilvie Flour	195	200	190	190
130	125	7	5.38	Do. pref.	130	..	..	..
21	19	6	3.01	Ont. Eq. 10% p.	19½	19⅞	19½	19¾
118	113	6	5.12	Ontario Loan	113	117	117	117
5½	5	.	...	Ont. Silknit	5	..	..	..
16	13	80c	6.15	Ont. Steel	13	..	..	..
x105	105	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
1¼	1	.	...	Orange Crush	1	..	..	..
60	50	7	11.66	Do. (A)	60	..	..	..
5½	4	.	...	Do. (B)	4½	..	..	..
98	90	6	6.64	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	90¼	90¼	90	90
104	102¼	6.50	6.25	Do. pref.	104	..	..	..
25	25	.	...	Ott. Traction	25	..	..	..
92⅞	79	5	6.25	Page Hersey	80	81	79	79⅞
49	30	4	13.33	Paramount	48⅞	30	30	30
35	34	.	...	Paton Mfg.	..	35	34	35
x95	95	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
½	¼	.	...	Pelissiers	¼	..	..	..
25	26	.	...	Do. pref.	25	..	..	..
73	49	4	8.16	Penmans	49	49	49	49
101	100	6	6.00	Do. pref.	100	100	100	100
.75	.50	.	...	Perfection Glass	.50	.50	.50	.50
29	18	2	8.33	Photo Eng.	25	24	24	24
40	10	.	...	Port Alfred, pf.	10	..	..	..
x92	84	7	...	Porto Rico P. p.	..	..	..	..
b39½	24	.	...	Postal Tele.	..	..	..	..
63½	50¾	2	3.67	Power Corp.	54¼	55¼	53⅝	54½
102	98	6	6.12	Do. pref.	99	99¼	98	98
4½	4	.	...	Prairie C. Oil.	4	..	..	..
16	10¾	50c	3.57	Pressed Metals	14	..	..	..
42¾	34	2	5.88	Price Bros.	34¾	35	34	34
99	85	6.50	7.64	Do. pref.	85	85	85	85
49	39½	2.50	6.25	Quebec Power	41	41	40	40
110	105	7	6.66	Real Estate Ln.	105	..	..	..
3	2	.	...	Regent Knit.	3	2	2	2
10	5½	.	...	Reliance Grain	9	9	8	8
16	12	2	16.00	River. S. Mills.	12½	12½	12	12
19½	15¼	1.50	8.33	Robinson Cone	18	..	..	..
16½	10¼	1.20	11.42	Rogers Majestic	11	11	10¼	10¼
291	269	12+2	5.16	Royal Bank	271	272½	269	270
84	83	7	8.33	Ruddy, E. L., p.	84	..	..	..
77¾	73½	5	6.80	Russell Motor	75½	78½	73½	73½
95	87¼	7	8.02	Do. pref.	87¼	..	..	..
7	7	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A).	7	..	..	..
x12	5	.	...	Do. (B)	..	..	..	..
36¾	16	1.60	8.88	Serv. Stn. Eq.	18	19	17	17
90½	70	6	8.45	Do. pref.	74	74	71	71
59½	45	2.50	5.31	Shawinigan	49	49¼	45	45½
29½	26	1.60	5.50	Sher.-Wms.	28	29	28	29
120	117	7	5.83	Do. pref.	120	..	..	..
22	18⅝	2.50	13.15	Simon & Son	18⅝	19	19	19
92	88¼	7	7.77	Do. pref.	92	90	90	90
92½	85	6.50	7.64	Simpsons Ltd.	85	89	85	85
44½	44½	2	4.49	Do. (A)	44½	..	..	..
35½	24½	.	...	Do. (B)	29	..	..	..
108	100	6	5.66	Simpson, Robt.	105½	106	105½	105½
4	1	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	1	1	1	1
12	5	1	18.18	Do. (A)	6	5½	5	5
20	16¼	.	...	St. Law. Flour	20	..	..	..
85	82	7	8.23	Do. pref.	85	..	..	..
30⅛	17¾	3	...	St. Law. Pap. p.	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
30	19	.	...	St. Maur. V. pf.	19	..	..	..
32	26¾	1	3.70	So. Can. Pr.	27	27¾	26¾	26¾
106¼	104⅝	6	5.70	Do. pref.	105¼	105¼	105	105
16⅛	10	2	17.21	St. Pav. & Mat.	11	12	11	11⅝
80	75	7	9.21	Do. pref.	77	76	76	76
1	1	.	...	Stanfords	1	..	..	..
15	8	1	...	Stand. Chem.	9½	10	10	10
9⅞	5	.	...	Stand. Chem.	5½	5½	5	5
35	35	3	8.57	Do. pref.	35	..	..	..
42¼	30	1.75	5.64	Steel of Can.	32¼	32½	30	30
37	31	1.75	5.32	Do. pref.	32	32⅞	31	31¾
4½	2⅛	.	...	Sterling Coal	2⅛	..	..	..
32½	18½	1	4.76	Super. Pet. Ord.	20	21	19½	21
105	100	7	7.00	Do. pref.	100	100	100	100
31	22	1	4.54	Do. com.	22	..	..	..
49	46	.	...	Tamblyn	46	..	..	..
104½	101	7	6.73	Do. pref.	103½	104	103½	104
30	20	3.50	11.66	Thayers, pref.	30	30	30	30
13	7	.	...	Tip Top Tailors.	8	8	7	7
90	87½	7	7.95	Do. pref.	88	88	88	88
22	21½	.	...	Tooke Bros.	21½	..	..	..
67	65	7	10.76	Do. pref.	65	..	..	..
15	9½	.	...	Tor. Elevators	11	..	..	..
235	227	12	5.21	Tor. Gen. Trusts	230	230	230	230
115	108	6	5.26	Toronto Mtge.	114	..	..	..
3	1½	.	...	Traymore	2	2	1½	1½
12½	11	1.40	11.55	Do. pref.	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
126	120	7	5.69	Tuckett Tob. pf.	125	123	123	123
17¼	8	4 (scrip)	..	Twin City	9¾	..	..	..
b62	41¼	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
16	10½	1.60	15.22	Union N. Gas.	12	11⅝	10½	11
100	98	7+1	8.16	Union Trust	98	..	..	..
8	7	.	...	United Fuel	7	..	..	..
65	40	4	8.88	Do. pref.	45	45	45	45
55	49⅝	2	3.63	United Secs.	55	..	..	..
24¼	8¼	.	...	Viau Biscuit	14½	15	14½	15
85	75	7	8.56	Do. pref.	81¾	..	..	..
30	24	.	...	Wabasso Cot.	24	..	..	..
8⅝	6	1	16.33	Walker-Good.	6⅛	6½	6	6⅛
7¾	4	.	...	Waterloo Mfg.	4	4	4	4
45	30	1	2.63	Weston	38	38	38	38
90	84	7	7.77	Do. pref.	90	..	..	..
17½	12	1.40	11.66	West. Can. Flour	12	..	..	..
96	85	6.50	7.14	Do. pref.	90	91	90	91
17	10	.	...	West. Grocers	17	..	..	..
55	45	7	14.89	Do. pref.	47	47	47	47
91	85	6.50	7.14	W. St. Prod. pf.	91	..	..	..
x9	9	.	...	Whittall Can	..	..	..	..
18	10	.	...	Windsor Hotel	12	..	..	..
78	71	6.50	9.05	Do. pref.	72	72	71¾	72
21½	14	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	15	16	15	15
81½	72	7	9.33	Do. pref.	75	74½	74	74
‡30	30	.	...	Woods Mfg.	..	..	..	..
40	36	.	...	Do. pref.	36	..	..	..
80	80	7	8.75	Wood. Alex. J. p	80	..	..	..
x2½	1½	.	...	Zimmerknit	..	..	..	..
7	7	.	...	Do. pref.	7	..	..	..

x Quotations for 1930. No sales recorded in 1931 to date.
a. Stock dividend.
b. New York quotations.
‡ Quotations for 1929.
c 2½c monthly plus stock dividend of .005% monthly.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

April 27

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	120	Home Investment	..	65
Beaver Lumber c.	..	19	Monarch Life	..	32
Do., pref.	90	100	North. Can. Mtg.	..	25
Can. Amer. Tr. shs.	..	596	Northern Trust	..	40
Can. Fire Ins.	..	85	Traders Bldg.	87	..
Can. Indemnity	126	..	Un. Gr. Growers	13	13¼
Crescent Creamery.	90	91	West. Breweries	8	8¼
Gt. West Life	..	500			

Active Provincial and Municipal Bonds

(Furnished by H. R. Bain & Co. Ltd.)
350 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

Provinces	Rate	Actual Mat.	Next Int. Date	Price	Yield
Alberta	4½	1 Oct., 1958	1 Oct.	98.00	4.63
Alberta	5	1 Jul., 1943	1 July	102.58	4.70
Alberta	6	1 Apr., 1936	1 Oct.	106.50	4.75
British Columbia.	4½	1 Oct., 1953	1 Oct.	99.75	4.51
British Columbia.	5	15 Jan., 1948	15 July	104.65	4.60
British Columbia.	6	15 Aug., 1941	15 Aug.	110.24	4.75
Manitoba	4	1 Jul., 1947	1 July	93.67	4.55
Manitoba	5	2 Jun., 1959	2 June	106.32	4.60
Manitoba	5	15 Jun., 1943	15 June	103.77	4.60
New Brunswick	4½	1 Jun., 1948	1 June	100.25	4.48
New Brunswick	4¾	15 Jun., 1936	15 June	101.21	4.50
New Brunswick	6	1 Jan., 1936	1 July	106.42	4.55
Nova Scotia	4½	15 Nov., 1948	15 May	99.75	4.60
Nova Scotia	5	1 May, 1943	1 May	104.74	4.60
Nova Scotia	6	1 Nov., 1936	1 May	106.99	4.55
Ontario	4½	1 Sep., 1944	1 Sept.	100.52	4.45
Ontario	5	15 Oct., 1948	15 Oct.	106.00	4.50
Ontario	6	2 May, 1936	2 May	106.25	4.54
P. E. I.	4	1 Apr., 1939	1 Oct.	95.70	4.65
P. E. I.	4½	1 Oct., 1944	1 Oct.	100.00	4.50
Quebec	4½	1 Jun., 1946	1 June	99.45	4.55
Quebec	5	1 Mar., 1964	1 Sept.	109.47	4.45
Saskatchewan	4½	1 Oct., 1944	1 Oct.	98.02	4.70
Saskatchewan	5	1 Oct., 1950	1 Oct.	104.31	4.65
Saskatchewan	6	1 Feb., 1936	1 Aug.	104.38	4.80
Cities					
Montreal	5	1 Sep., 1963	1 Sept.	106.50	4.57
Toronto	4½	1 Sep., 1954	1 Sept.	100.25	4.48
Vancouver	4	1 Aug., 1946	1 Aug.	93.40	4.60
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar., 1944	1 Sept.	103.39	4.65
Windsor	5	1 Dec., 1937	1 June	100.59	4.90
Edmonton	5½	1 May, 1945	1 May	105.11	5.00
Calgary	5	1 Jan., 1943	1 July	100.46	4.95
Halifax	5	1 Jul., 1951	1 July	103.92	4.70
St. John	5	15 Dec., 1950	15 June	103.80	4.70
Regina	4½	1 Jul., 1950	1 July	95.62	4.85
Victoria	5	21 Jul., 1945	21 July	102.07	4.80

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to May 5

Crop Year from Aug. 14 High	Low		Open Apr. 29	High for week	Low for week	Close May 5
		Wheat				
1.13⅝	.52½	May	.61	.65⅝	.59	.62¼
.77⅛	.64	July	.62½	.63⅝	.60⅜	.63⅛
.70⅝	.57⅞	October	.65	.65⅝	.63⅛	.65
		Oats				
.52	.26⅜	May	.28¼	.28⅜	.27⅛	.28⅜
.33½	.26⅜	July	.29⅛	.29⅛	.28	.29⅛
.34⅝	.27⅝	October	.31⅛	.31⅛	.30	.31⅛
		Barley				
.49	.21⅝	May	.29½	.31⅝	.28⅛	.31⅜
.33½	.23⅛	July	.31	.32⅛	.30⅛	.32⅝
.35	.25⅛	October	.35⅝	.35	.32⅝	.34⅝
		Flax				
1.82½	.94½	May	1.03½	1.06	1.03	1.06
1.11	.95½	July	1.06	1.08⅝	1.06	1.08⅛
1.12½	.99½	October	1.09½	1.12	1.08	1.12
		Rye				
.71	.25⅛	May	.32¼	.33⅝	.30⅝	.33⅛
.75	.25⅛	July	.34⅝	.35⅛	.33	.34⅝
.40⅛	.31⅝	October	.37⅝	.37⅝	.36⅞	.37⅛

Canadian Bonded Grain in U. S.

Quotations on New York Produce Exchange, Basis Buffalo

Week of May 5

High to date*	Low		Close Apr. 28	High for week	Low for week	Close May 5
		Wheat				
.67⅜	.59⅞	May	.64⅜	.66⅛	.64⅛	.65⅞
.68⅛	.61⅛	July	.65⅝	.67½	.65	.67⅛
.70⅛	.63½	October	.67⅝	.69⅞	.67⅛	.69

*Since trading opened March 3, 1931.

Foreign Exchange

	New York Funds High (Premium)	Low	Last Year High (Premium)	Low
April 29	1-32	1-32	7-64	3-42
April 30	7-128	1-32	5-32	1-8
May 1	1-16	3-64	9-64	1-8
May 2	1-16	1-32	3-16	9-64
May 4	3-64	3-64	13-32	1-8
May 5	1-16	3-64	3-8	5-16

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Close	Francs Close	Lire Close
April 29	4.86 3-16	3.90 13-16	5.23 7-16
April 30	4.86 3-16	3.90 13-16	5.23 7-16
May 1	4.86 3-16	3.90 13-16	5.23 7-16
May 2	4.86 9-16	3.90 13-16	5.23 7-16
May 4	4.86 3-32	3.90 7-8	5.23 7-16
May 5	4.86 3-16	3.90 7-8	5.23 7-16

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Par		April 21	April 28	May 3
5.26	Italian	5.23¾	5.23⅝	5.23⅝
23.80	German	23.82½	23.88	23.82⅝
13.90	Belgian	13.89⅝	13.91⅛	13.90⅛
49.80	Japanese	49.40	49.40	49.40

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending May 4

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Ask	High	Low	Range, 1931 High	Low
Abitibi, 1st Mtge.	5	1953	9.30				78	60
Asbestos	5	1942	5.00	105			100	
Asbestos, 1st Mtge.	5	1941		†14			20	15
Do., gen. mtge.	6	1956					x41	25
Can. Cons. Rub.	6	1946		94			x102⅝	102⅝
Can. Cottons	5	1940	6.32				100	
Can. Forgings	6	1942	6.00				x96	
Can. Locomotive	6	1951		93				
Can. Pr. (Laur. ser.)	5½	1958		7	7	6	28½	
Do. (Way. ser.)	5½	1958		7	6		28½	
Can. S.S. deb.	5	1943					x98⅜	94
Cedars Rapids	5	1950	4.85	†103⅝			102⅝	
Dom. Canners	6	1940					x103	
Dom. Coal	5	1940		†98⅝				
McNish	6	1948		†2.25	2.55		3.25	2.25
Mex. L. & Pr.	5	1940	10.05				73¼	70¼
Mont. L. H. & Pr.	4½	1932		†100			100	98⅝
Mont. Tr. 1st mtge.	5	1941					101¼	99½
Mont. Tr. "A"	5	1955	5.57	93¼	92½	91¾	95¼	91
Mont. Tr. G.&R. 'B'	5	1955	5.63	†91¾	91¾		93¼	91¾
Do., "C"	4½	1955					85	84
Do., "D"	5	1955	5.34	†91⅛			95¼	92½
N. S. Steel	6	1959	8.90	63⅛	60		62⅝	60
Ogilvie Flour "A"	6	1932	6.00	†100⅛	100		100½	100
Do., "B"	6	1932	5.47	†100⅛			x100⅝	100
Do., "C"	6	1932		†100⅛			x103	100
Ont. Steel	6	1943						
Porto R. Pr.	6	1936	6.79	†92⅛			93	92
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.05	†106½	106⅜		107½	106⅜
Wayagamack	6	1951	8.65				75	
West. K. Pr.	6	1940	5.15	†109⅝				
Winn. Elec.	6	1935					x98¼	
Toronto								
Canada Bread	6	1941	5.86	†101	101		101	
Postal Tel.	6	1953					x95	88¾
Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)								
War Loan	5	1931	2.00	101.00	100.65	100.55	100.95	100.00
Do.	5	1937	3.64	†107.25	107.25	107.10	107.25	104.00
Victory Loan	5½	1933	3.40	†104.70	104.75	104.00	104.75	103.00
Do.	5½	1934	3.95	104.95	104.75	104.45	104.75	102.95
Do.	5½	1937	3.58	†111.25	111.40	110.80	111.40	107.05
Do., refund	4½	1940	4.29	†101.15	....	....	101.55	99.40
Do., refund	5	1943	4.42	†105.20	105.40	105.15	105.45	103.35
Do., refund	4½	1944	4.34	†101.25	101.60	101.10	101.60	99.45
Do., refund	4½	1946	4.38	†101.50	101.75	....	101.75	99.70
Do., renewal	5½	1932	3.60	†102.50	102.45	102.30	102.60	101.55

†—Latest bid.
x—Quotations for 1930. None recorded in 1931 to date.

Unlisted Canadian Securities

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co. Limited)
May 5, 1931

Industrial Stocks	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar pfd.	2.05	....
Allens London pfd.	31.00	....
Andian Nat. Corp.	26.00	29.00
Brewing Corp. of Can. com.	....	1.35
Brewing Corp. of Can. pref.	9.00	13.00
B.C. Pulp & Paper com.	2.25	....
B.C. Pulp & Paper 7% pfd.	....	61.00
Canada Biscuit pref.	....	11.00
Can. Crush. Stone pfd.	....	79.00
Can. Dom. Sugar c.	17.25	19.50
Can. Mach. com.	6.00	10.00
Can. Mach. 7% pfd.	20.00	....
Can. Packers c.	17.75	20.75
Can. Pack. 7% pfd.	94.25	97.25
Can. Starch pfd.	70.00	....
Can. Wire & Cable pfd. w.w.	99.00	....
Can. Indust. c. "A"	130.00	150.00
Can. Indust. c. "B"	130.00	150.00
Can. Ind. 7% pfd.	123.50	128.50
Can. Investors c.	10.00	15.00
Can. Westinghouse.	67.00	76.00
Chase, A. W. 8% pfd.	44.00	49.00
Clifton Co. Ltd.	....	132.00
Cons. Oka Sand & Gravel com.	4.25	7.25
Copeland Flour 6% pfd.	....	16.50
Dom. Alloy Steel, 8% pfd.	1.00	2.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel pfd.	65.00	70.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel com.	8.50	11.00
Dom. Mfrs. pfd.	70.50	....
Dunlop Tire 7% pf.	99.50	103.50
Eastern Car 6% pf.	60.50	....
Eastern Dairies 7% pfd.	95.00	100.00
Edmonton Stk. Yds. pfd. bonus	....	75.50
Goderich Elev. & Transit	15.25	17.50
Greening Wire 7% pfd.	93.00	97.50
Guard'n Realty pf.	53.00	....
Harding Carp. pfd.	....	69.50
Inter-City Bak. c.	44.00	....
Inter. Propriet. "A"	....	84.00
King Ed. Htl. "A"	....	25.00
Loew's London c.	1.00	2.00
Loew's London 7% pfd.	3.00	5.00
Morrow Screw Nut 7% pfd.	94.00	96.00
Nat. Grocers c.	1.00	....
Nat. Grocers 2nd 7% pfd.	43.00	53.00
Para. Oshawa c.	10.25	....
Prov. Paper pfd.	....	85.00
Rolland Paper pfd. bonus	55.00	64.00
Stand. Clay Prod. c.	26.50	....
Standard Fuel pfd. bonus	77.50	....
Supertest Petroleum "B" pfd.	18.50	23.50
Toronto Brick pfd.	65.50	....
Toronto Carpet c.	111.00	....
Toronto Carpet 8% pfd.	99.25	....
Toronto Elevator 7% pfd.	....	90.00
Toronto Housing c.	30.50	....
United Amuse. "A"	27.00	....
Willards Choc. 8% pfd.	....	65.00
Willards Choc. c.	....	5.00
Insurance Stocks:		
Br. Amer. Assce.	50.00	....
Canada Life Assce.	705.00	....
Canada Nat. Fire.	27.00	32.00
Can. Fire Insur.	78.50	86.00

	Bid	Asked
Capital Life 20% pd.	....	33.00
Commercial Life 10% pd.	....	34.00
Confed. Life 20% pd.	250.00	....
Continental Life 20% pd.	71.00	....
Crown Life	265.00	....
Dominion Life	100.00	130.00
Dom. of Can. Gen.	215.00	....
Dom. Life 50% pd.	335.00	400.00
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	120.00	135.00
Fed. Fire 25% pd.	31.50	....
Fidelity Ins. of Can.	....	130.00
Great West Life	490.00	525.00
Guar. Co. of N.A.	245.00	....
Halifax Fire	16.00	20.00
Imperial Life	410.00	....
Mfrs. Life	310.00	345.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	29.00	32.50
Nat. Life 25% pd.	115.00	....
Saskatchewan Life 10% pd.	....	21.50
Sovereign Life 20% pd.	20.50	22.00
Sun Life Assur.	1,475	1,575
Western Assur. c.	44.00	....
Western Life 20% pd.	16.25	....
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Br. Mtg. & Trust	212.50	....
Chartered Trust	108.00	115.00
Commercial Fin. pf.	50.00	58.00
Commercial Fin. c.	4.50	....
Deb. & Sec. com.	70.50	....
Deb. & Sec. pref.	61.00	....
Guelph & Ont. Inv. par $50	40.00	46.00
Lambton Loan & Savings	78.50	....
London & Western Trust	....	175.00
Midland Loan & Savings	18.50	24.00
Mtge. Disc. pfd.	3.50	4.50
Mutual Finance pfd.	....	6.50
Sec. Loan & Sav.	111.50	....
Sherbrooke Trust	114.50	....
Sterling Trust	36.75	....
Traders Fin. "A" pfd.	....	80.00
Traders Fin. "B" pfd.	....	80.00
Traders Fin. c.	....	18.00
Trusts & Guarantee	85.00	92.00
Waterloo Trust & Savings	123.50	....
Power Issues:		
B.C. Elec. Pwr. & Gas pfd.	103.50	106.00
Calgary Pwr. pfd.	90.50	94.50
Can. Light & Pwr. com.	38.00	44.00
Can. Northern Pwr. pfd.	104.50	....
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P com.	51.00	....
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P pfd.	87.00	92.50
East Kootenay Pwr. pfd.	96.00	....
Gt. Lakes Pwr. pfd.	93.50	97.00
N.B. Pwr. 1st pfd.	58.00	....
N.S. L&P pfd	91.00	96.00
Ottawa LH&P 6½% pfd.	102.00	....
Pwr. Corp. 6% pfd.	99.00	101.50
Recent London Quotations:		
Brewer Distillers		4s. 6d.
Can. & For. Sec.		8s. 9d.
Can. West. Lumber		2s. 6d.
Hudson's Bay		27s. 6d.
Do., 5% pfd.		77s. 6d.
Internat. Holdings		2 3/16
Nfld. Pr. & Pap. deb.		105

Dividends Declared

	Annual Rate	Div. Declared	Date	Record
Agnew Surpass pfd.	7%	1¾%	July 2	June 15
Bk. Can. Nationale	10%	2½%	June 1	May 15
Bank of Montreal	12+2%	3%	June 1	Apr. 30
Bk. of Toronto	12+1%	3%	June 1	May 15
Brazilian Tr.	...	*Stk. div.	June 1	Apr. 30
Belding Corticelli pfd.	7%	1¾%	June 15	May 30
Can. Wire & Cable "A"	$4	$1	June 15	May 31
Do.	...	$1	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Do.	...	$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Can. Wire & Cable "B"	$1.75	43¾c	June 15	May 31
Canada Vinegars	$1.60	40c.	June 1	May 15
Can. Pr. & Pap. Invest., pfd.	5%	1¼%	May 15	Apr. 30
Can. Converters	5%	1¼%	May 15	Apr. 30
Can. Bank of Commerce	12+1%	3%	June 1	Apr. 30
Consolidated Sand, pref.	$7	$1.75	May 15	Apr. 30
Canadian Oil, com.	$1	25c	May 15	May 1
Do., pref.	$8	$2	July 1	June 20
Can. Hydro Elec. pfd.	6%	1½%	June 1	May
Canadian Car, ord.	$1.75	44c	May 30	May 15
Can. Intern. Invest. pfd.	5%	1¼%	June 1	May 15
Cosmos Imperial pfd.	7%	1¾%	May 15	Apr. 30
Deloraine Oil Syn.	...	5c	May 15	Apr. 1
Distillers Corp. Seag.	$1	25c	May 15	Apr. 30
De Forest Crosley	...	†20c	June 1	May 15
East Koot. Pr. pref.	7%	1¾%	June 15	May 30
Eastern Theatres, com.	$2	50c	June 1	Apr. 30
Foreign Power Secs., pfd.	6%	1½%	May 15	Apr. 30
Foundation Co. com.	$1	25c	May 15	Apr. 30
Ford Motor	$1.20	60c	June 20	May 29
Hollinger Mines	65c	1%	May 20	May 6
Inter. Milling 1st pfd.	7%	1¾%	June 1	May 20
Do., Series "A" pfd.	6%	1½%	June 1	May 20
Inter. Nickel, com.	60c	15c	June 30	June 1
Kelvinator, pref.	7%	1¾%	May 15	May 5
Loblaw Grocet. "A" & "B"	80c	20c	June 1	May 12
Laura Secord, c.	$3	75c	June 1	May 15
Lake of Woods pref.	7%	1¾%	June 1	May 16
Langley's Ltd., pref.	7%	1¾%	May 15	May 1
Legare, P. T., pref.	7%	1¾%	June 1	May 15
Lindsay's	$1	25c	June 1	May 15
Do., pref.	6½%	1⅝%	June 1	May 15
London Can. Invest. pfd.	5%	1¼%	June 1	May 15
McIntyre Mines	20%	5%	June 1	May 1
McColl Frontenac, com.	60c	15c	June 15	May 15
Mercury Oils	...	5c	July 2	June 15
N. S. Light, pref.	6%	1½%	June 1	May 16
Ontario Steel	80c	20c	May 15	Apr. 30
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	May 15	Apr. 30
Penmans	$4	$1	May 15	May 5
Photo Engravers	$2	50c	June 1	May 15
Power Corp. com.	$2	50c	May 20	Apr. 30
Provincial Bank	9%	2¼%	June 1	May 15
Reliance Grain, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	June 15	May 31
Rolland Paper pfd.	6%	1½%	June 1	May 15
Royal Bank	12+2%	3%	June 1	Apr. 30
Standard Paving	$2	50c	May 16	Apr. 30
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	May 15	Apr. 30
Southern Can. Power c.	$1	25c	May 15	Apr. 30
Simon, H. & Sons	$2.50	62½c	June 1	May 20
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	June 1	May 20
Sher. Williams	$1.60	40c	June 30	June 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	June 30	June 15

*One share for each 50 shares held. †Extra dividend.

Nova Scotia Light & Power to Increase Capitalization

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—At the annual meeting of shareholders of Nova Scotia Light & Power Co., authorization was voted to increase the capital stock. A resolution was passed by directors to increase the company's authorized capital from 25,000 six per cent preferred shares of $100 par value, to 50,000, and to increase the authorized 40,000 ordinary shares without par value to 50,000.

At the end of 1930, the company had outstanding $4,310,500 of five per cent bonds; $1,250,000 of six per cent preferred and 34,523 shares of no par value common stock.

The directorate, which was re-elected, is as follows: W. H. Covert, president; J. C. MacKeen, vice-president; W. H. Chase, Dr. E. V. Hogan, H. E. Mahon, G. MacG. Mitchell, Denis Stairs, Hon. Frank Stanfield and J. McG. Stewart.

Manitoba Bridge & Iron Secure Valuable Business

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works, which organization was absorbed by Dominion Bridge some eighteen months ago, reports receipt of a contract for 212 tons of reinforcing steel from the city of Regina, and will also provide for the steel work on the foot-bridge of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Swift Current.

In addition to this work, the company recently received an order in connection with the $180,000 world's grain show building at the Exhibition grounds at Regina.

Canada Northern Power Net Earnings Up in 1931

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Gross earnings of Canada Northern Power Corp. shows an increase of $15,753 to $281,953 in March last, as compared with the same month a year ago. This is a reflection of the increased activity among the gold mines in Northern Ontario and Quebec. After payment of operating expenses, net earnings for March totalled $193,522 as against $185,267 in the same month a year ago.

For the first quarter of this year, Canada Northern Power reports gross earnings of $837,708 and operating expenses of $258,407, leaving net earnings of $579,301. This compares with the first quarterly statement for 1930 showing gross earnings of $817,948, expenses of $243,922 and net earnings of $574,126.

Montreal Power Issues Additional Common Shares

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Montreal Stock Exchange announces the additional listing of 408,360 shares of no par value of Montreal Light, Heat & Power, Consolidated.

This brings the total amount of stock outstanding up to 4,492,042 shares.

A.J.Pattison.Jr.&Co. LIMITED

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Mortgage Corporation
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Assets exceed $69,000,000

Winnipeg Tax Receipts Gain

Tax receipts for the city of Winnipeg show an increase of $300,000 for the first three months of 1931 over the same period for 1930.

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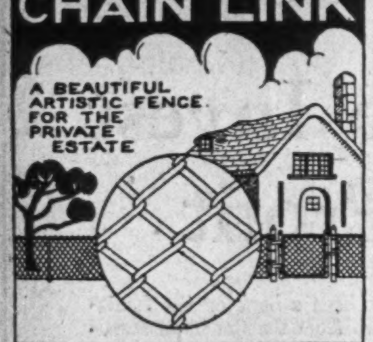

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Automobile Industry

GRAHAM-PAIGE LATEST TO OBTAIN CANADIAN PLANT

Works at Walkerville — Canadian Managing-Director Appointed

Graham-Paige Motors Corp., of Detroit, has announced the decision of its directors to establish a plant in Canada for the assembling and distribution of Graham-Paige cars for this market.

The plant acquired is on Walker Road, Walkerville, and production will start as soon as the necessary machinery and equipment can be installed. The building is three stories high with a floor space of over 61,000 square feet, has a railway siding connected with it, and has the additional advantage of being but half-an-hour from the corporation's main plant in Detroit vial the Ambassador Bridge.

This anouncement was made to a gathering of Toronto dealers last week. Arthur Krueger, formerly Canadian sales manager for Graham-Paige, has been appointed managing-director in charge of the new plant.

It is expected that the first car will be turned out in about 30 days. There will be approximately 300 men employed in the initial stages.

The cars built in Canada under the new arrangement will be identical with those produced in the United States, but will incorporate to the fullest extent possible materials of Canadian origin and manufacture. Mr. Krueger stated that Canada is one of the best markets that Graham-Paige Corp. has, having absorbed 4,600 automobiles in a single year, and a total of 10,230 during the last three calendar years, the latter figure equivalent to 285 cars per month.

Assisting Mr. Krueger in the operation of the Walkerville plant will be W. P. Reed, factory manager; J. W. Dunn, purchasing agent; and J. W. Grant, assistant purchasing agent.

Increased Tax on Vehicles Hit Exports to New Zealand

Canadian products formed a slightly larger portion of New Zealand's imports during 1930 than in previous years if imports of motor vehicles and tires are not included in the total. Of New Zealand's total imports in 1930, Canada supplied £3,802,545, or 8.84 per cent, as compared with £4,792,820, or 9.81 per cent in 1929. The decrease is due chiefly to decreased imports of motor vehicles and if such items were excluded from the total of imports, Canada supplied 5.71 per cent of New Zealand's imports as compared with 5.69 per cent in 1929.

Several factors affected the development of Canadian trade with New Zealand during 1930. Briefly these are the revocation of the extension to New Zealand of the Canadian-Australian trade agreement and the customs amendments act of New Zealand, 1930, under which increased rates of duty were applied to a great many commodities of foreign origin and which has had the effect of stimulating purchases in Canada. The third and most important factor was the passing of an order in council, effective August, 1930, whereby the rates of duty on motor vehicles, tires and engines was increased.

P. Lyall Shareholders Would Examine Affairs

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Shareholders of P. Lyall & Sons Construction Co., which company made voluntary assignment in September, 1929, and is still in liquidation, have been forwarded a letter from the shareholders' protective committee, in which it is indicated that an examination will be sought of the administration and affairs of the company, prior to its entry into receivership. The letter is over the signature of Harry Bratshaw, of the legal firm of Meyerevitch & Bratshaw, who is secretary of the committee, while the president of the committee, which was formed in October, 1929, is Walter Maughan.

Proxies are being sought from shareholders in order that this course may be pursued.

Canada's International Trade index dropped to 116.3 in 1930 as compared with 130.6 in 1929, 133 in 1928, 136.3 in 1927 and 140.1 in 1926. The base year is taken as 1913 and the index represents the combined index of import and export valuations. The export index dropped to 117.2 from 136.9 and the import index to 115.1 from 122.9.

WOOD, ALEXANDER EARNINGS LOWER, LIQUIDS STRONGER

First Preferred Dividend Covered—Directors Have Confidence in Future

Notwithstanding a diminished volume of business in the year ended Jan. 31, 1931, Wood, Alexander & James, wholesale hardware merchants, of Hamilton, report an improved liquid position with additions to surplus.

Net earnings were down from $149,041, in 1929, to $86,553 for 1930, equal after depreciation of $16,614 to 3.55 times bond interest as against 6.40 times in the preceding year. Net profits of $47,020 were 1.03 times first preferred dividend requirements of $45,500, leaving $1,520 to add to surplus which is now $128,045, as compared with 2.11 times requirements in 1929.

Requirements for second preference shares are $14,868 but net earnings at $1,520 left payments out of the question for 1930. In the preceding year $3.50 a share, or half a year's dividend, was paid on the second preferred stock, while earnings were 3.3 times second preferred dividend requirements. Earnings in 1929 were $5.53 a share on 6,500 no par value common shares with nothing available last year.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Jan. 31

	1931 $	1930 $	1929 $
Net earn.	86,553	149,041	138,894
Less: Deprec.	16,614	16,521	15,685
Def. charges	......	......	8,769
Bond int.	19,680	20,715	21,660
Inc. taxes	3,239	16,686	6,460
Net profit	47,020	96,119	86,320
Less appropriations:			
First pref. div.	45,500	45,500	45,500
Sec. pref. div.	.....	7,322	......
Surplus for year	1,520	43,297	40,820
Add: Prev. surplus	126,525	83,228	42,408
Bal. carr. forward	128,045	126,525	83,228

Working Capital

	1931 $	1930 $	1929 $
Current assets	860,208	918,862	904,624
Current liabs.	114,486	142,577	146,136
Working capital	745,722	776,296	758,488
Ratio	7.51—1	6.44—1	6.19—1

S. H. Alexander, president, states that the results should be considered satisfactory even though comparatively lower, when it is remembered that business throughout the year generally was on a steadily declining scale. Having come through the year as successfully as they had done, the directors looked to the future with great confidence.

Increased ratio of current assets to current liabilities, as shown in the foregoing table, includes a gain in cash from $82,871 to $139,524, a decrease in receivables from $251,860 to $176,532 and of merchandise inventories from $584,131 to $544,152. Payables are down from $106,165 to $93,541, while there is no provision for second preferred dividends.

Fixed assets show little change at $680,122. Bonds of the company held at cost total $19,400. Funded debt is down from $337,000 to $319,000 and 7 per cent second preference shares were reduced from $220,000 to $212,400. The reserve for depreciation increased from $81,117 to $89,923.

Lack of Volume Production Curtails Market For Fruit

Marketing of Canadian canned fruits in Great Britain is handicapped by a comparative lack of volume of production according to the Canadian Grocer. Representatives of the Empire Marketing Board have found that but 13 per cent of 1,436 shops visited in the United Kingdom stock Canadian pears, 2 per cent stocked plums, and 1 per cent green gages, while canned peaches, fruit salad, strawberries, raspberries, black currants, cherries and gooseberries were not carried.

The main reason for this lack of representation is stated as lack of production in sufficient quantity to sell products on a competitive basis with the United States and Australia. Seasonal factors are a drawback to a large production for export. In the United States, fruits are grown nearly all the year round and canners can purchase their raw materials at low cost. The raising of the Canadian duty against imported fruits had caused a tendency toward higher prices making it still more difficult for canners to enter the British market.

Pears are shipped in fair quantity from Canada because of a big production and it is notable that this fruit is more widely distributed in the United Kingdom than any other Canadian fruit.

Greece and Brazil Offer Market

Prominent importers in Greece will provide a market for Newfoundland codfish if they can be assured of the class of fish which is now being sent, according to a letter received by the Newfoundland Board of Trade. In order to increase the export of codfish to Brazil it has been suggested that Canadian National Steamships, which make monthly trips to South America, should stop at St. John's.

TOBACCO NEEDS SHOW INCREASE FIRST QUARTER

Indicate Imperial Tobacco Doing Larger Trade This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Government returns on tobacco products entered into Canada for consumption, would indicate that the business of Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, the largest producer in the Dominion, was on a higher scale during the first quarter of 1931 than was the case for the corresponding period of 1930.

According to the returns compiled by the Excise Department, the number of cigarettes entered into Canada for consumption during January, February and March of 1931, was 996,492,285. This compares with 951,160,335 during the initial quarter last year.

Want Cut Tobacco

There apparently has been a greater demand for cut tobacco, which might be taken as an indication that many people who formerly bought manufactured cigarettes are now "rolling their" own. During the first quarter of 1931, cut tobacco entered for consumption amounted to 3,593,502 pounds, as against 3,399,282 pounds during the first quarter of 1930.

On the other hand, demand for chewing tobacco has declined, the returns showing that the amount of plug tobacco entered for consumption was only 1,252,403 pounds in the first three months of the current year, as against 1,380,176 pounds during the same period a year ago.

Cigar Sales Lower

In time of prosperity the consumption of cigars increases, while during depressions the demand falls off. This is borne out by the Government figures, which show the number of cigars entered for consumption in the first quarter of 1931 as being 24,894,571, while for the first quarter of 1930, 29,830,439 were reported.

The amount of foreign raw leaf tobacco entered for consumption into Canada during the first quarter of 1931 shows a decline of approximately 300,000 pounds from that reported for the same period in 1930, the Government records showing 3,476,020 pounds, as against 3,760,737 pounds.

Vancouver Firm Plans Extension

Canadian Rice Mills Ltd., plans an extension at a cost of $100,000 to its plant in Vancouver, and has asked for foreshore rights to new addition.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending May 4.

Par Val.	Range 1931 High	Range 1931 Low	Company	Close Apr. 27 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close May 4
1	.23	.10	Abana	.14	.17	.13	.13
1	.03	.01	Aconda	.01½	.02	.01½	.01¼
1	.05¼	.03½	Adrien	.04⅛	....	....	....
None	*.50	.32	Aladdin	....	....	....	....
None	.50	.12	Aldermac	.40	....	....	....
1	.05	.01½	Algonquin	.02½	.02¼	.01½	.02
1	.02½	.01	Amity C.	.02	.02	.02	.02
None	.45	.30	Amulet	.31	.31	.30	.31
1	.02½	.01	Apex	.01⅝	.01⅝	.01¼	.01¼
1	.05	.01¼	Area	.02	.02¼	.02	.02
1	.01	.00½	Argo. Cons.	.01	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.08½	.01¼	Arno	.06½	.07	.06	.06½
1	.01¼	.01¼	Astoria	.01¼	....	....	....
1	.02	.00½	Atlas	.00¾	.01	.01	.01
1	.02¾	.01	Baldwin	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.19	.08	Barry Holl.	.15½	.15½	.13	.13½
None	1.45	1.00	Base Metals	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.00
None	.04	.00⅞	Bathurst	.03¼	.03⅛	.02½	.02½
5	1.75	1.25	B'Wana	1.25	....	....	....
1	*.32	.12	Bedford	....	....	....	....
1	.28	.26	Ben Nevis	.27	....	....	....
None	.09½	.03½	Bidgood	.05	.06¼	.05	.06
1	.50	.33	Big Missouri	.36	.39	.35	.35
1	.05½	.05	Blue Quartz	.05½	.05⅛	.05	.05⅛
1	.12	.02	Bobjo	.06	.06	.05¼	.06
None	.01	.00½	Boischatel	.00½	....	....	....
1	.08	.02½	Brett Trethewey	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.03	.03	Brit. Canadian	.03	....	....	....
None	.12	.03¾	Brownlee	.05	.06¼	.04½	.05
1	.02	.00¾	Buckingham	.01¼	.01	.01	.01
1	.08½	.03	Bunker Hill	.04	.04½	.03½	.03¾
None	.03	.01	Cal. Flin Flon	.03	.01½	.01	.01
1	.02	.01	Cambro Kirk.	.01½	.01¾	.01¼	.01¼
None	.05¼	.02½	Canam Metals	.02½	.03	.03	.03
1	.06½	.01½	Can. Kirk.	.03	.03⅞	.03	.03
1	.02	.02	Can. Lorraine	.02	....	....	....
1	.32½	.12	Canusa	.28	.27½	.27	.27
1	.04¾	.00½	Capital R.	.02¼	.03	.02⅞	.02⅞
1	.26½	.15	Castle Tre.	.18	....	....	....
1	.23	.03	Cen. Manitoba	.14	.14	.12½	.13
1	.08	.02¾	Cen. Patricia	.04	.04¼	.04	.04
1	.02	.01½	Champion R.	.02	....	....	....
None	.59	.02	Chib. Pros.	.44	.45	.40	.40
None	.08	.03	Clericy	.04	.04⅛	.03½	.03¾
5	10.50	4.00	Coast Copper	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.00
1	.05½	.01½	Cobalt Con.	.03	.03	.01½	.03
1	.02	.00½	Col. Kirk.	.01½	....	....	....
1	.39	.05	Columario	.25	.25	.17	.22
5	.80	.50	Coniagas	.80	....	....	....
5	.62	.30	Coniaurum	.40	.40	.40	.40
25	188.25	96.00	Cons. Smelter.	113.00	113.00	96.00	99.00
1	.01	.00½	Corona	.01	....	....	....
1	.02½	.00¼	Crown Res.	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
.	.29½	.26½	Crudome	.28½	....	....	....
None	.17	.03	Dom. Explor.	.08	.08	.06	.08
1	.03	.00½	Dom. Kirk.	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
None	13.25	9.00	Dome Mines	10.50	11.50	10.25	11.15
1	.01	.00¼	Don Rouyn	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.01	.00½	Dunkin	.00½	....	....	....
1	.02	.00½	Duprat	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	1.28	.20	Eldorado	.63	.77	.47	.75
None	1.70	1.25	Falconbridge	1.30	1.35	1.25	1.25
1	.08½	.02½	Federal	.05¾	.05½	.05	.05½
None	.01¼	.00½	Flintoba	.01½	.01	.01	.01
None	.30	.14	Gem Lake	.15	.16	.14	.14
None	.03	.03	Gilbec	.03	....	....	....
1	.08	.02½	Goldale	.05¼	.04½	.04½	.04½
10	.25	.15	Goldfield	.18½	....	....	....
1	.01½	.00½	Gold Hill	.01¼	.01⅛	.00⅞	.00⅞
1	.11	.02¼	Goodfish	.06½	.06	.05	.06
1	.04	.00¾	Graham	.01½	....	....	....
None	2.30	1.40	Granada	2.05	2.30	2.00	2.05
1	*.01	.00¼	Grover Daley	....	....	....	....
1	.10½	.06	Grozelle	.10	.10½	.10	.10½
1	.03	.01	Harker	.02¾	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼
1	.04⅛	.00½	Hilltop	.02¾	.03	.02¼	.02⅜
5	8.70	6.00	Hollinger	8.10	8.30	8.00	8.15
1	.38	.24	Howey Gold	.25	.30	.24	.28
None	6.30	4.10	Hudson Bay	4.75	4.90	4.50	4.50
None	.38	.31	Huronian	.33	....	....	....
None	20.50	13.87	Int. Nickel	15.25	15.37	14.00	14.50
1	.03	.01¼	Jackson M.	.02	.02	.01¼	.01¼
1	.34	.25	Keeley	.26	.26	.26	.26
1	.04¾	.01	Keora M.	.01½	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾
1	.03	.01	Kirk. Hunt.	.02	.02¼	.02	.02
1	.93	.55	Kirk. Lake	.75	.82	.67	.75
1	.08	.01	Kirk. Prem.	.08	.03¼	.02½	.02¾
1	.11	.07	Kirk. Town.	.10½	.11	.10	.11
20c.	.02¾	.01	Koot. Flor.	.01	.01⅛	.01	.01
1	.02	.00⅞	La Rose	.02	.02	.02	.02
.	.69	.65	Lakeland	.65	....	....	....
1	28.50	23.50	Lake Shore	27.00	28.00	26.75	27.50
1	.02	.01	Laval	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.02	.01½	Lebel Oro	.02	....	....	....
None	.35	.35	Locarno	.35	....	....	....
1	*.01	.00¼	Lorraine C.	....	....	....	....
1	.55	.10	Macassa	.43	.47	.41	.45
1	.12	.02	Malartic	.05	.08	.07	.07½
None	.15	.06	Mandy	.10	.10	.10	.10
None	.06	.02	Man. Basin	.03¾	.03½	.03½	.03½
None	*.30	.12	McDougall	....	....	....	....
1	.55	.30	McKinley	.50	....	....	....
5	26.50	20.50	McIntyre	23.15	25.90	23.25	24.50
None	.33	.10	McLeod River	.10	.12½	.10	.12½
1	.04	.04	McVittie	.04	....	....	....
1	.29	.12	MacMillan	.12	....	....	....
1	.01½	.00½	Millcrest	.01	....	....	....
5	2.84	1.46	Mining Corp.	2.15	2.34	2.00	2.34
1	*.01¾	.00½	Mint Ore	....	....	....	....
1	.09½	.01	Moffatt Hall	.06½	.06⅛	.05⅛	.05¾
1	.04	.02	Moneta	.03½	....	....	....
1	.00½	.00½	Mtl. Rouyn	.00½	....	....	....
1	.63	.20	Moss	.41	.44	.41	.44
1	.09	.01	Murphy	.06¼	.07	.05½	.06
1	.07¼	.03¼	Newbec	.05	.05	.03¾	.04
1	.40	.25	Nevada	.25	....	....	....
1	.09	.02	Night Hawk	.06	.05¼	.05	.05
5	1.90	1.13	Nipissing	1.57	1.50	1.13	1.25
None	29.65	14.00	Noranda	23.00	29.25	23.00	26.30
1	.50	.30	Nor. Canada	.35	.37	.34	.36½
None	.03	.01	Old Colony	.01½	.01½	.01	.01¼
1	.01	.00½	Ophir	.01	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.10¾	.05	Oriole	.05½	.06	.05¼	.05¼
1	.21	.07	Osisko	.15	.12	.12	.12
1	.25	.23	Parkhill	.23	....	....	....
1	.04	.01½	Pawnee Kirk.	.03	.04	.03½	.03½
None	1.61	.70	Pend. Ore.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1	.04½	.01½	Pete Cobalt	.01¼	.01½	.01½	.01½
.	.50	.50	Phy. Molybd.	.50	....	....	....
1	.01¼	.00¼	Picard	.00½	....	....	....
1	.12	.07	Pioneer	.10	....	....	....
1	.02¼	.00¾	Porc. Crown	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.02	.00½	Potter Doal	.01	.01	.00¾	.00¾
1	.45	.37½	Powell Ryn.	.39½	.45	.40	.45
1	.99	.65	Prem. Gold	.78	.85	.73	.85
1	.02⅛	.01	Preston E. Dome	.01	....	....	....
1	.25	.13	Quemont	.13½	.13	.13	.13
1	.01¼	.00½	Ribago	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.34	.24	Rich. Rock	.33	....	....	....
1	.15	.03½	Ritchie	.05	.06	.05¼	.05¾
1	.04	.02	R. Montbray	.02⅛	....	....	....
1	.05	.04	Rubec	.04	....	....	....
1	*.08	.01	Salmo Mal.	....	....	....	....
None	.25	.10¾	San Antonio	.18	.19	.18	.19
1	.21	.16	Seven Troughs	.16	.16	.16	.16
1	1.25	.75	Sherritt G.	.85	.90	.85	.85
1	.55	.36	Siscoe	.53	.53½	.51	.51
1	.18	.03¼	So. Keora	.06	.06	.05	.05
None	.05	.02½	Stadacona	.03	.03	.02½	.02½
1	.30	.03½	St. Anthony	.15	.17	.14½	.16
None	.82	.51	Sud. Basin	.65	.63	.60	.60
1	.03	.01	Sud. Contact	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.03¼	.00½	Sudbury M.	.01½	.01⅛	.01	.01½
None	.04¾	.01	Sudbury N.	.03	....	....	....
1	1.14	.48	Sylvanite	.89	.92½	.84	.85
1	.20½	.04	Tashota	.18	.18	.14	.14
1	8.65	6.15	Teck Hughes	7.80	8.10	7.75	8.00
1	.10½	.03	Telluride	.03½	.05	.03	.04½
1	.01½	.01½	Temiskaming	.01½	....	....	....
1	.06½	.02½	Thom. Cad'c	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
1	.02½	.00½	Tough Oakes	.01	....	....	....
1	.63	.20	Towagmac	.50	.50	.50	.50
None	2.65	1.00	Treadwell	1.25	....	....	....
None	2.85	2.40	Tri-Metals	2.85	....	....	....
.	.15	.04½	United Kirk.	.11	.11	.09	.09
.	.03	.02	Vacuum Gas	.02¼	.02	.02	.02
None	.86	.40	Ventures	.53	.53	.47	.48
1	.15	.01½	Vickers	.09	.08	.08	.08
1	1.22	.99	Vipond	1.05	1.07	1.05	1.06
None	2.00	1.25	Waite Ack.	1.25	1.31	1.25	1.30
1	*.03	.01	West D. Lake	....	....	....	....
.	.02¼	.01	West Tree	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.27	.13	White Lake	.16	.14¼	.13	.14¼
1	.06	.02	Wiltsey	.04½	.05	.05	.05
None	.01¼	[illegible]	Windfall R.	.01	....	....	....
.	.13	.06	Wood Kirk.	.08	.07¼	.07	.07¼
None	3.02	1.35	Wright-Har.	2.83	2.98	2.83	2.87
			WESTERN OIL STOCKS				
1	.30	[illegible]	Acme	.20½	.21¼	.19	.19¼
1	*2.10	[illegible]	Admiral	....	....	....	....
None	.50	.50	Advance	.50	....	....	....
1	.37½	.18½	Alta. Pac.	.24	.26	.23	.26
1	.08	.07	Amalgamated	.08	....	....	....
None	.25	.08	Associated	.12	.12	.08	.12
1	1.89	1.30	Ajax	1.38	1.35	1.30	1.30
None	.12	.04½	Baltac	.05	.06	.04½	.05
1	.07	.05	Black Dia.	.05	....	....	....
1	.33½	.15	Brit. Dom.	.16	.17	.15	.15
1	.32	.10	Calmont	.11	.13	.10	.11
None	.82	.45	Calgary & Ed.	.48	.50	.45	.45
1	.47	.12	Comm. Pete.	.14	.14	.13	.14
None	.60	.29	Dalhousie	.30	.33	.29	.30
None	.08	.04	Devenish	.05	.05	.04	.05
None	.12	.04	Dome Oil	.05	.05	.04	.04½
None	.69	.32	E. Crest	.43	.57	.42	.55
1	.05	.02	Fabyan Pete.	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
None	.60	.40	Foothills	.45	....	....	....
None	.18½	.04¾	Freehold	.04¾	.05¼	.04¾	.05
1	.02	.01½	Great West	.02	....	....	....
None	.17	.05	Hargal	.05	.06½	.05	.05
None	.10	.03½	Herron Pete.	.03½	....	....	....
None	.07½	.05	High Sarcee	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
None	2.00	.60	Home	.70	.77	.60	.68
None	.22	.09	Homestead	.09	.09¼	.09	.09
1	1.70	.85	Homest'd O. & G.	1.00	1.61	1.00	1.60
1	.08¼	.01¾	Ill. Alta	.02	.02¼	.01¾	.01¾
None	.70	.17	Lowery	.20	.17	.17	.17
1	.05	.01½	Madison	.02	.02½	.01¾	.02¼
1	.85	.44	Mayland	.45	.50	.45	.50
None	.11	.04	McD. S. Ex.	.04¼	.05	.04	.04
1	.29	.05½	McD. S. M.	.06	....	....	....
1	.72½	.28	McLeod	.38	.37	.36½	.37
None	.39	.14	Mercury	.17¼	.20	.17½	.18½
None	.20	.11	Merland	.14	....	....	....
1	.18	.10	Mid West	.11	.12½	.12	.12
None	.38	.16	Mill City Pete	.16	.17	.16	.17
1	.49	.24	Model	.27	.29	.27	.29
1	.18	.07	Monalta	.07	....	....	....
1	.31	.07	Moose M.	.08	....	....	....
1	.04	.02	New Federal	.02	.02	.02	.02
None	.56	.25½	Nordon	.31	.30	.25½	.26
None	.08¼	.02⅞	Oil Select	.06	.07	.06	.06¼
None	.28	.09	Okalta	.10	.10½	.09	.09
100	27.00	25.00	Do., Pref.	25.00	....	....	....
None	.22	.05	Olga Gas & Oil	.14	.14	.09	.13½
1	.37½	.24	Petrol	.28	.28	.27	.28
None	.28	.06	Penn. Pete.	.08¼	.09½	.06	.06½
None	.25	.12	Ranchmen's	.15	.14	.12	.13
1	.05	.02	Regent	.02½	.02¼	.02	.02
None	.13	.07½	Richfield	.10	.09	.08½	.09
None	17.75	10.00	Royalite	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1	.82	.40	Sarnia Oil	.78	.78	.70	.76
1	*.50	.15	Sioux City	....	....	....	....
1	.06½	.03¼	Signal Hill	.04	.04¼	.04	.04
1	.60	.25	Spooner	.28	.28	.25	.27
None	.27	.10	So. West Pete.	.12	.12¼	.12	.12¼
None	.19	.09	Sterling Pac.	.12	.13	.13	.13
.	.15	.15	Turner Basin	....	.15	.15	.15
1	.16	.14	Turner Valley	.14	....	....	....
None	.31	.15	United	.15	.16	.15	.15
None	*.83	.19	Vanalta	....	....	....	....
1	.15½	.09	Vulcan	.10¼	.10	.10	.10
None	.05	.01½	Wainwell	.01½	.02	.01¼	.02
1	.28	.15	Waite Valley	.15	....	....	....
			VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE (Transactions for week to April 29)				
25c.	.01	.00⅛	Bayview	.00½	.01	.00½	.01
25c.	.07	.01	Beaver Silver	.07	.05¼	.05	.05½
25c.	.70	.50	B. C. Silver	.50	....	....	....
25c.	.02½	.02	Bluebird	.02	.02	.02	.02
25c.	.02	.00¼	Cork Province	.01	....	....	....
1	.20	.12	Cotton Belt	.12	....	....	....
1	.04	.02	Dunwell	.02	....	....	....
1	.10	.06	Duthie	.10	.06½	.06	.06
1	.90	.50	George Copper	.55	.55	.50	.50
50c.	.05	.03	Geo. Enterprise	.03	....	....	....
1	.05	.01¼	Georgia River	.02¼	.02½	.02	.02½
50c.	.02½	.02½	Glacier	.02½	....	....	....
10c.	.01	.01	Gladstone	.01	....	....	....
1	.45	.30	Golconda	.35	.30	.30	.30
50c.	.07½	.03	Grandview	.04½	.04½	.04	.04½
None	27.50	27.50	Howe Sound	27.50	....	....	....
1	.17½	.11	Intern. Coal	.11	.15	.15	.15
1	.01¼	.01	Independence	.01	....	....	....
1	.01½	.01	Indian Mines	.01½	....	....	....
1	.43	.30	Jack Waite	.35	.30	.30	.30
25c.	.02	.00½	Kootenay King	.00⅞	.02	.02	.02
25c.	.00½	.00¼	Lakeview	.00½	....	....	....
1	.12	.12	Los. Ang. Van.	.12	....	....	....
10c.	.03½	.01½	Lucky Jim	.02½	....	....	....
25c.	.01	.00¼	L. & L.	.01	....	....	....
2.50	.01	.00¾	Marmot Gold	.00¾	....	....	....
50c.	.01	.00½	Marmot Metals	.00½	....	....	....
25c.	.00¾	.00¼	Mohawk	.00½	....	....	....
1	.25	.14	Montana Mines	.25	....	....	....
1	.05	.02½	Morton Woosley	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
50c.	.03½	.02	National Silver	.02	.02¼	.02	.02¼
50c.	.09¾	.04	Noble Five	.05	.05	.04	.05
50c.	.12½	.05	Oregon Cop.	.08½	.09	.08	.09
1	1.75	1.23	Pioneer Gold	1.58	1.65	1.63	1.64
1	.16	.03	Planet Mines	.04	.04	.04	.04
50c.	.09	.05	Porter Idaho	.06	.06	.05	.06
None	.02	.00¾	Premier Border	.01	....	....	....
None	.55	.20	Reeves McD.	.36	.35	.35	.35
1	.25	.11	Reno Gold	.22½	.20	.20	.20
1	.04	.02	Rufus Argenta	.03	.04	.02½	.02½
1	.07	.04	Ruth Hope	.07	.06	.04	.06
1	.05½	.04	Silverado	.05½	....	....	....
25c.	.03	.01½	Silver Crest	.02½	....	....	....
50c.	.05	.01⅞	Snowflake	.03	.02¼	.02	.02½
1	.45	.30	Sunloch	.30	....	....	....
50c.	.01¾	.01	Topley Rich.	.01½	.01½	.01	.01½
20c.	.01	.01	Wellington	.01	....	....	....
1	.05	.05	Whitewater	.05	.05	.05	.05
None	.03¾	.01	Woodbine	.01¼	.01½	.01	.01

*Quotations for 1930. No sales recorded in 1931 to date.

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield		Rate	Yield
Cons. Smelters	$12.50	12.62	Premier	12c.	14.11
Dome Mines	$1	8.96	Royalite	50c.	....
Hollinger	65c.+5c.	8.58	Spooner Oils	6c.	....
Inter. Nickel	60c.	4.13	Sylvanite	2c.	2.35
Lake Shore	$1.20+30	5.45	Teck Hughes	60c.	7.50
McIntyre	$1	4.08	United Oils	5c.	....
Model Oils	12c.	....	Wright-Har.	10c.	3.48
Nipissing	30c.	24.00			

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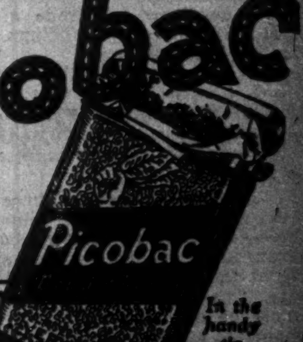

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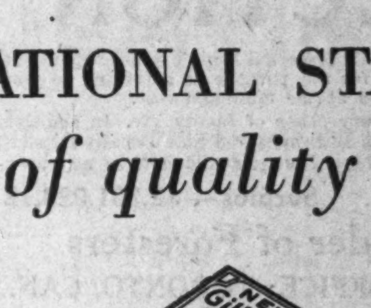

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FOUND SCHOOL FOR MONTREAL UNDERWRITERS

Local C.L.U. Branch and Board of Trade Are Sponsors

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Plans have been formed to found a Chartered Life Underwriters' school in Montreal. It is anticipated that the school will come into being next fall. Large insurance companies, together with the Chartered Life Underwriters' Association, Montreal branch, are behind the proposal, in co-operation with the Montreal Board of Trade.

It is planned that the school shall provide for paid lectures to insurance men over a three-year period, following which successful graduates would be awarded the C.L.U. degree. At the present time it is pointed out, insurance men who would obtain the C.L.U. degree must do all their studying alone

Committee is Appointed

J. O. Decharme, president of the Montreal branch of the C.L.U., has named a committee headed by W. J. Brown as chairman, to study the school project and prepare measures to assure its realization. It is understood that school headquarters will be in the Board of Trade offices, in McGill University buildings or in the Sun Life building.

Growing strength of the Montreal C.L.U. branch has led to the decision to found the school. Already the branch has approximately 185 a drive for additional members will be inaugurated shortly.

Arrange Intensive Course

A more definite and intensive three-year course of study would be arranged for life underwriters studying at the school for the C.L.U. degree. The first year, as at present, wuold be devoted to study of such important subjects as the fundamentals and practice of life underwriting, its history and the laws which govern it in Quebec and at Ottawa; the value of life underwriting, its many features and different policy plans; and salesmanship and ethics. The second and third years would be devoted to similar subjects, but more in detail.

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Please send me The Financial Post for the next year (52 issues) this to entitle me also to obtain by letter, whenever I wish, a personal reply from the Investment Editor to inquiries regarding any Canadian investments in which I may be interested by simply supplying a stamped return envelope. I enclose $5.00.

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Suggests Public Turning From Insurance as Savings

Commenting on the 16 per cent drop in life insurance sales in the United States during March, as compared with the same month a year ago, a leading editorial in the New York Journal of Commerce, asks whether this is caused by a change in heart on the part of the population in regard to merits of insurance as a form of savings.

It points to the fact that while savings deposits are increasing life insurance which should be counted on to follow a similar trend, is going rapidly in the opposite direction, and throws out the suggestion that perhaps there is taking root in the public mind the thought that institutional saving and investing has not been overly successful. It is emphasized that institutions have certainly done as well and in most cases have done better than the average individual but that nevertheless, the doubt is there in the individual mind, and is probably one cause of the shrinkage.

The editorial is as follows:

"According to current figures prepared for the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, the month of March showed a decline of nearly 16 per cent in the amount of such insurance written, as compared with March, 1930. This falling off is not heavy in itself and is nothing like as great, of course, as the decline in gross or net receipts of many kinds of business. The striking thing about it is that it comes at about the same time as a rather notable increase in savings. Savings figures for the year 1930 and for the early months of 1931, as has often been noted in recent weeks, show very marked growth, and this growth itself is symptomatic of the existence of surplus incomes which a year earlier—say at the beginning of 1929—were going into stocks and to a smaller extent into bonds. If savings are now proceeding at a much more rapid rate than last year, why should not life insurance do likewise?

"The argument that it ought to do so is strong, for certainly a very large percentage of all life insurance is taken out with the savings motive prominent in the mind of the assured. The truth is that there seems to be in progress somewhat of a change of heart among the population with regard to the merits of insurance as a form of saving. These doubts are perhaps not very distinct or self-conscious, but so far as they are formulated, they would seem to rest upon the thought that institutional saving and investing has not been over-successful, as illustrated by the panic of 1929. Certainly it has been quite as good in its results as much of the investment that the average man has carried on for himself and a great deal better than some other forms of savings institutions, such as investment trusts. The doubt of institutional investment has, however, taken root in the public mind and is probably one cause of the very moderate shrinkage in life insurance contracts."

CHURCH FIRES ONTARIO, QUEBEC, COST $5,000,000

Survey Shows Sixty Bad Fires in Past Ten Years

At least $5,000,000 has been lost in the past ten years in church fires in Ontario and Quebec according to a survey made by the National Fire Protection Association and recorded in its April quarterly bulletin. This is the total loss on some sixty fires, although the record is said to be by no means complete and does not include many small fires which occur day to day in church properties.

The causes of church fires are shown to be relatively few in number which indicates that if attention is paid to these items a large number of church fires may be prevented. The fact that three churches in Montreal have installed automatic sprinkler equipment is considered to mark an important advance in the protection of this type of hazard. Extracts from the article are as follows:

"Three large loss church fires occurring in Ottawa and Montreal between the last of December and the middle of February have again called attention to the fire record of churches in general and more particularly those of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The three recent fires are those occurring in the St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Ottawa, the St. Denis Church at Montreal and the St. Jean Baptiste Church at Ottawa.

Sixty Fires on Record

"The files of the Department of Fire Record of the National Fire Protection Association contain reports on sixty fires which have occurred in churches in Ontario and Quebec during the period from January 1, 1920, to April 1. 1931.

"The record is by no means complete and does not include many of the small fires which have occurred from day to day in church properties. The reports from insurance inspection organizations, which are the principal source of data on fires in industrial properties, are found in comparatively small number in the church fire record classification. Many of the reports are based on newspaper accounts which have been verified by local N. F. P. A. members.

"In view of the character of the original data, which include the larger and more important fires but not a fair proportion of the smaller fires, this record may not be completely representative. It is, however, significant in that the fires here recorded for a period of ten years represent an aggregate loss of more than five million dollars."

S. B. CHADSEY JOINS MUTUAL OF CANADA

Was Formerly Executive of Massey-Harris at Toronto

S. B. Chadsey

Stanley B. Chadsey, formerly a high executive of the Massey-Harris Co., has joined the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada at the company's Toronto agency.

Mr. Chadsey has had a wide experience with the Massey-Harris concern, having been for several years manager of the Brantford factory and, since 1926, manager of the company's tractor department in Toronto. He has represented the company on numerous occasions in Great Britain, Europe, Australia, South Africa and other territories abroad.

Canadian Life Companies Not Interested in N.S.W.

No Canadian life insurance companies are affected by the plan of Premier J. T. Lang, of New South Wales, to raise $20,000,000 by requiring insurance companies to make a deposit with his government if they wish to carry on business in that state. There are no Canadian life insurance companies licensed in the State of New South Wales, nor in Australia or New Zealand.

As far as can be learned from press despatches, the Lang scheme is simply to require a deposit such as is now required in Canada and in the various states of the American Union, from any insurance company doing business in that territory. The amounts mentioned, however, seem very high when it is remembered that in Canada, for instance, the amount of deposit required for a life company is $50,000. According to the proposed N. S. W. bill, the maximum amounts required from the companies would be a limit of $500,000 for foreign companies, $375,000 for British insurance companies — Empire and Australian—and $250,000 for New South Wales companies. This would give a 25 per cent preference to British companies and 50 per cent preference to state companies.

Six-hour Day Advised To Cure Unemployment

A six-hour working day with two shifts a day in certain trades and industries, including the public works of government and municipalities, the building trades, mining, railroads, department and chain stores, is seen as the best possible solution of the current unemployment problem, by S. C. Tweed, president, the Ontario Equitable Life & Accident Insurance Co. This would have the effect of very largely relieving the present unemployment situation," says Mr. Tweed, "by dividing the hours of employment among a greater number of persons.

"I have discussed this plan with one of the leading manufacturers of Ontario and, after making a survey of his plant, he informs me that he could increase the number of persons employed by 22 per cent by adopting the six-hour, two-shift day in certain departments.

"A reduction in working hours has usually met with opposition but I firmly believe that we will only get back to normal by adopting a shorter day for a time at least. If industry had adopted the shorter work day two years ago we would not now be in the midst of a depression."

New Toronto Manager For Prud. of America

Robert J. Williams, formerly one of the leading insurance underwriters in New York, has been appointed manager of the Toronto agency of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

Mr. Williams is well-known to many Canadian life underwriters and insurance officials through his addresses given at various sales congresses and monthly meetings of Canadian Life Underwriters' Associations.

Licenses Issued

DOMINION

Southern Insurance Co. has been licensed to transact plate glass insurance in addition to the classes for which it was already licensed.

The following companies have been licensed to transact the following classes of insurance in Canada:

Automobile Insurance Co. of Hartford—Fire, sprinkler leakage and inland transportation insurance, insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas and insurance against intentional or other damage to, or loss of, property of any kind, real or personal.

Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania—Fire, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance, insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas, and automobile insurance, excluding insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person.

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.—Sprinkler leakage insurance, insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas and insurance against loss of, or damage to, property other than growing crops by hail, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

Bennett Gives His Approval To Post's Stand

Approval by Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett of the stand recently taken by The Financial Post in criticizing the affairs of the Government Annuities Branch, is indicated by the speech made by the prime minister in the House of Commons last week.

In the course of a discussion on unemployment insurance, Mr. Bennett referred to the fact that the question of premium rates must be determined in the light of experience and well-defined actuarial rules, and that one of these rules might roughly be referred to as the interest which money will earn. "Life insurance companies used to reserve on a 4 per cent basis," he said, "later on it was 3½ per cent and then 3 per cent. As is well known, many of them reserve on 2½ per cent basis, because in looking over a long period of years into the distant future, it cannot be said that you can have stability and certainty with respect to a matter like insurance unless you reserve at the lowest possible rate which you believe money will earn over a long term of years."

"Hence it is that an attack has been made against the annuity system of this country, the four per cent basis upon which annuity payments have been predicated. Personally, may I interject here the observation that when Sir Richard Cartwright pressed annuities upon the attention of this country with a skill and power which one would expect from a man who had a knowledge of finance and so complete and thorough a grasp of all that is involved in questions of insurance, whether pure and simple or annuities, he had in mind a limited annuity.

"We increased the maximum, for reasons that were apparent, to $5,000, and the result of increasing the annuity that might be secured has been of course to make the four per cent rate a somewhat difficult one to maintain. In my private opinion, speaking in no sense as indicating an intention or a view of the matter that may hereafter be taken, some limit upon annuities granted by our annuity branch, to from $1,000 to $1,200, would be more nearly in keeping with the purposes for which the system was devised."

Insurance Problems

Insurance questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column. Other enquiries will be answered by mail. A two-cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

Merchants & Employees

I would like some information regarding the Merchants' & Employees' Guarantee & Accident Company. Do you consider this company safe to insure with?

The Merchants' & Employers' Guarantee & Accident Company with head office at Montreal was incorporated as "The National Weekly Indemnity Co.," with a Quebec charter, in 1909. Two years later the name was changed to its present title and a Dominion license issued. Subsequently, in 1929, its powers were extended to include fire and guarantee insurance.

Being licensed under the Dominion insurance department, we consider the company thoroughly safe to insure with. Preliminary figures from Ottawa indicate that the company had a very satisfactory underwriting experience in 1930 and although at the end of 1929, according to the Government blue book a capital impairment of $50,000 was shown, the satisfactory underwriting experience of 1930 should offset this to some extent, granted the company had a satisfactory year as far as its investments are concerned.

FIRE PREVENTION CONVENTION TOPIC

National Association Will Meet in Canada Next Week

New methods by which the annual fire loss to Canada of hundreds of lives and millions of dollars in property can be reduced, will form the basis for discussion at a four day conference on problems of fire prevention and fire control by technical engineers and representatives from a wide range of industrial activities at the 35th annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Association to be held in Toronto, May 11 to 14.

This is the first time since 1919, when it was held in Ottawa, that the convention has met in Canada. Plans have been made for handling more than 1,000 registrations.

Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White, K.C.M.G., vice-president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, will be the speaker at a dinner, Wednesday evening, at which members and delegates and their parties will be guests of the Toronto committee. Franklin H. Wentworth, managing director of the association will also speak. Both speeches will be broadcast.

George F. Lewis, Canadian director of the association and deputy fire marshal of Ontario, is chairman of this committee.

Elmer Davis, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and Dr. Frank A. Fall of the National Association of Credit Men, are other prominent speakers scheduled.

Revised standards and codes for the control of specific fire hazards and new methods of fire extinguishment, form the basis of over a score of technical reports to which much of the time of the meeting will be devoted.

Insurance Inklings

C. I. JEFFERY has retired as assistant cashier of the London Life as at May 1 but remains associated with the company on the board of directors. He is succeeded as assistant cashier by LAWRENCE SHIRLEY, formerly secretary of the industrial underwriting and policy department. Mr. Shirley is succeeded by OLIVER S. MOWAT, formerly assistant secretary, and this position is now occupied by J. W. FERGUSON formerly head of the policy issue division, ordinary policy department. WM. O. CURTS succeeds Mr. Ferguson.

SIR GEORGE MAY, secretary of the Prudential Assurance Co. of London, Eng., has retired from the company after 43 years of service. He has accepted the post of chairman of the Economy Committee, set up by the British Government to make recommendations for effecting reductions in national expenditure.

L. M. ST. B. COLLINS, of the investment banking firm of the same name, has been elected a director of the Conservative Fire and Casualty Company (an amalgamation of the Premier Guarantee and Accident Company with the Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee and Accident Company).

Solution of Unemployment Not Found in Insurance

Leading Students of Problem in America Find Unemployment Insurance Has But Limited Scope—Not Yet Proven as Impracticable

That unemployment insurance itself cannot furnish the major solution for the general problems of unemployment; that actual experience has demonstrated that such insurance falls far short of accomplishing what its most enthusiastic advocates claim for it; but that on the other hand it has yet to be proven as an entirely impractical coverage, is the considered opinion of Leroy A. Lincoln, vice-president and general counsel, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., given before the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City last week.

Coming almost simultaneously with the announcement that Prime Minister Bennett was committed to a study and eventual adoption of this type of insurance in Canada, Mr. Lincoln's remarks are timely, since the company Mr. Lincoln represents has given more study to this particular problem than probably any other organization on this continent, and its findings, as summed up in Mr. Lincoln's remarks, may be considered exceedingly authoritative. Excerpts from his address are as follows:

Not Proper Solution

"The extensive experiments with unemployment insurance, which have been undertaken in other countries, as well as the limited experiments in this country, present convincing evidence that, for unemployment in all its aspects, insurance is not a proper solution. This is plain when we observe that the contingency of unemployment, except as to certain types, does not fall within the scope of the basic conditions which must be present before insurance can be successfully applied, as a means of protection against any given contingency. These conditions are:

(a) The probability of the occurrence of the contingency must be predictable within reasonable limits.

(b) The fact that the contingency shall have actually occurred must be one which can be verified with reasonable certainty.

(c) The contingency must be one which, when it occurs, may not happen simultaneously to all the insured or to a relatively large group thereof but only, in any given occurrence, to one or to a limited number of individuals.

Risk Not Predictable

"In the first place, the unemployment risk is not, in all its types, predictable within reasonable limits, as is shown by the enormous degree to which the current number of unemployed in England and Germany exceeds the number expected by those who drafted the unemployment insurance laws in those countries. In this country the lack of success in making predictions has been too recent to require any comment.

"With respect to (b) the difficulty is not primarily in determining whether unemployment exists, but in determining whether the unemployment which has occurred is of a type for which it was intended to provide insurance. An effective solution is primarily a matter of arriving at an acceptable definition of unemployment for insurance purposes, the circumstances of which shall determine right to payment of benefits and the setting up of proper claim machinery so as to eliminate illegitimate claims without imposing an undue handicap on legitimate claimants. The experience to date, while hardly satisfactory as yet, justifies the expectation that with respect to this condition, an effective solution is likely to be found.

"With respect to the further test that insurance is unsuitable to cases where the loss may occur to all members of the insured group simultaneously, it is hardly necessary to point out that the risk of unemployment is much less a satisfactory subject for insurance than the usual type of risk for which insurance is generally used, under present practices.

Causes of Unemployment

"The risk of unemployment, in all its aspects, being, then, apparently not a suitable subject for insurance, the next consideration is to analyze unemployment as regards its various causes and to consider them separately. The major causes have been classified as follows:

(1) cyclical—resulting from business fluctuations and trade depressions.

(2) seasonal — occurring regularly during certain period of the year in a specific industry subject to such variations, e. g., in the building and clothing industries.

(3) technological — resulting from basic changes in production methods, over-expansion in an industry, changed fashions, or loss of markets in which the product was formerly distributed.

(4) Industrial disputes, such as strikes and lockouts.

(5) Causes of a personal nature, such as inaptitude, poor training, or limited physical, mental, or moral qualifications.

"It is generally conceded that the last two classes of unemployment — that caused by industrial disputes and by the personal disqualification of the employee — must be excluded from any intelligent programme attempting to provide protection by insurance. Hence, our further discussion will be limited to the first three classes.

"With respect to such first three classes, study of the experience to date has led to no final conclusions but it has indicated certain limitations which further experience may show to be the utmost extent of any insurance programme from which results may be expected.

Useful For Limited Period

"Experience has so far indicated that insurance can be properly used in the case of persons who are normally in employment, for protection against loss from seasonal unemployment, and, for a limited period, from cyclical and technological unemployment. Insurance has not been able and probably never will be able to provide against loss from long protracted unemployment due to continued depression, without becoming, at least in part, relief or charity instead of insurance. At best, insurance benefits paid during unemployment occasioned by fundamental changes in industry and by other forms of technological unemployment are but temporary assistance, while, on the other hand, the availability of such benefits, through insurance, may actually become an obstacle to improvement, since the relief so afforded may well have a tendency to suppress the desire or necessity of the recipient to fit himself for other work.

"Experience has also shown that unemployment insurance, if it is to be on a sound insurance basis, even for the limited field within which it may perhaps be practised, will require, as in the case of old age protection, that a substantial portion of the benefits, payable to an insured, shall, in the last analysis, come out of contributions to the fund made by that insured or on his account, and that the contributions by or on account of other members of the group can constitute but a small part of the total payment received by any member, by way of benefits. This situation results primarily from the fact that one of our basic conditions for insurance; that is, that the contingency shall not occur simultaneously to all members of the insured group, is inapplicable in such cases, and so it follows that the assistance which is expected from insurance must be largely supplemented by the savings of the individual members of the group.

"As stated earlier, the studies of our actuaries have not as yet led to any final conclusions. However, those studies have been sufficiently extensive and indicative to warrant the following statement of what may be expected of unemployment insurance and its practicability:

"Actual experience has demonstrated that unemployment insurance, as insurance, falls far short of accomplishing what its most enthusiastic advocates claim for it. On the other hand, it has not as yet been proven that it is an entirely impractical coverage or that no type of unemployment is subject to insurance is probably practical. Insurance, in itself, cannot, however, furnish the major solution for the general problem of unemployment.

"Any comprehensive and satisfactory solution of the whole problem must be one which will eliminate or greatly reduce unemployment and, therefore, the search for a solution of the problem is primarily a search for suitable preventive measures rather than for measures of relief. The extent to which insurance can solve the problem of unemployment is very limited, and, indeed, there is great danger that unemployment insurance would tend to increase the incidence of the very ailment which it was intended to remedy. It should not be implied from this that the cause of such a situation, if it should transpire, would be due entirely to the insured persons themselves. It is quite possible that the existence of insurance, sufficient in its scope, would tend to make employers and even the state, as well as the workmen, more careless about the essential evil of unemployment itself, and would tend to induce them to relax the efforts they would otherwise be making to diminish a state of unemployment.

CONTRACTORS' GROUP RAPS STONE TARIFF

Association Opposes Increase in Tariff on Rough Imported Stone

Opposition to further increases in the tariff on imported stone in the rough block only, is voiced in the first of a series of pamphlets being issued by the Canadian Cut-Stone Contractors Association. The association sets forth various reasons for its position and indicates that it favors any measure to exclude from Canada, finished manufactured stone of any kind.

No indication as to the membership of the association is given on the pamphlet except it is stated that the organization is "formed only to promote the mutual interests of the cut-stone contractors of Canada." Its aims are said to be to co-operate with quarry producers of building stone in Canada towards the greater development and use of natural stone for building purposes, and to purchase in the rough blocks the best imported stones and make them available for the use of architects and builders in the development of Canadian architecture.

Five reasons for the association's stand are as follows:

1. Any increase in tariff will practically shut out all foreign stone for building purposes. This would be suicidal to the cut-stone industry as it would force the building public to use more cheap and inferior substitutes.

2. Canada needs more stone buildings and needs both Canadian and imported stones to build up a varied and interesting architecture full of life and vigor. Restriction of builders to Canadian stones only would result in the building up of our great cities in a uniform color and texture which would tend towards monotony.

3. Canadian quarry interests already enjoy a double protection, a substantial tariff and a long freight haul on the importing of a very heavy material.

4. Canada does not possess any commercial deposits of oolitic limestone. It has been well proven that oolitic limestone is the finest material that nature has formed for the use of man in erecting buildings. It is very economical to quarry and fabricate. Immense deposits are located in the state of Indiana. Canadian cut-stone contractors import this stone in the rough block. It is sawn, fabricated and carved in Canada by Canadian workmen. Only about 15 per cent to 20 per cent of the total goes to the U. S. A.

5. Any tariff increase will disrupt the cut-stone industry and produce more unemployment, and will not be in the best interests of Canada.

Manufacturers' Life Loses General Manager

James B. McKechnie, vice-president and general manager of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. died suddenly at his home on Monday, April 27. He was 48 years of age and had been associated with the same company since his graduation from Queen's University in 1903.

Starting as a clerk in the actuarial department, he rose to be actuary in 1909. In 1915 he was appointed assistant manager and the following year general manager. He became a director of the company in 1917.

He was a fellow of the Actuarial Society of America and the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain. He had at various times been president of the Insurance Institute of Toronto, the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association and the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association.

Hebrew Risks Accepted By 115 Ontario Companies

Further enquiry into the question of unfair discrimination against Hebrews seeking automobile insurance is not necessary at this time, in the opinion of R. Leighton Foster, superintendent of insurance for Ontario. Early in April, Mr. Foster addressed a memorandum to all insurers transacting automobile insurance in Ontario. In his report to the attorney-general, Mr. Foster appends a list of 115 companies operating in Ontario who have stated that they will accept Hebrew and Gentile risks on the same basis.

The question was brought up through claims being made, in the Ontario Legislature, that certain automobile insurance companies were discriminating against Hebrew risks.

Will Pay Freight Charges

To aid farmers in western Canada to become established as cattle breeders the Dominion Livestock branch has been authorized to pay freight charges on a limited number of carload shipments cattle purchased from breeders and farmers within the Dominion to any point in the prairie provinces. Shipments must consist of at least 12 head of females over eight months and not over six years of age.

What is Your Answer?

Would you make a contract with your business partner whereby following his death your income from the business would be reduced 85%?

Obviously you would not.

But isn't it true that you now have that agreement with your partner at home—your wife and children?

In other words, assuming that 85% of your income is earning power, and 15% of your income is from investments, is not your financial plan at home exactly the same as under such an agreement with your business partner?

Your wife must carry on the business at home and assume your responsibilities with a relatively small income. Does not your family need more life insurance indemnity against the inevitable destruction of your earning power?

Consult a representative of the
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE-MONTREAL

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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Toronto Office: 205 Brock Building
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How to Invest for Profit

Heretofore there has never been a book on the fundamentals of investing written from the Canadian standpoint and there is just enough difference to make other books slightly confusing. Now a new book has been published by The Financial Post. It is for the Canadian investor dealing with the particular investment conditions existing in Canada. It is non-technical, yet it is complete. It deals with stocks; how to select them; how to judge their value; how to buy them; dealing with stockbrokers, etc. It deals with bonds; what they are; how they can be judged; how to buy them; how to sell them, etc. It discusses problems of different types of investors and what they should choose.

In addition there is a valuable compendium of financial and investment terms, table of stock yields, table of bond interest, stock exchange commission rates, etc.

"How to Invest for Profit" is printed in clear type on the best quality book paper and is bound in cloth. The price: $1.00.

A Perfect Combination

The combination is perfect when "How to Invest for Profit" is used in connection with a weekly subscription to The Financial Post, since, to aid the investor in selecting the best Canadian securities, "The Financial Post" brings to its 23,000 readers every week a great amount of exclusive news on stocks and general conditions obtained by its own staff editors who are constantly visiting the companies and who are daily in touch with Canadian financial leaders.

This news together with frequent detailed analysis of various securities places subscribers to "The Financial Post" in a preferred position to make investment profits in the market. Subscribers are given important and timely facts which affect the value of securities—not tips but solid and verified information. This is the information required by those who wish to increase their capital. Annual subscription to The Financial Post: $5.00.

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Current Events in the Banking World

NEW BOARD ROOM BANK OF COMMERCE UNIQUE STRUCTURE

Separate Building on Top of Sixth Floor For Use of Directors

One Friday morning, a few weeks ago, the directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce held their first meeting in the magnificent new board room at the banks head office, Toronto.

There was no fuss or ceremony—in fact, Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the board, was not even present, having been called to Montreal on business the previous night—and according to the minutes taken at that time, no official mention was even made of the new surroundings.

It will be remembered that when the company's annual meeting was held on January 13, the meeting took place in the board room but at that time the room was only partially finished. It had since been closed to permit the interior to be decorated and the interior appointments completed.

Complete Building in Itself

As it now stands, the board room is probably the finest one of its kind in Canada. It is also one of the most unique, standing as an entirely separate structure on the sixth floor of the new head office building. It is entirely detached on all four sides, being connected to the main "tower" of the head office skyscraper merely by an entrance way which rises some 15 feet on its north side.

This miniature building is about 22 feet in height (interior measurement) and about 26 feet by 55 feet in area. On the south wall are three arched windows extending full length to the ground and opening to a sort of piazza which runs almost completely round the board room building and at some future date may be turned into a roof garden with shrubbery, grass and similar garden delights. There are also arched windows at either end of the room which flood it with sunlight.

Three Board Tables

Almost the entire surface floor is covered with a Donegal carpet. There are no less than three walnut tables and 32 high-backed chairs, each finished in rich dark blue leather upon which is tooled in gold the bank's official seal. Other furniture consists of two large walnut bookshelves filled with gaily-colored leather-backed volumes, and two coin cabinets which will shortly contain interesting relics of former banking media. There is also, for the time being, a tall plaster model of the head office building mounted on a walnut pedestal. Whether this will remain permanently in the room or not is apparently a moot question.

A feature of the room is the mural decoration which has been executed entirely by hand. The walls are finished in a rich grey, over which has been painted a so-called "diaper" pattern about two feet in size, in gold and soft, oil-on-plaster tones. In the centre of each panel is one of ten designs of heraldic motif and including such creatures as the beaver, the griffin and the lion, and such insignia as the maple leaf, the shamrock, thistle and so forth. The ceiling is in colored mosaic design with beams extending across the entire width of the room.

Ventilation is achieved by an ingenious mechanical device. There are no radiators or obvious grill-covered openings for this purpose, the entire ventilation being effected behind artistic scroll-work which decorates the inside "reveal" or set-back on each side of the windows.

Circulation and Specie

Gold held by the Minister of Finance against Dominion government notes at Ottawa as at March 31, amounted to $82,672,900 as against, $80,073,800 the previous month and $63,000,000 in the same month a year ago according to figures published in the Canada Gazette this week. Dominion notes in circulation were $118,566,256 to which must be added $6,500,000 outstanding against approved securities under the provisions of the Finance Act, and $16,000,000 issued under chapter 4, Dominion Notes Act, 1915.

A month ago the notes in circulation were $200,000 higher while $8,500,000 was outstanding against approved securities.

Dominion notes outstanding 1927-30
Gold held by the Minister of Finance against
(in millions of dollars)

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
January	98	96	59	63	78
February	98	91	59	63	80
March	98	93	58	63	83
April	101	95	59	64	..
May	104	97	59	65	..
June	106	81	59	66	..
July	104	75	59	77	..
August	106	77	60	83	..
September	109	82	60	98	..
October	112	84	60	107	..
November	135	109	60	112	..
December	128	90	60	94	..

Advances under the Finance Act, 1927-30
(in millions of dollars)

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
January	10	28	77	50	12.5
February	17	28	72	45	8.5
March	13	36	84	51	6.5
April	21	35	84	50	...
May	9	47	76	45	...
June	16	57	89	50	...
July	17	64	75	32	...
August	26	61	77	32	...
September	23	55	79	21	...
October	31	74	90	23	...
November	17	67	111	39	...
December	33	73	82	21	...

NEW OCEAN ROUTE WOULD CARRY GOLD

Far Northerly Course Suggested to Save Interest Charges

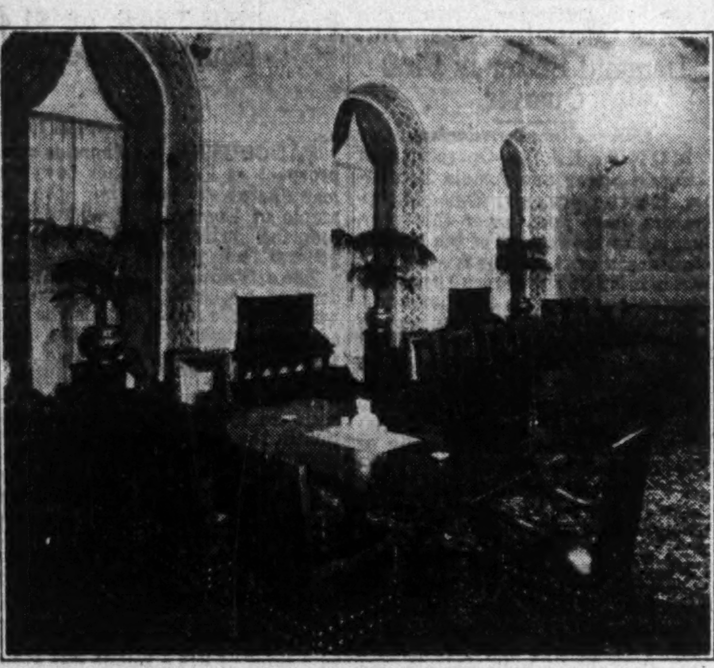
Inauguration of a new air route from North America to Europe by way of Greenland, Hudson's Bay and Fort Churchill is under consideration by a group representing American, British, German and French interests, according to Case R. Howard, manager of the foreign department, Canadian Bank of Commerce, New York City.

The group planning the route is now investigating intermediate landing points, collecting meteorological and geographical data and compiling information on costs. The group has the assurance of backing by Canadian capital and will receive encouragement from the Canadian Air Force and the British Air Minister, according to Mr. Howard.

"The proposed route will be slightly north of the new shipping lane to be inaugurated by grain vessels from the Port of Churchill through Hudson's Bay, Hudson's Straight and via the North Atlantic to Europe. The longest water flight on the route is about 450 miles, a much shorter distance than is flown on many existing air lines. The proposed route is north of the dangerous fog and storm areas of the Grand Bank and Labrador area.

"The total distance is claimed to be 4,400 miles on this proposed route with estimated elapsed flying time of 48 hours. The saving of time of around four or five days on interest in bullion shipments over established mail services would prove of great value to banks alone."

New Bank of Commerce Board Room



Directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce now meet in magnificent new board room of the head office structure. The room is unique in being a complete building in itself, erected on the sixth floor of the banking edifice.

What Editors Say of Banks

Criticism of the Banks

Montreal Gazette:— Notwithstanding the fact that official information has been made available in regard to bank credits in Western Canada, some prairie politicians persist in asserting that their fellow-farmers are suffering from a lack of credit accommodation and that the responsibility rests wholly upon the shoulders of the chartered banks. These critics are demanding that the banks provide the farmer with more money and at a lower rate of interest. Moreover, they take it upon themselves in some instances to question the adequacy of the Canadian banking system and they profess to see greater advantages in the American system. These gentlemen have been answered by the banks in a statement which shows that credit has not been withheld and is not now being denied to those borrowers whose affairs justify the banks in furnishing the funds desired. Unfortunately, no statement on behalf of the banks is likely to satisfy those who have a political interest to serve by means of distortion and misrepresentation. It happens, however, that the statements made by certain of the self-appointed spokesmen for the western farmers are at times so extravagant as to call for a repudiation from the West itself, and in this regard it may be opportune to quote one or two sentences from a recent issue of the Yorkton (Sask.) Enterprise, which declares that most of the flood of criticism against the chartered banks is sadly misinformed and entirely beside the mark. From information secured in Yorkton and Regina, backed by personal knowledge of local bank policies, the Enterprise is convinced that the criticism referred to is unfair and that "in spite of the great uncertainty facing farmers at the commencement of the present crop year, the banks are not unduly restricting credit."

Bank Policy

Edmonton Bulletin:— Mr. Leman, president of the Bankers' Association, has issued a statement in defence of the banks against the accusation that they have withdrawn credit wholesale from western farmers.

He points out, what is frequently forgotten, that the money which the banks handle is not their own money, nor public money, but the money which depositors have given into their keeping and which they must be in a position to return when it is demanded. The bank is thus in the first instance a trustee for the depositor, and must so shape its policy as to protect his interests.

The banks have not, Mr. Leman says, adopted a policy of refusing loans to farmers, and loans are available where the repayment of the loan and interest seems to be assured. He adds that the banks will be glad to receive complaints of specific cases in which loans have been refused, and to be thus placed in position to review the particular circumstances and consider each case on its merits.

Conditions in the west are such that it will no doubt be difficult for a large number of farmers to reconcile their failure to secure loans with this general statement of bank policy, but at least the position of the banks has been set forth in a moderate and reasonable way, which should help to dispel any notion that they have assumed an attitude of hostility toward western agriculture or that they have lost faith in the security of credit based upon the outlook for its future success.

Banks Reply to Critics

Moncton Times.—The papers are printing a letter from Beaudry Leman, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, in reply to recent criticisms of the banks made by politicians in and out of Parliament. These attacks have included statements that Western farmers generally suffer from excessive interest charges and from denial of reasonable credit advances.

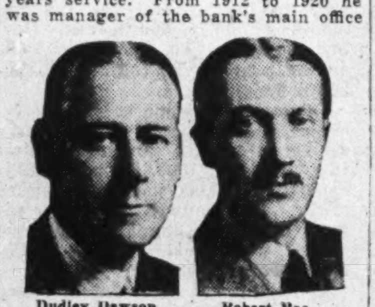
While there is much distress in drought areas and other parts of the West, the Canadian banks number among their depositors many thousands of prairie farmers, and only a small percentage of agriculturists in that part of the country are in the precarious position complained of by the blue ruinists. Some politicians talk, moreover, as if the money handled by the banks were the property of a small group of rich men. It belongs largely to hundreds of thousands of depositors throughout the Dominion, who put by every week a portion of their earnings against a rainy day. They select the banks as their safest and most convenient depository, and the bank managements have a responsibility to them which cannot be evaded. The banks cannot lend the depositors' money without reasonable security.

Nor should critics of the banks lose sight of the fact that the future of these institutions depends largely upon Western progress. It is improbable, therefore, that they have followed or are following a general policy of withholding credit to Western farmers, where such credits could or can be safely extended. Their attitude toward the West is proved by the voluntary contributions which all the chartered banks have made to the capital of the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company, Limited, to finance diversified farming wherever possible on the prairies.

IMPORTANT CHANGES BY DOMINION BANK

Appointment of two new assistant general managers to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of W. K. Pearce as general manager of the Dominion Bank, was announced last week. The new assistant general managers are Dudley Dawson and Robert Rae.

W. K. Pearce is retiring after 46 years service. From 1912 to 1920 he was manager of the bank's main office at Toronto, a position he relinquished to become assistant general manager.



Dudley Dawson Robert Rae

Dudley Dawson has been with the bank for 31 years. In 1920 he was appointed eastern inspector of the bank, and in 1921 manager of Vancouver branch; in 1924 he took over the management of Toronto branch, and in 1929 was appointed superintendent of branches at the head office.

Robert Rae entered the bank in 1906. In 1919 he was given the management of Bleury Street branch, Montreal, and in 1920 was appointed assistant agent at New York. In 1926 he was appointed agent at New York, and in 1929 he became manager of Toronto branch.

Percival Huffman, formerly manager of London, Eng., branch, has been appointed manager of the Toronto main office to succeed Mr. Rae. Mr. Huffman entered the service in 1909. In 1923 he was appointed accountant at London, Eng., branch, assistant manager in 1926, and manager of that office in 1927.

Open Five, Close Twelve, Bank Branches in March

Canadian banks opened five new branches and closed 12 branches in March for a net loss of seven branches. At the end of March, 1931, there were 4,078 branches of chartered banks operating in Canada.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce opened a branch in Bannockburn Township, Ont., to serve the Matachewan gold field and also opened sub-branches at Cranberry, B.C. and Westview, B.C. These gains were counterbalanced by the closing of branches at Mervin and Melville, Sask. and Roland, Man. The Banque Canadienne Nationale opened a sub-branch at Greenfield, Park, Que. The Royal Bank opened a branch at Granville and 41st Streets, Vancouver, but closed branches at Kinley and Lawson, Sask.

Branches were closed by the Dominion Bank at Noranda, Que., and Regina, Sask., by the Bank of Montreal at Austin, and Griswold, Man. and Humboldt, Sask.; by the Bank of Toronto at Corning, Sask., and by the Banque Provinciale du Canada at Treadwell, Ont.

New Royal Bank Opens in Vancouver

Tenants moved into this fine new 16-story building of the Royal Bank at Vancouver on May 1. The banking offices will not open until June 15.

Paternal Correspondence Lays Down Fundamentals of Success in Banking

From The Royal Bank Magazine, April, 1931

The letters of Lord Chesterfield to his son for his guidance and conduct in life will always remain a classical example of paternal interest and admonition. Both parents and sons would do well to read them, for they were written in a day when careful and rigorous attention was paid to inter-family correspondence.

To-day, unfortunately, correspondence such as this is more and more becoming a hurried and cursory thing—a lost art. True, we live in a different age, more mechanical, more hurried, more careless. It is, however, a rare treat to read a letter from a father to his son such as the one we publish below, which was written as recently as 1916, and came to light among some old correspondence a few days ago.

"Dear Arthur:—

"On the eve of your departure to accept a position with the Royal Bank of Canada at Toronto, I feel it again incumbent upon me to reiterate the advice and admonitions already given you.

"You are starting at the bottom, as it would be necessary for you to do in any other business, to learn the details of the business which are absolutely indispensable to your efficiency and promotion. If you shirk any of these details, which may seem unimportant in themselves, you will always regret it and will advance slowly.

"While you are acquiring knowledge of the details you must at the same time be studying the fundamentals of the banking business. Banking is more of a profession than a mere business and its ramifications make it just as difficult a study as any of the learned professions and requires much work to master its laws and customs.

"You must adopt a comprehensive course of reading and stick to it. You can educate yourself by hard work if you will as well as in college, but it is harder work. The bright man keeps 'well read' in his own business or profession.

"On your arrival at Toronto, immediately go to night school to acquire bookkeeping, typewriting and stenography. Let nothing prevent this.

"There is no factor that makes for success as much as rapid, intelligent, hard work. There is no substitute for hard work and you must cultivate the capacity for it above all things.

"Remember that your entire loyalty belongs to your employer as well as your entire time. It is pleasant to have the respect of your fellow employees, but it is most important to have the boss's approval. This you will get by courtesy and strict attention to business. Don't watch the clock for quitting time, but be more interested in the despatch of the business before you. Don't wait to be told everything but cultivate initiative.

"It is a crime to discuss the business affairs of your employers with outsiders. Promptness is something that the nature of banking business absolutely demands. Should you commit an error of any kind, don't try to cover it up, but go to the boss to acknowledge the same and take your medicine whatever the dose may do. Anything else is the rankest kind of cowardice.

"A bank has the safekeeping of the money of many individuals and is subject to the jealous scrutiny of the entire community, hence it is necessary that the private conduct of all the employees be beyond reproach and that all should move in an atmosphere of eminent respectability, and you will find that the bank will watch your conduct as closely outside of business as during business hours. It goes without saying that honesty is the 'sine qua non' of the business.

"Don't waste any sympathy on yourself because you are commencing at a low salary. You will get as much as I did when I started out. I commenced by driving stakes and hanging on to the tail end of an engineer's chain.

"There is a prevalent impression that it requires a long long time to work in banking to a good salaried position. No more so in banking than in any other business. That will depend upon yourself. Probably all the officers of The Royal Bank commenced at the bottom and they are all comparatively young men. When you arrive at the top in banking, you are generally also at the top of the social scale."

Bank Chat

The Dominion Bank announces that D. T. HEPBURN, manager at Uxbridge, Ont., has retired on pension and is succeeded by C. R. HANNA, formerly manager at Brooklin, Ont. J. A. TILLEY has been appointed acting manager at Brooklin.

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes:

G. H. MONTGOMERY, formerly manager at London, Ont., has been appointed manager at Boston, Mass., and is succeeded at London by H. W. Cram, formerly manager at Guelph.

E. L. BRONSKILL, formerly manager at Chesterville, Ont., has been appointed manager at Maxville, Ont. M. B. STEWART, formerly manager at Maxville is now manager at Chesterville.

A. L. WOODROW, recently appointed manager of the main Hamilton branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, was formerly manager of the Boston branch for 17 months and previous to that was manager at Port Arthur, Ont.

ELBERT B. DURHAM, manager for the Royal Bank at Walkerville, recently addressed a meeting of the Border Cities Credit Bureau. THOMAS DREDGE, manager for the Bank of Montreal at Leamington, and WILLIAM MAIZE, manager of the Leamington branch of the Dominion Bank, also spoke.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the following staff and branch changes: D. SAPTE, assistant accountant at New York, has been appointed accountant at foreign department, head office.

A. J. McKAY, manager at Goderich, has been appointed manager at Dunnville, Ont.

R. D. GLASSCO has been appointed manager at James & Barton, Hamilton, branch.

G. L. WAUGH, manager at Dunnville, has been appointed manager at King and Wellington, Hamilton, Branch.

Coalhurst, Alta., sub-agency to Lethbridge, will be open on Thursday of each week and also on the 8th and 23rd of each month.

North Hatley, Que., is now operated as a sub-agency to Ayer's Cliff branch. From June 15 to October 15 it will be open daily and for the balance of the year on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Ruskin, B.C., sub-agency to Mission City branch, will be closed on May 23. J. POGUE has been appointed manager of a new branch at King and Dufferin, Toronto, which was opened on April 30.

Monthly Bank Clearings

Eastern Cities	April, 1930	April, 1931
Halifax	$ 13,883,074	$ 12,946,439
Moncton	4,067,134	3,427,542
Sherbrooke	4,082,598	3,281,115
Quebec	26,758,670	25,591,116
Ottawa	31,465,697	27,226,043
Montreal	572,504,610	537,712,925
Peterboro'	3,984,107	3,131,800
Toronto	488,600,404	492,247,017
Hamilton	25,929,401	22,315,384
Kitchener	14,254,678	14,633,492
Brantford	5,092,678	4,517,980
London	14,254,578	12,124,252
Windsor	19,795,740	15,835,915
Sarnia	3,228,934	2,313,611
Sudbury	5,476,044	2,998,885
Saint John	10,934,615	10,409,064
Western Cities	**April, 1930**	**April, 1931**
Fort William	$ 3,445,735	$ 2,871,004
Winnipeg	168,480,474	171,261,794
Brandon	2,158,569	1,795,194
Regina	21,600,085	15,017,789
Moose Jaw	4,578,532	3,582,796
Saskatoon	9,357,150	6,946,451
Prince Albert	1,863,520	1,726,902
Edmonton	22,291,429	21,798,326
Calgary	34,389,474	26,781,049
Medicine Hat	1,264,725	962,609
Vancouver	86,666,972	68,404,658
New Westminster	3,830,258	2,496,983
Victoria	10,897,107	8,282,314

Drop in March Bank Debits is 9.2 p.c. After Adjustment

Bank debits in March, as reported by the clearing centres throughout Canada, totalled $2,570,400,000 as compared with $2,534,900,000 in February but the increase was less than is usual between these two months and fell below the increase registered since debits were first compiled in 1924. After seasonal adjustment there was a decline of 9.2 per cent, Ontario and British Columbia showed gains, after seasonal adjustments, while Quebec and the prairie provinces showed losses and the Maritimes maintained their position.

The total of debits in the first quarter of 1931 fell 15.2 per cent below the total for the same period of 1930. The Maritimes show the least decline during the quarter with a drop of only 5.5 per cent. Quebec and Ontario had declines of 11.3 per cent and 11.4 per cent respectively while the prairie provinces were down 28 per cent and British Columbia 23 per cent from the total of debits reported for the first quarter of 1930.

Weekly Bank Clearings

Eastern Cities	May 1, 1930	Apr. 30, 1931
Halifax	$ 3,427,441	$ 2,760,365
Moncton	814,108	690,993
Sherbrooke	855,309	717,026
Quebec	6,553,881	5,863,364
Ottawa	7,155,140	6,984,884
Montreal	151,023,535	125,322,533
Peterboro'	986,985	701,557
Toronto	124,945,408	129,433,345
Hamilton	6,453,172	4,688,664
Kitchener	1,283,529	1,009,033
Brantford	970,425	1,001,748
London	3,544,626	2,661,889
Chatham	529,171	468,205
Windsor	4,848,646	3,765,841
Sarnia	575,649	394,677
Sudbury	1,234,577	628,108
Western Cities	**May 1, 1930**	**Apr. 30, 1931**
Fort William	$ 694,016	$ 537,580
Winnipeg	40,253,787	44,266,692
Brandon	456,636	351,156
Regina	5,819,449	4,062,097
Moose Jaw	1,129,917	968,792
Saskatoon	2,165,501	1,389,357
Prince Albert	442,320	406,562
Edmonton	5,866,340	3,922,304
Calgary	6,742,371	6,121,898
Medicine Hat	211,259	185,769
Vancouver	19,890,104	15,615,555
New Westminster	896,794	532,259
Victoria	2,348,433	1,692,403

Bermuda Represented at Fair

The island of Bermuda is to exhibit at the Nova Scotia Exhibition this autumn, according to an official advice, and Hon. O. P. Goucher, provincial minister of agriculture, and H. B. Biden, general manager of the exhibition, are now in the British colony arranging for its representation.

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211 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

To Develop Eastern Market

The Edmonton Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to prepare a report in connection with the development of an Eastern market for low grade Alberta wheat and coarse grain. The object will be to sell to Ontario and Quebec supplies of low grade grains for feeding purposes, competing with American corn, which is at present being largely used.

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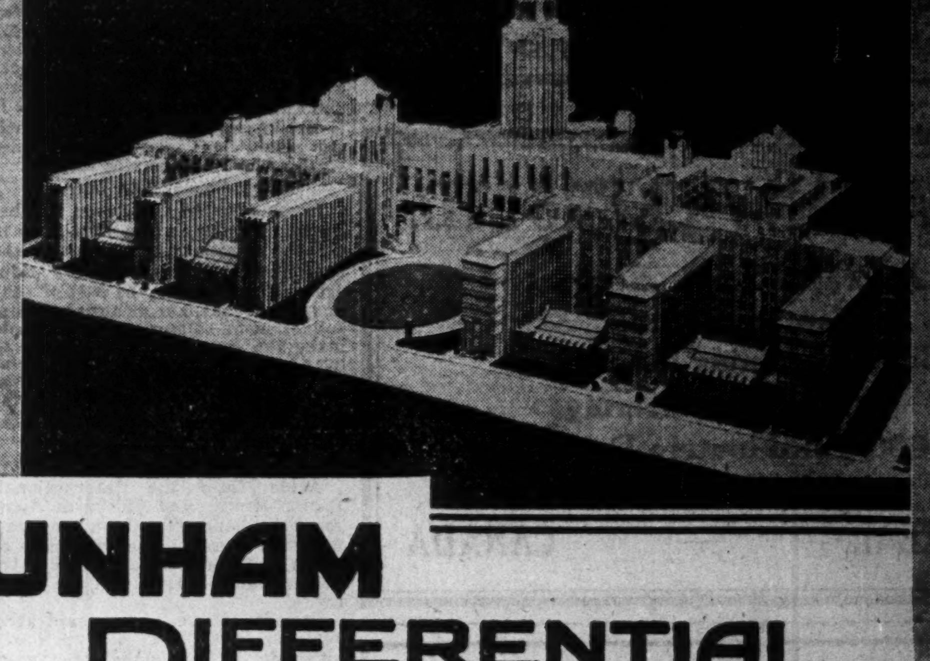

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Port Alfred Pulp and Paper
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Head Office:
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

6

Canadian Pulp and Paper News

Newsprint Negotiations Reaching Definite Stage Leading to Improvement

Backus-International Deal is Possible Early Move

NEW SELLING AGENCY

Abitibi-St. Lawrence Tie-Up May Lead to Closer Arrangement

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Despite a categorical denial by E. W. Backus, president of Great Lakes Paper Co. and other newsprint concerns, that his interests might be merged with those of International Paper & Power Co., The Financial Post is reliably informed that pourparlers are still going on and that a consolidation is not outside the realms of possibility.

Over the last eighteen months virtually all of the principal newsprint producers have talked mergers. The negotiations have been little more than talk, largely because the interested parties could never arrive at any common understanding as to the value of their holdings.

On Firmer Ground

Events over the past twelve months have done much to deflate any remaining ideas of the value of pulp and paper properties and conditions are such today that any serious attempt to bring about a consolidation would stand a good chance of getting beyond the talking stage.

In the case of the Backus-Brooks interests and International, it is understood that engineers of the latter are now conducting survey of the former group's properties and that there is a greater willingness to lead the negotiations up to a point, where something tangible may develop.

Other Deals Possible

The consummation of such a deal might well lead to other consolidations. Price Bros & Co. will undoubtedly steer an independent course, but Abitibi Power & Paper, St. Lawrence Corp. and Canada Power & Paper are possible entries in the consolidation race.

Canada Power is now undergoing a reorganization, which is expected to take into account a readjustment of the capital structure of the organization. Until the plan of the committee is worked out it is unlikely that this company will enter into a pact with any of the other operators.

St. Lawrence and Abitibi are generally understood to have been toying with the idea of a consolidation, but to date neither company has committed itself one way or the other.

New Selling Agency

A development of some importance this week, however, is the report that plans have been drawn up for a consolidation of the sales forces of Abitibi and St. Lawrence. While the principals of both companies have not made any announcement, the belief exists that the new agency is an accomplished fact and that an official statement will be issued at an opportune time.

Hitherto the output of St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Brompton, and Lake St. John has been marketed through St. Lawrence Paper Sales. In addition, the selling agency recently took over the marketing of James Maclaren Co.'s output.

Abitibi has sold its output for some years through Mead & Co., which is understood to have a long-term contract. The current report of the merging of selling interests makes no mention of Mead & Co. It is not known whether Abitibi's selling agents will take over the sales for St. Lawrence, or vice versa.

May Consolidate Later

In some quarters, however, it is believed that this is the first step in further negotiations leading to the consolidation of the company's properties. This step may be part of near or future plans, but meantime a consolidation of selling interests would make the two operators more than ever independent of the Newsprint Institute of Canada, which organization apparently is finished in so far as its usefulness is concerned in the distribution of tonnage.

Rumors Are Rife

Aside from the International-Backus-Brooks and Abitibi-St. Lawrence developments, there are many rumors of new lines of action to be taken in order to straighten out the present tangled affairs of the industry.

Canada Power's reorganization plan is eagerly, if not anxiously, awaited. It is felt that the valuation placed upon the properties and securities of this organization—the largest in Canada—will determine more or less closely those of the other companies and will form a basis for further consolidation negotiations.

The amount of capital tied up in the Canada Power enterprise is well in excess of $100,000,000 and any undue scaling down of values would effectively kill what little confidence there is left in the industry. Pulp and paper security holders have seen the value of their bonds and stock drop to a fraction of their original value and any worthwhile scheme to put the industry on its feet would prove doubly welcome at this time.

Demand is Seasonal

As far as actual operations are concerned, there has been no marked improvement of late beyond seasonal gains. The ratio of operations continues far below the average of the past ten years. March showed a slight improvement in production and shipments over the preceding month, but was still behind the figures set up in the same month a year ago.

Recent advices on advertising linage in American newspapers have been more encouraging. The aggregate total for the year to date is less than last year, but the trend has been more favorable. It may be that increases reported in March were seasonal, as was most likely the case, but an improvement in business over the next few months, would enable the industry to make a fair showing in 1931.

Overseas demand has not been particularly good this year. Australian market has been especially weak. There have been a few gains, but the general trend has been slightly lower this year.

Paper Securities Index Value Low

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Based upon the average price prevailing during 1926, the index for pulp and paper securities at 21.8 in March, 1931, established a new low record for all time. The extent of the decline is more readily appreciated by knowledge of the fact that the index stood at 64.9 and 94.8 in March of 1930 and 1929, respectively. The high point for the last two years was reached in August, 1929, when the index stood at 109.2, or 9.2 points above the 1926 average of 100.

While this decline is outstanding, the fact should not be overlooked that the market for industrial stocks, as a group, has declined heavily. The general index for industrial stock stood at 210.2 in March, 1930, and 127.8 in March, 1931. The decline is not quite 50 per cent, which compares with the depreciation of roughly 66 per cent in the case of pulp and paper securities.

ROLLAND PAPER PLANT ACTIVITIES ARE MAINTAINED

Earnings for First Quarter Compare Favorably With 1930

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Earnings of Rolland Paper for the first quarter of the current fiscal year compare favorably with those of the same period in 1930. The company has broadened its production to include several new lines; operations at the company's two plants are being carried on at a satisfactory rate of capacity.

Given a maintenance of current activity the outlook for the year appears to be encouraging. In 1930 net earnings totalled $379,358 as compared with $440,480 in the previous period. Net profits last year, after charges which were identical with those of 1929, were equal to $1.16 a share on the common stock. Preferred stock earnings were $10.66 as opposed to dividends of $6.

No Payment on Common

No disbursement has been made as yet on the common shares of which there are 60,001 outstanding. Senior to these there is a preferred issue of $1,500,000 and $2,500,000 of 5½ per cent bonds. A sinking fund of 2 per cent becomes operative on the bonds in June, 1931, of this year.

An interesting feature of Rolland Paper's activities is its production of paper for blue print work. The material hitherto has largely been imported into Canada; the company is now manufacturing this kind of paper on a substantial scale and is finding a fairly wide market for it.

Has Valuable Contracts

The company also has some contracts which give it a good back-log for operations. One of these, not generally known, is a contract for a substantial portion of the paper used in the manufacture of Dominion of Canada postage stamps. Business of this nature is staple and provides the plant with a considerable source of activity.

No major changes have been made in equipment lately, it is stated. Two years ago the company installed an 86-inch rag stock paper machine in its St. Jerome mill. Total output capacity of this mill is 2,900 tons annually. Annual capacity of the Mont Rolland mill is 5,300 tons of sulphite bond and rag stock paper.

Rolland Paper Co. has been active since 1882, but public investment interest dates from 1928.

GAINS REPORTED IN 1931 ACTIVITY OF WOODS MFG.

Inventories Written Down to Low Level Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—It is reported that affairs of Woods Manufacturing Co. have shown some improvement to date during the current year, though no figures on the first quarter's earnings are available. Operations in 1930 resulted in a loss of $69,208. After all deductions the deficit for the year was $260,539.

Decline in inventory values played a substantial part in the loss last year, the company's subsidiary at Welland, Empire Cotton Mills, being a particular sufferer in this respect. This company manufactures cotton cloths, ducks and drills.

Low Inventory Value

It was stated in the annual report to shareholders, however, that Woods Manufacturing inventories at the end of 1930 were valued at a low price and any improvement in general conditions, together with added protection from the tariff, were expected to work in favor of the company. Inventories at December 31, 1930, were valued at $1,085,774 as compared with $1,463,887 at the end of the previous year.

Preferred dividends which were paid in full last year to the extent of $106,981 have been discontinued. No dividends have been paid on the common since 1923. This is the first time, however, since 1916 that preferred payments have been discontinued, though earnings have not been sufficient to cover dividend needs.

Woods Manufacturing Co. has a diversified output comprising jute and heavy clothing, tarpaulins and so forth. Plants are located at Hull, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, while subsidiary organizations operate at Welland, Ont., and Ogdensburg, N.Y.

PULP AND PAPER EXPORTS BEHIND MARK FOR 1930

Returns for First Quarter Show Substantial Decline

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Exports of Canadian pulp and paper during March were valued at $14,906,275, an increase of $3,972,070 from the previous month, but a decline of $3,260,019 as compared with the same month a year ago, according to a report issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Examination of the March returns compared with the same month a year ago, show pulp exports valued at $3,267,236, down from $4,704,595. All classes of pulp showed a decline in value, the greatest being recorded by unbleached sulphite, which dropped off in value from $1,041,300 to $665,699.

Shipments of paper last month were valued at $11,639,039, or approximately $1,800,000 less than in March a year ago. As in the case of pulp, all classifications recorded a decline in value, newsprint falling away from $12,918,086 to $11,200,235 this year.

Comparative figures for March, 1931 and 1930, covering all major divisions, follow:

	Mar., 1931	Mar., 1930
	$	$
Pulp—		
Mechanical	415,997	550,439
Sulphite Bld.	1,625,418	2,411,067
Sulphite Unbld.	665,699	1,041,300
Sulphate	506,646	646,978
Screenings	30,168	54,811
All Other	23,308	.....
	3,267,236	4,704,595
Paper—		
Newsprint	11,200,325	12,918,086
Wrapping	98,595	111,792
Book (cwts.)	19,896	36,639
Writing (cwts.)	3,283	1,038
All other	316,930	394,144
	11,639,039	13,461,699

Returns for the first quarter show the value of pulp and paper exports at $37,230,773. For the corresponding period of 1930, the value was $47,720,569, a decrease this year amounting to $10,489,796.

Shipments of pulp during the last three months were valued at $8,196,959, down from $12,195,249 for the same period last year. On a tonnage basis, aggregate shipments dropped 68,000 tons to 160,908 tons.

Paper Demands Off

Paper shipments during the first quarter of 1931 had a value of $29,033,814, compared to $35,525,320 for the corresponding quarter of 1930. Newsprint exports declined from $33,946,754 to $27,928,528. Decreases were general for the other items, as shown in the following comparative table on pulp and exports for the initial quarters of 1931 and 1930:

	3 Mos. 1931	3 Mos. 1930
	$	$
Pulp—		
Mechanical	1,210,062	1,636,261
Sulphite Bld.	4,075,889	5,908,479
Sulphite Unbld.	1,581,843	2,786,071
Sulphate	1,200,760	1,725,276
All Other	128,405	139,162
	8,196,959	12,195,249
Paper—		
Newsprint	27,928,528	33,946,754
Wrappings	299,825	391,109
Book (cwts.)	51,955	106,967
Writing (cwts.)	7,894	4,839
All Other	745,612	1,075,651
	29,033,814	35,525,320

Pulpwood exports for the first three months of this year were 226,052 cords valued at $2,037,226. This compares with 391,963 cords valued at $3,608,389 in the corresponding month of last year.

Two Vacancies Filled Famous Players' Board

At the annual general meeting of shareholders of Famous Players Canadian Corp., the two vacancies on the board of directors were filled by electing R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa, Ont., and Victor Ross, Toronto.

The business transacted, in addition to receiving the annual report already reviewed in these columns, was purely routine.

SUGAR REFINERIES SHIPMENTS GAIN IN CURRENT YEAR

Lower Manufactures, But Demand Better in First Quarter

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Operations of Atlantic Sugar and Acadia Refineries, the two principal Canadian operators, have been lower this year, judging by the returns of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the first two months of the current year, but demand has been on a better scale.

In its report, the Bureau reports stocks of refined sugar on hand at the beginning of February totalled 111,179,000 pounds. This compares with 136,260,000 pounds at the beginning of January, and with 122,083,000 pounds at the beginning of February a year ago.

Quantity Produced Less

Granulated sugar manufactured in Canada during February totalled 35,380,000 pounds, as against 23,643,000 pounds in the preceding month and with 47,862,000 pounds in February, 1930. Yellow and brown refined sugar produced totalled 5,029,000 pounds, or 1,500,000 pounds more than the preceding month, but a decline of a similar amount from that reported in February last year.

The total amount of refined sugar manufactured in the Dominion during February was 40,408,000 pounds and in January, 27,184,000 pounds, making a total for the year to date of 67,592,000 pounds. This compared with an output of 85,639,000 pounds during the corresponding period of 1930.

Good Domestic Trade

Despite the decline in manufactures, domestic shipments are on the up-grade. During January this year shipments totalled 51,595,000 pounds, and to 52,161,000 pounds in February, making a total for the two months of 103,756,000 pounds. During the same two months of 1930, domestic shipments totalled 90,518,000 pounds.

Offsetting to some extent the increase in domestic shipments, was a decline in exports. During the first two months of 1930, Canadian mills exported 2,773,000 pounds of refined sugar. The returns for this year show exports in January of 670,000 pounds, while no shipments were recorded during February.

Shipments of granulated sugar during the first two months of this year totalled 93,083,000 pounds, compared to 82,247,000 pounds for the same period in 1930. Shipments of yellow and brown sugar were about the same during the two periods, amounting to 11,884,000 pounds in January and February this year.

Aggregate shipments of refined sugar from Canadian plants, including both domestic and export, totalled 104,966,000 pounds for the first two months of this year. For the corresponding period of 1930, shipments totalled 93,291,000 pounds.

DE FOREST RADIO ADDS DIVIDENDS

After Good Year Common to Receive Additional 20-Cent Payment

De Forest Crosley Radio Corp., whose annual meeting has been called for May 11 at the office of R. A. Daly & Co. at 11 a.m. to hear the annual report and pass upon important reorganization plans, indicates the favorable nature of the report by declaring an additional dividend of 20 cents a share payable June 1 to shareholders of record May 15.

As the present rate of dividend is 80 cents a year, this additional declaration means that for 1931 the company has put the common on a yearly basis of $1 a share. Actual earnings for the year will probably be found to be more than three times this amount.

The company, however, in connection with expansion plans which require a change in name to Consolidated Industries, is putting back into the business a large part of earnings. It has good working capital and a fine cash position.

Say B.C. Paper Mills Not to Cut Prices

Prevailing Level of $1.48 on Newsprint Considered Equal to Rate More Recently Established in East

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—There is small prospect of Pacific coast newsprint manufacturers following the example of Eastern mill operators in reducing prices, according to the general feeling here.

The attitude of I. Zellerbach, president of Crown-Zellerbach Corp., of which Pacific Mills, Ltd., is the Canadian subsidiary, is that the Eastern mills have merely come down to the level established on this coast last fall. "There is nothing in the situation to warrant a further reduction in the coast territory," Mr. Zellerbach is quoted as saying. "The coast has been the lowest price zone for newsprint in the world for some months and there is no reason why we should reduce prices any further merely because the East has come closer to the basic price we set for the industry last fall."

Say it is Minimum

When Powell River Co. established a price of $48 a ton, it was stated by officials of that corporation that this figure represented the absolute minimum at which newsprint could be sold on reasonable terms. This price was set when Powell River Co. first decided to invade the open market on the coast, and the price was promptly met by Crown-Zellerbach, its chief competitor in this territory. According to mill executives, customers have not been complaining and the whole situation is regarded as satisfactory, although the margin of profit to the mills is slight.

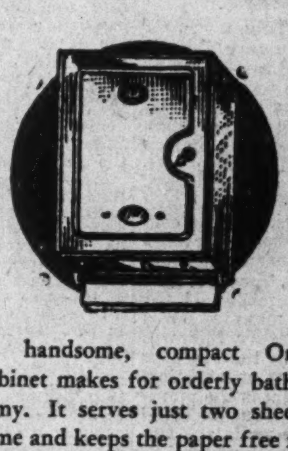
Production is running along at about the usual rate, with Pacific Mills operating only five days a week, but Powell River Co. is utilizing its new Lois River development and seven machines. B. C. Pulp & Paper Company is operating at capacity in turning out sulphite pulp. O. Jergenson, secretary of the latter company, is now in the Orient investigating trade conditions. Japan and China are among the company's best customers.

Hugh W. Murray Joins Cochran & Co. as Partner

Announcement is made by the investment firm of Cochran & Co. that Hugh W. Murray has been elected a director of the company and that the name of the company has been changed to Cochran, Murray & Co., Ltd.

Mr. Murray has had extensive experience in Canadian financial affairs and is particularly well known in Toronto and Montreal. At the end of his military service overseas, and following several years with The Dominion Securities Corp., he opened the Toronto office of the National City Co. in 1919. Three years later he formed his own firm of Murray & Co., and last year became a partner in the brokerage firm of Duncanson, White & Co., from which he is now withdrawing to return to the bond business as a director of Cochran, Murray & Co. with offices in the Dominion Bank Building.

Prevents Waste of
Tissue in the Bathroom



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The illustration below shows an aerial view of the extensive and modernly equipped Inglis plant of today, located on Strachan Avenue, Toronto. From this you can gain an impression of the vast enterprise and organization of The John Inglis Company Limited.
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RUSS SELLS MORE, GETS LESS FOR IT, IN FIRST QUARTER

Economic Destruction Seems Only Outcome of Present Policy

SPAIN'S PLAN BETTER

Fundamental Difference Lies in Plans For Extension, Not Abolition of Individualism

By M. M. WILNER

The trade report of the Russian Soviet government, as given out officially at Moscow and probably somewhat distorted to avoid unfavorable impressions so far as possible, exhibits the same fact which has been the most noticeable feature of recent monthly reports.

The more goods Russia sells in foreign markets, the less money she receives in return. The exports for the first quarter of 1931 were 22 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of 1930. The amount which these exports realized for the Russian treasury represented a drop of 13 per cent from the receipts in the first quarter of 1930. The significance of this is, perhaps, clearer when quantitative figures are used in place of percentages. In the first three months of 1930 Russia sold 2,783,000 tons of goods in world markets and received for them $101,227,000. In the first three months of 1931, the Soviets sold 3,474,000 tons of goods in world markets and received for them $82,848,000.

Sees Self-Destruction for Russia

The point must be taken into account, moreover, that in the beginning of 1930 Soviet Russia was a comparatively small factor in the competitive markets. The big sales of wheat and other grains, which became a serious influence in depressing the markets of Canada, were from the 1930 crop. The threat of much greater Russian exports at continued low prices from the 1931 crop is a principal factor in retarding improvement in business now, so far as basic agricultural crops are concerned.

There is a wide beam of hope for those who have suffered from Russian competition, therefore, in the demonstration by the Soviet's own figures that self-destruction must be the only possible outcome of the Communist organization's plan, if it is continued long enough. The universal government ownership of Soviet Russia is not to be judged by the same standards that apply to an occasional experiment in governmental operation of a business enterprise in other countries. The ordinary government which undertakes to run a railroad or a power plant always may fall back on general taxation to meet deficits, if they arise.

The Soviet government has left in the country virtually no taxable property except the wages which it fixes itself for its people. Its deficits, which must increase with continued depression of world markets, must be taken out of the compensation of its workmen, who already are close to the lowest level that can sustain life. May day was marked in Russia by an extraordinary display of Soviet military power. There may have been a reason for it quite different from the one admitted by Soviet authorities.

Makes People Desperately Poor

Russia is a chief threat to economic recovery in other countries, not because she has been through a revolution, but because of the system adopted for reorganizing and governing the people since the revolution. That system has been a progressive development of universal government ownership, which is what academicians have been accustomed to call State Socialism, though few Socialists of other countries will admit today that Russia illustrates their ideas in practice. Whatever the system should be called, it ought to be obvious to every thinking mind that people cannot be denied the right to possess anything without being made desperately poor. The Russian poverty is a natural result of the economic error of Soviet policy.

Spain's Outlook More Hopeful

Spain has just been through a revolution and, so far from disturbing world markets it has made them more hopeful. Spain purposes to increase individual ownership by buying the great landed estates and redistributing them to the peasants. If that is done, the increase in Spanish prosperity will be helpful to the entire world.

Ireland had a revolution about the same time as Russia's. Whatever may be felt about the merits of the Irish movement, the fact today is unquestionable that Ireland has maintained a level of prosperity which compares favorably with that of any other country in Europe. The reasonable explanation is that Ireland has extended individualism, as Spain purposes to do. Instead of seizing as government property all land even from the poor peasants, Ireland has bought the big estates and resold them to small individual owners. Some 70,000 Irish farmers became owners of their land on May 1 and a still greater number under the latest legislation will realize their ambition in November.

The same kind of judgment which has operated successfully in Ireland and is promised in Spain would have turned Russia during the last ten years into a prosperous country, advantageous to the world.

Heads New Firm

JOHN GORDON, who heads the new firm of John Gordon, Inc. He is the son of Sir Charles Gordon, head of the Bank of Montreal.

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Reliable Information on Canada's Natural Resources

Is vital to Men of Capital, Development Engineers, and others interested in the development of some branch of Canada's vast mineral, forest and waterpower wealth.

The Canadian National Railways Maintain a Department of Natural Resources Development, manned by men of expert knowledge, who are in a position, not only to make such knowledge available free of charge to those desiring it, but also to act as a medium through which the public may be brought into touch with the possibilities of development of the natural resources in the territories served by the National Railways in all parts of Canada.

A cordial invitation is extended to all those interested, to make full use of the services of this department either in establishing connections or in securing reliable information.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
Department of Natural Resources Development
W. J. BLACK, *Director*, Montreal

C. Price-Green, Commissioner, Eastern District, 360 McGill St., Montreal
F. V. Seibert, Supt., Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Union Station, Winnipeg
R. C. W. Lett, Supt., British Columbia, 1109 Vancouver Blk., Vancouver, B.C.

Making Money in Common Stocks

Common stocks if they have been shrewdly chosen, and if they are well managed, may easily provide startling profits. Shares of common stocks are being accumulated by investors at present levels.

To aid in taking advantage of the profit to be gained from such a policy, ten simple and fundamental rules regarding such investing are given in a booklet, "MAKING MONEY IN COMMON STOCKS," published by The Financial Post. Single copies may be obtained for 25 cents. This booklet is most valuable for the present use of investors.

THE FINANCIAL POST,
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Attached is 25 cents. Please send me a copy of "Making Money in Common Stocks."
Name ....
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WEST'S OUTLOOK NOT SO GLOOMY, VISITORS ASSERT

Returning Ontarians Say Westerner Determined and Not at All Discouraged

LACK OF RAIN SERIOUS

Cities Apparently Prosperous—Money Scarce on Farms But No Absolute Want is in Evidence

Three Ontario business men, whose firms have large dealings in Western Canada, return from separate trips through Western Canada with almost the identical statement that the harshness of conditions has been greatly exaggerated, that farmers and business men are anything but discouraged and that the energy with which most individuals are attacking their various problems is already having its effect. These men were convinced that the West has confronted and come through worse periods in the past and that more quickly than Easterners believe the present hard times will become a memory rather than an actuality.

W. E. Young, of McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Toronto, an investment banking firm which has important fiscal relations with Western governments, answered questions of a representative of The Financial Post as follows:

Bearing up Well

"I visited Western Canada in 1921 with the idea of studying business conditions during the depression of that year. During my visit this month I could not help but compare conditions today with conditions as I found them then. I was told by the manager of one of the banks in Regina that conditions are worse than they were in 1921 but I could not see any evidence of it. The West made a lot of progress in the ten years since the last depression and I don't think it has all been wiped out in one or two bad years. Two or three prominent men in Winnipeg also told me that today's depression is worse than that ten years ago. In 1921 in Winnipeg I saw vacant buildings and evident business distress which does not show on the surface today. Most business and financial men I talked to seemed to have more confidence in ultimate recovery than those of ten years ago.

"It may be that the cities have not felt the worst of the depression yet or that it may get to them from now on. But if they have felt it, they are bearing up well under it.

"I was not in rural sections at all though I talked to farmers in the cities. They need rain very badly so far as this year's crops are concerned. The soil drift in Southern Saskatchewan is very serious. It is just drifting without snow on account of the lack of moisture. The farmers I spoke to were not disheartened and have not the slightest intention of going out of business.

"Saskatchewan has probably one of the lowest per capita debts in Canada. If the Government has to borrow $12,000,000 to its liability in connection with the guarantee of the Wheat Pool price last year, it will still have a good financial statement to show. The elevators of the pool back of this $12,000,000 guarantee are worth about $17,000,000."

Secession Talk from Minority

Frank Prendergast, who has just returned from a visit to every representative section of Western Canada in the interests of Imperial Oil, of which he is an official, states that the tales in Eastern Canada of hardship experienced by Western farmers are very wide of the mark. Farmers have pulled in their belts and are not buying as freely as they did before but they are tackling the real business of farming with more determination than ever before. He also referred to the serious situation in Southern Saskatchewan where he was told by farmers that if there was not rain it would be waste of money and seed to do any sowing.

But outside these areas farmers and business men were inclined to be indignant about the reports in the East that some farmers had been reduced to the point of eating gopher meat.

"It is true that a minority have been indulging in secession talk," Mr. Prendergast answered, "but the Western farmer is too intelligent to believe that secession, a pegged price for wheat, compulsory pool or any other device can effect in any degree his economic situation. He knows that the low price is due to world conditions, not local conditions, that he cannot lift himself by his boot-straps and that the best thing for him to do is to keep pegging away until conditions change. Where there is water and pasture, individual farmers are doing what they can to improve their own position by getting as much of a living as possible off their place. The trend in this direction has been hastened by the bad times. It will cause an increase in the number of farmers who live on their farms the year around. In other words, there will be more home-makers than before."

Successful Farmers on Job

W. R. Drynan, general manager of Canadian Canners, Ltd., was also struck in a recent trip through Western Canada by the busy stores, crowded amusement centres and the people laden with parcels on the streets of Western cities, particularly those of British Columbia and Alberta. British Columbia was in as good a position as any part of Canada with the possible exception of the Maritimes.

"In Calgary conditions were much the same. They had just concluded a large stock sale in the neighborhood and according to the papers the prices realized were higher than those obtained in times of prosperity. The attendance at the annual horse show was up to the average. Successful farmers are not discouraged. One farmer claimed that in mixed farming he could grow wheat at a cost of 31½ cents a bushel.

Edmonton Streets Crowded

"In Edmonton the streets were so filled that it was difficult to walk on the side-walks. The stores were crowded and people on the streets carrying parcels gave the impression that everybody had at least some money.

"In Saskatoon the reports were that business was not as good as it might be but that it could be a lot worse. On the surface everything indicated continued prosperity.

"There was more pessimism at Winnipeg than at other points I visited. The wholesalers in most cases, while feeling somewhat pessimistic, generally admitted that their business was a little better than last year but that the other fellow was suffering more. In all instances complaints were to the effect that profits had disappeared and that prices were unduly low.

"One prominent merchant who personally investigated conditions in Southern Manitoba and Southern Saskatchewan said that he was not able to find a single case of absolute want. There were plenty of cases where money was scarce but there was no one suffering. There are many people in Eastern Canada more entitled to sympathy because they are short of money and short of necessaries too.

"Taking it all in all, we will probably look back on this period a few years hence and feel thankful that there was a check-up and a time for stock-taking **and readjusting our ideas of life.**"

Canada Dry's April Beats All Records

P. D. Saylor, president Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., announces that the sales expansion programme in April produced more net profits than are needed to pay the dividend requirement for the entire quarter. This is only the first step in an intensive selling and advertising campaign.

Mr. Saylor states that sales are more than three times the best previous single month in the company's history and more than a full quarter of the 12 months total of all of 1929. He concludes that the excellent results attained indicate that the public is beginning to spend again.

SIN-MAC LINES PROFITS REFLECT SHIPPING SLUMP

Decline in Salvage Earnings Results in Deficit

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Earnings of the Sin-Mac Lines Ltd., in 1930, showed a reduction from those of the previous year, totalling $11,021 before depreciation as compared with $153,571 in 1929 after depreciation.

Deduction of bond interest, depreciation, bad debts and preferred dividends left a deficit of $225,536. Payment of preferred dividends, (discontinued) for the last six months of the year, brought the net loss for 1930 to $257,245. A debit balance of $238,414 was brought forward into the current year.

Details of Earnings

Following are details of income account for the past two years:

	1930 $	1929 $
Operating profit	11,021	*153,571
Less:		
Bond interest	89,475	62,322
Depreciation	139,961	....
Bad debts	7,121	....
Net profit	†225,536	91,249
Less: pref. divds.	31,710	40,321
Surplus for year	†257,246	50,928
Add prev. surp.	(a)18,832	....
Bal. forward	†238,414	

†Deficit. *After depreciation.
(a) Adjusted.

Working Capital Lower

The balance sheet shows several changes. Working capital at $84,401 compares with $328,102 at the end of the previous year. Current assets totalled $344.957 and current liabilities, $260,556.

Cash is slightly higher at $1,468 and accounts receivable have declined by $163,000 to $286,471. Inventories at $57,017 are slightly higher and prepaid insurance shows little change at $37,265.

Insurance Claims Decline

Cash held by the trustees for bondholders totals $15,469. Insurance claims for vessels lost are $69,017 as compared with $85,000 and a sum of $79,200 is shown as due from sale of property.

Fixed assets are valued at $2,311,614. Reserve for depreciation now stands at $376,852 and properties are carried out at $1,934,762. The balance of the capital surplus arising from organization of the company, amounting to $55,928, has been transferred to depreciation reserve, in addition to the usual write-off.

Bank Loans Appear

In liabilities, bank loans make their first appearance, amounting to $81,312. Accounts payable are much the same at $157,279, while a reserve for repairs and depreciation shown at $92,000 in the 1929 report, has been eliminated.

During the year, $35,000 of six per cent bonds were redeemed, leaving $1,465,000 outstanding. It is pointed out that since the end of 1930 bonds to the value of $83,500 have been redeemed.

Remarks to Shareholders

In his remarks to shareholders, Frank M. Ross, president of the company, stated that the reduction in profits was principally due to the falling off in salvage earnings. The wheat situation and the widespread depression affected all activities relative to the movement of ships.

The result of recent operations, it was stated, showed improvement, and since the close of the year several changes have been made with a view to increased economy and efficiency in management and operations.

MONTREAL GRAIN BUSINESS ACTIVE

Larger Volume Handled to Date Than During Same Period of 1930

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Grain shipments from the Port of Montreal this season show an improvement over last year. Deliveries by the Harbor Commission total 5,319,260 bushels between the beginning of the year and May 2nd, of which 3,000,000 represents the amount delivered since April 20. On the same date last season, the outward figure was only 3,983,578 bushels, as against that of 2,725,887 on April 20.

Receipts for this year also show some improvement. being 4,865,455 bushels compared to 2,236,355 during the corresponding period of 1930.

There were 34 lake boats in port on May 2nd, with over 3,000,000 bushels of grain in their holds, whereas the number on the same day last year was only 9, with 795,541 bushels. Stocks in the four elevators now total 10,651,195 bushels. Last season they held 11,465,221 on the same date.

Expect Better Demand

It is expected that Germany will buy large quantities of wheat from Canada in the next few months as a result of the German government's decision to remove or refund part of the import tax from wheat. This should prove advantageous to Montreal in particular, as the principal exporter of high quality wheat at this time of the year.

Expectations are that Germany will import about 600,000 tons of wheat this year before her new crop has been harvested. The source of supply will depend largely on the price demanded by the export countries. However though, there will be every tendency to bring in the highest quality allowed under the duty qualifications. Accordingly, it is believed that much of the 600,000 tons required by Germany will be purchased from Canada.

WINNIPEG HYDRO HAD GOOD YEAR WITH SALES GAIN

Will Complete Slave Falls Development in 1931 Under $6,500,000

Consolidated revenue and expense account for 1930 of the City of Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System is unusually interesting at the present moment because the Winnipeg city council recently rejected an offer of $30,000,000 from the Nesbitt Thomson and Co. interests who were to effect a merger with the Winnipeg Electric Co.

The total revenue in 1930 was $4,096,367 as compared with $4,004,616 in the preceding year. The surplus over fixed charges and expenses in 1930 was $92,022 and in 1929, $310,478. A comparison of the results in the different departments of the commissions activities is shown in the following table:

Consolidated Revenue and Expense Account

	1930 $	1929 $
Revenue:		
Light & power earn...	3,052,969	2,915,281
Steam heating earn. .	356,104	372,109
Merchandise sales	317,792	401,089
Int. on investment ...	369,502	316,887
Adjust, profit & loss Steam heating	....	251
Total revenue	4,096,367	4,004,616
Expenses:		
Expenses, operating & management, hydro .	1,373,480	1,236,571
Fixed chgs., Hydro (including depreciation $768,320)	1,927,031	1,704,027
Exps., oper. & management, steam heating	248,177	236,399
Cost & exps. of appliances sold	340,255	410,880
Fixed chgs., steam heat.	114,082	104,530
Adjust., profit & loss	1,319	1,731
Year's surplus	92,022	310,478
Total	4,096,367	4,004,616

The capital assets of the company are shown at the end of 1930 as $33,617,265 as compared with $28,303,608 a year earlier. The principal increase occurred in the Hydro property plant which is placed at $24,054,633 as contrasted with $19,853,708 a year earlier. The later figure includes the Slave Falls development, $4,302,470, which represents the expenditure to the end of 1930 on the Slave Falls development.

As the commission expects to complete the plant in the early summer, it is likely that the estimated expense of $6,500,000 will be more than the amount actually spent. The steam heating investment is shown at $1,421,408. There is an amount of $4,742,624 sinking fund invested with trustees, $385,229 unamortized discount on stock and debentures, $2,375,000 investment of depreciation reserve and $626,200 cash in bank.

Against these capital assets of $33,617,265 there are total capital liabilities of $25,873,433. The funded debt of Hydro is placed at $21,727,000 and of the steam heating plant at $1,450,000, while there is an overdraft on capital account at the Bank of Montreal of $2,378,086 and accounts payable on capital account of $318,347.

Working Capital is Strong

Working capital is $1,566,595. Total current assets of $2,782,161 are about 2¼ times current liabilities of $1,215,566. Current assets include Bank of Montreal contingent reserve at $800,000 and Bank of Montreal revenue, $752,413, receivables of $706,926, inventories of $401,757 and sundry items exceeding $121,000. Current liabilities include an overdraft at the Bank of Montreal at $695,677, accounts payable at $223,483, unmatured interest of funded debt $210,508, unmatured sinking fund on funded debt of $60,752, reserve for interest and collection on deferred payments on appliances and supplies of $21,819 and sundry current liabilities of $3,327.

This compares with total current assets at the end of 1929 of $2,646,542 and total current liabilities of $1,177,481.

Total reserves equal $9,310,426 as compared with $8,428,868 a year earlier. They are made up of sinking fund reserves of $4,742,624, depreciation reserve fund of $3,024,020, contingent and insurance reserve $800,000 and revenue surplus of $743,782.

Conditions Were Unfavorable

The report of the manager, J. G. Glassco, as of April 15, 1931, to the chairman and members of the committee on public utilities, city hall, Winnipeg, points out that during the period under review unfavorable climatic conditions accentuated the general business depression. The lack of precipitation in the Lake of the Woods watershed caused a serious diminution of flow in the Winnipeg River last fall, but the Hydro's customers were amply protected from inconvenience and loss by the priority rights in the commission's contract with the Manitoba Power Company.

The sale of off-peak energy for the electric boilers of the steam heating utility had, however, to be almost entirely discontinued, thus depriving, temporarily, the electric utility of considerable revenue and the steam heating utility of an economical fuel. As the new plant at Slave Falls will be coming into service about September 1 this year, special effort will have to be made to promote use of the load.

The total energy sales to customers in 1930, eliminating electric boilers, was $301,952,667 kilowatt hours, showing an increase of 6.75 per cent over the preceding year. From the electric utility the gross revenue increased 5.6 per cent. Canadian coal was used exclusively in the steam heating plant and a small surplus was shown for the year. The coal used is about 20,000 tons annually.

During the year the company expended $226,500 in extending its street lighting installations; $19,000 in installing a modern system of lighting at the Stevenson Airport, including all the necessary boundary lights, obstruction lights, rotating beacon and two floodlights equipped with 10,000 watt incandescent lamps, and $28,000 to install a traffic control system on 20 intersections on the co-ordinated principle.

Can. Converters Stock Yields Over 16 Per Cent

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Current transactions in the shares of Canadian Converters Co. around 30 do not augur well for maintenance of the present dividend. The current rate is 5 per cent and at levels of 30 the yield is around 16.67 per cent.

The present dividend was inaugurated in July 1930 and represented a reduction of 2 percent from the disbursement which had been paid for the previous 10 years. In the last fiscal year ended April 30, 1930, earnings were equal to $5.03 a share on the capital stock as compared with $7.22 a share in the preceding period.

Though no earnings figures have been published during the current year it is understood that there has been no betterment in the company's activities. Sales in the west have shown a reduction with nominal declines in other provinces. The new tariff on cotton goods has no direct bearing on the company's operations.

Canadian Converters has an unusually conservative record. There have been no changes in the capital stock of $1,733,500 since incorporation in 1907. Funded debt was redeemed in 1926. The stock sold as high as 127 in 1928.

Condensed milk exported during the 12 months ended March 31, 1931, was valued at $1,361,304 as against $1,731,849 the previous year; milk powder exported increased in value to $645,327 from $579,102 and evaporated milk to $977,825 against $951,150 the previous year. Butter exports decreased in value to $389,419 from $543,851 while cheese dropped to $12,989,726 from $18,278,004.

SAINT JOHN PORT RECORDS GROWTH

Tonnage Handled Less in 1930, But Definite Progress Made

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Import and export trade through the port of Saint John in 1930 reflected the general depression, for while imports were about 185,000 tons in excess of those in 1929, exports dropped off about half a million tons, according to the annual report of the Harbor Commissioners.

The decrease in exports may, to a large extent, be attributed to the grain situation throughout Canada during the past year and the lack of grain shipment accounts for the decrease in the arrival and departure of trans-Atlantic vessels. Notwithstanding this decrease, there is marked evidence of a gradual increase in the shipping through the port.

Regular Services Growing

The coastwise services have shown very gradual increase during the past three years. There is a regular service between Saint John and Quebec, Montreal and the Great Lakes, as well as between Saint John and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports.

The bi-weekly banana boat service with the West Indies extends from about the middle of April to the end of November. The result of the three years' experience of the United Fruit Co., and the trade they developed, was so encouraging that when the summer service ceased, they inaugurated a bi-monthly service for the handling of general cargo between Saint John and Jamaica. There is another regular bi-monthly winter service between Saint John and the West Indies.

Help Fertilizer Trade

The large increase in the importation of fertilizers so taxed the available facilities for handling same, that the commissioners recommended, and received authority for the erection of a shed 800 feet long by 90 feet wide. By assigning this particular shed exclusively to the fertilizer business, the congestion at the other sheds will be relieved. The favorable tariff for the importation of unmixed fertilizers has encouraged several large firms to make application for building sites on the commissioners' property.

Several large oil companies for a number of years have been endeavoring to obtain suitable locations on the harbor front for oil storage tanks. The Irvine Oil Co. have already located, and McColl-Frontenac is now establishing a plant.

Grain Exports Less

Grain exports through Saint John during the year were considerably less than in previous years, but this condition was general throughout Canada. In order that there would be uniformity with the Port of Halifax, the top wharfage charge of 3 cents per ton on grain has been eliminated. At present, there is no charge on bulk grain passing through the port, except the usual elevator charge.

During the past year considerable work was done on repairs and renewals to the existing piers and sheds. Further dredging was done during the year, the harbor now having a uniform depth of 30 feet below low water at all berths.

Work on Facilities

In connection with the new facilities, the commissioners report that work on the new pier was delayed, owing to the accident to the copper dam which enclosed the works. The copper dam is now fully completed and excavation of rock proceeding.

A million and a half bushel elevator is completed, with the exception of the shipping house, which will be ready before the middle of this year.

Nova Scotia Light Seeks New Properties

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. has made an offer for the purchase of the property and undertaking of the Digby County Power Board of Nova Scotia. Concurrently, offers are being made to the distributing bodies supplied by the Digby County Board, with a view, the offer states, of consolidating the entire Digby system into one efficient operating company.

Nova Scotia Light and Power, in its offer, agrees to assume the service charges and pay on maturity the obligations of the board in respect to the outstanding $240,000 of mortgage bonds. It will also assume the board's net current liabilities and in addition, the offer states, will pay the board $25,000 in cash.

Similar offers, it is understood, have been made the municipality of Clare, and the town of Weymouth.

Joins Can. Financial Founders

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Jules de Serres, for many years manager of the Caisse Nationale d'Economic and la Société Nationale de Fiducie, has been appointed provincial manager in charge of the French department of Canadian Financial Founders.

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GYPROC Wallboard that *does not burn* is the way of least expense when you desire to make alterations in your home, store, factory or on the farm. Use it for all walls, ceilings and partitions.

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Gyproc is fire-resistant, easily and quickly erected, structurally strong and has insulation value. It is draught and vermin-proof as well as fire-safe.

Because it is ivory-coloured, it does not require decoration (when panelled) yet it is also a suitable base for Alabastine, Gyptex or wallpaper.

Consult your nearest dealer to-day. He will gladly supply you with a direction sheet on Gyproc. Or write for the interesting, free booklet, "Building and Remodelling with GYPROC". 373

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Many propositions — unknown and little understood — are killed by this same Board of Directors when they appear "cold" in a critical atmosphere. Advertisers have the opportunity through the columns of The Financial Post of predisposing in favor of their product, their service, or their organization, the men who make decisions in Canada.

Directors of Canadian companies and officials of those companies comprise half the by-mail circulation of The Financial Post. News stand circulation, of course, cannot be accurately analyzed.

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EUROPEAN BUYERS FURTHER SUPPORT WHEAT MARKETS

But U.S. Situation Still Sore Spot in World Situation

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—The greatest element of strength in the wheat market continues to be the increasing evidence of returning European demand for wheat. Large surpluses, accumulated in importing countries during years of big harvests, assisted by heavy imports in advance of restrictive measures against imports, gave those countries reserves which enabled them during the past two years to put higher and higher their barriers against imports, and to get along with very small extra supplies from abroad. Now it appears that such reserves are nearing the point of exhaustion, and that importing countries will go into a new crop year with very small carry-overs.

Almost equally important, it appears that consumers in importing countries are no longer content to have bread prices kept up by tremendous duties against imports, while great supplies of cheap wheat are available just outside of their borders. Prospective German action in reducing wheat duties (formerly $1/62 on bread wheat, and 22/72 cents on hard wheat imported under customs regulations for the manufacture of groats) has been a matter of great market interest during the past week. The reduction of duty and the relaxation of import restrictions is apparently not to be on so drastic a scale as was at first anticipated, but it is evident both that Germany wants more wheat, and that her consumers want cheaper bread. There is thus good reason to believe that one phase of the wheat situation is approaching an end, the phase during which imports of wheat were looked upon as a menace.

U. S. Still Sore Spot

The sorest spot in the international wheat market is caused by the existing situation in the United States, with the accumulation of practically the whole surplus stocks of the United States in the hands of the Farm Board. The Board, by its buying, has kept United States prices for a long time above world level, with the double result of limiting consumption in that country to a certain extent, and of bringing great supplies into storage in forward positions. The feeding of wheat to livestock, on account of a short corn crop, was expected to reduce very materially the surplus in the United States.

But Farm Board policies have to a large extent interfered with feeding of wheat, by the maintenance of an artificially high price, which encouraged farmers to ship their wheat forward instead of holding it on farms to get the benefit of conditions before Farm Board buying should cease. Reduced meat consumption, because of industrial conditions, has been a further limiting factor. Corn has been plentiful up to date, but there is still a possibility of a shortage before new crop supplies are available in November, and extensive feeding of wheat may yet be a market factor, although many months later than first expected.

Wheat Pool Futures

It now develops that the Farm Board has recently completed sale of fifteen million bushels of hard red winter wheat in store in Atlantic and Gulf positions. Buyers were a syndicate of exporters, and it does not yet appear whether they have yet resold for export or are taking a speculative risk. Reported basis of sale is 61 cents a bushel at sea board, much under current levels at central markets, and also at a considerable discount under Canadian wheat in the same or corresponding positions.

Traders have paid possibly an unnecessary amount of attention to the fact that most of the deliveries of wheat through the clearing house on the May contract have been taken by the wheat pool. Against that fact it should be noted that the pool in recent months must have disposed of great supplies of wheat held in Eastern Canada and in United States positions, and if against these sales a certain quantity of grain at the head of the lakes has been taken back, it is still possible for a material improvement to have taken place in the position of the Central Selling Agency, under the direction of J. I. McFarland. The position of the pool as a heavy holder of futures is not regarded as a favorable market factor, but conditions which may have made that position appear advisable appear to be clearing up.

Wheat seeding in western Canada is rapidly approaching completion. Spring moisture to offset the sub-soil dryness which exists over very large areas to a remarkable degree, is still lacking. Some reduction of acreage on account of moisture conditions appears inevitable, but there is still time for a good deal of seeding if conditions change. Early opening of the seeding season enabled farmers to accomplish a more than usual amount of work without extra help.

Agricultural Survey

Snow Helps West Seeding Progressing Slowly Ontario Marks Time

There has been heavy precipitation, largely in the form of snow, over large areas in all three provinces during the past few days. Moisture for seed germination appears now to be sufficient over the greater part of the western wheat area, but deficiency of sub soil moisture still remains a menace, particularly in the southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

W. Sanford Evans reports as at April 29 that the need for rain in Western Canada has increased in proportion to the rapid rate of evaporation caused by high drying winds. The season opened with scant subsoil and surface moisture in an area containing some 9,500,000 acres of wheat, 2,400,000 acres of oats and 1,000,000 acres of barley. This area has not yet been relieved by effective rains, and now there must be added extensive areas whose subsoil reserves are fair but whose surface soil is becoming quite dry.

Manitoba farmers are finding seedbed conditions fairly good and are seeding wheat steadily. On the average about 50 to 55 per cent of the wheat acreage is now seeded in this province. In Saskatchewan about 30 to 35 per cent is seeded and in Alberta about 25 to 30 per cent. In both these latter provinces there is general delay in southern and central districts because of dry weather and drifting.

The early break-up this season has been gradually offset by unfavorable seeding weather so far, but in many years there has been a smaller percentage of seeding done as at this date. In the following table are shown the percentages of seeding completed at the end of April in the last four years compared to this season.

Wheat Seeding Completed as at April 30

	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
	%	%	%	%	%
Man.	50-55	70	55	45	5
Sask.	30-35	62	22	20	3
Alb.	25-30	67	20	10	3

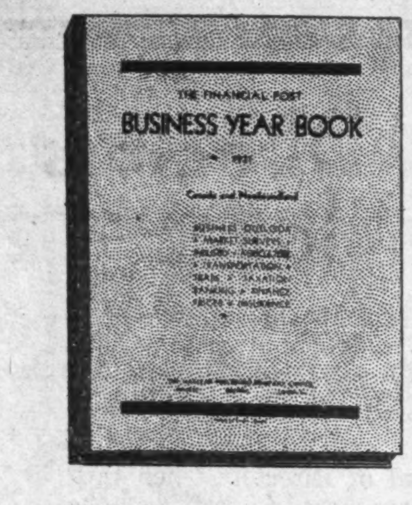
Fall rye came through the winter in fairly good condition despite the lack of snow covering. It is noteworthy, however, that 55 per cent of the acreage sown lies in the area of very scant subsoil reserves. Acreage sown to winter rye last fall showed a decrease of 20 per cent from the previous year.

Several unfavorable factors have become very prominent in relation to prospects for this year's crop. Of these the most important, at the present, appears to be extreme scarcity of sub-soil moisture reserves in certain areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The other factors, chief of which are lack of surface moisture, drifting and the cutworm menace, may yet be counteracted by opportune and well-distributed rainfall.

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA. — Wheat seeding is now about 65 to 70 per cent completed throughout Saskatchewan according to telegraphic reports received over the week-end by the statistics branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Less than 10 per cent of the coarse grain acreage has been seeded. The soil is generally reported in good condition for seeding but with the exception of the northern districts is very dry and needs rain badly which has deterred many farmers from rushing seeding operations. The weather has not been as windy during the past two weeks as earlier in the spring and there has been considerably less soil drifting but rain is urgently needed to prevent a recurrence of the severe dust storms of a few weeks ago. Growth has been slow due to somewhat cool weather although here and there the earliest sown wheat is showing green. Pastures are coming very slowly but livestock are generally reported in fair condition.

In Ontario reports as forwarded by agricultural representatives of the Department of Agriculture under date of May 4, would indicate that seeding operations have been held up considerably due to cold wet weather. Fortunately there have been few reports regarding damage by frost. Large increases in the acreage of early potatoes and clover and alfalfa seedings have been reported.



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Mechanization of Farm Brings Benefits in Wake

Prize Winning Essay of the Royal Bank of Canada Economics Fellowship Competition Treats Exhaustively Question of Paramount Interest

By ANDREW STEWART
Manitoba Agricultural College

The economic welfare of Canada is so closely related to the conditions of the agricultural industry that the revolutionary changes taking place recently in that industry are of paramount importance. The development of the gasoline tractor, and, more recently, the introduction of the combine into Western Canada have resulted in radical changes in the technique of production, and the present depression through which agriculture is passing, has stimulated interest in the mechanization of farming. Two methods of meeting the existing situation are commonly under discussion, viz., rationalization and stabilization. Stabilization of prices is being advocated as a method of protecting grain producers from the adverse effects of the depression. Rationalization refers to a process by which producers may adjust the internal management of the farm to present circumstances and safeguard their farm business against similar occurrences in future. The former is a doubtful temporary expediency, the latter a permanent change calculated to secure stability for the industry by adaptation to the recent improvements in agricultural machinery.

The development of agricultural machinery has been most rapid since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Prior to that time, the agriculturists had at their disposal a variety of tools, mainly for cultural purposes, but it was not until about 1830 that there was sufficient diversity of equipment to justify the term, agricultural machinery. Following the advent of the reaper, machines for agricultural purposes were being introduced so rapidly that 1850 is recorded by historians as the beginning of the machine era in American agriculture. Since then the important inventions of the binder, the gasoline tractor and the combine have brought with them implements adapted to all phases of agricultural operations.

Many Stimulating Factors

Many factors, through their influence on agriculture, have been effective in stimulating the use of machinery. The growth of civilization and the development of trade, both national and international, led up to the industrial revolution which profoundly affected the entire economic organization and revolutionized agricultural production. The growth of agriculture under a commercial economy received new impetus with the expansion of population on to the dark-colored soils and this factor combined with the development of transportation facilities, enabled the products of North American agriculturists to enter world markets. To compete successfully in these markets with products from other areas of expanding production and permit an advancing standard of living has necessitated the adoption of an agricultural organization, making possible a high degree of productivity per worker. In this process machinery has been the controlling force. At times expansion has been inhibited by the absence of adequate equipment, but where the demand has become sufficiently urgent, the invention of some new and more efficient machine has permitted rapid development.

The effect of invention is cumulative and the major improvements have been accompanied by a complexity of minor machines, all contributing to more efficient production methods. The acceptance of these innovations by the farming community has required constant reconstruction of farm organization, and during periods of transition maladjustments have been inevitable. This is the price that must be paid for progress. The problem is to secure the adjustments with as little loss as possible.

In the past, this growing utilization of machinery has testified to its economy. As part of an economic process the increased mechanization of agriculture is inevitable.

Influence of Machinery

Some improvements in farm machinery exert their influence on the existing farm unit. Such machines as feed carriers, mechanical milkers, manure carriers, stationary gas engines, etc., lighten the labor on the farm and save time. The use of improved machinery results in more efficient execution of farm operations. Manure spreaders permit more economical utilization of animal refuse; silage cutters and feed grinders eliminate waste in feeding. Improved tillage machines and seed drills control weeds, secure a better seed bed, more uniform seeding at a more even depth and result in higher yields. Spraying machines for orchards and potato fields increase yields, and machines for dusting cotton and handling corn forage are instrumental in meeting emergencies occasioned by the attacks of the boll-weevil and the corn-borer. Modern hay-making machinery enables the farmer to take advantage of favorable weather and prevents deterioration of the crop; and dairy equipment — separators, testers, refrigerators, churns and butter-workers—improve the quality of the product.

By saving time and labor, reducing losses and increasing the production of better quality products on the individual farm, machinery secures increased returns to the operator.

Other improvements enable the available labor force to operate a larger acreage and can be used more economically on units larger than those previously existing. Where tractors, combines, corn pickers, cotton sleds, two-row cultivators, etc., are introduced, a change in the farm organization is necessary.

Equipment of this kind has resulted in an enormous saving in time and labor. A tractor operator with a five-bottom, 14-inch plough can turn over more land in one hour than the same man with a walking plough could cover in a day. Ten days of one man's time are required with a one-horse outfit to cultivate the same acreage that the four-row outfit can cultivate in one day. In 1830, with hand production methods, 32 hours of man labor were required to produce 10 bushels of wheat. In Montana an acre of land has been summer-fallowed and a crop of wheat removed the following year with 2.5 hours of man labor. Modern machinery has reduced the labor of husking and cribbing corn 20 to 30 hours per acre. The labor in one ton of hay in bales was reduced between 1860 and 1894 from 35½ hours to 11½ hours.

Reduction of Labor

This reduction in labor has resulted in a larger acreage operated per worker. Since 1850 the average acres of improved land per worker in the United States have increased steadily from 30 acres to 49 acres in 1925, and the figures for Canada show that between 1881 and 1891, acres of farm land per worker increased 95 per cent, improved land per worker 105 per cent and crop acres per worker, 109 per cent.

This tendency has increased the productivity of those employed in agriculture. The American farm worker produces about three times as much as do similar workers in important European countries.

Not only may the farmer increase his physical volume of production by the use of machine methods, but, where the farm organization is adapted to the new equipment, operating costs per unit of product may be reduced. According to North Dakota figures "the combine method saves approximately $1.75 per acre when 600 acres are straight combined and about $1.25 when the crop is windrowed and picked up."

The ability to save labor, extend the crop acreage, increase production and at the same time reduce costs enables the individual farmer to secure higher net income. C. D. Kinsman says of conditions in the United States: "In general the farm operators in the States having a high utilization of power per worker are shown to have a correspondingly high net income. This circumstance would indicate that the extensive use of power and labor-saving equipment, if effectively employed, is extremely profitable." That Canadian producers have also profited by the adoption of machine methods is indicated by the fact that whereas the average value of goods produced by each farm worker amounted to $509 in 1901, this had increased to $1,340 in 1921, or by 163 per cent.

The relatively high standard of living found among agriculturists on this continent, in comparison with conditions in European or Asiatic countries is maintained largely through the benefits of improved machinery.

Grain farming is pre-eminently adapted to machine methods of production and conditions in Canada favor that type of agriculture. Approximately two-thirds of the agricultural land devoted to field crops is in the prairie provinces, where topography, climate and soil are conducive to extensive methods. These conditions are accentuated by the relative abundance of land, and the small population which makes labor scarce and necessitates producing for distant markets.

For these reasons agriculture in Canada has developed through the utilization of machinery and a steady increase in the size of farms. Past history and present experience demonstrate that success in mechanized farming can only be achieved by adapting the farm to the improved equipment.

Effect on Industry

The introduction of machinery in agriculture, which made possible the transition from self-sufficing to commercial economy, resulted in regional specialization in production. The production of various agricultural commodities became concentrated in areas in which conditions were most suitable and so in the United States there developed the cotton belt, corn belt, wheat belt and dairy belt. Similar development in this country has been stimulated by farm equipment and the division of labor has increased the efficiency of production.

The reduction of operating costs made possible by the introduction of more efficient machinery has resulted in the extension of the margin of cultivation and increased agricultural production by the expansion of the acreage under cultivation.

An important effect of machinery in agriculture has been the reduction of the proportion of total population engaged in that industry. This has been evident both in the United States and in Canada. In 1820, the United States Census reported about 88 per cent of all gainfully employed persons as engaged in agriculture; by 1850 the percentage had decreased to 80 per cent; by 1870 to 47.6 per cent; by 1900 to 35.7 per cent and by 1920 scarcely 25 per cent were so reported. Dr. Erdman points out two interesting phenomena which arose in spite of this marked reduction in the percentage of the nation's workers employed in agriculture: first, a growing complaint about an over-production of agricultural products, and second,—a tribute to the inconsistency of our thinking—a lot of discussion about the danger which faced the nation because farmers were leaving their jobs. In Canada, the percentage of the population engaged in agriculture has steadily declined. The figures are: 1881, 48.1 per cent; 1891, 45.8 per cent; 1901, 40.2 per cent; 1911, 34.3 per cent; 1921, 32.8 per cent. During this period the surplus of agricultural exports over imports increased 600 per cent.

Farmer's Efficiency Grows

The increased efficiency of the average farm worker enables industry to grow. Without machinery, the workers necessary to feed and help clothe a rapidly increasing population would require an almost equal increase in agricultural workers. Industry, to supply other wants than the bare necessities of life is dependent on the food surplus, over his own consumption requirements, produced by the farmer. The extent of the surplus depends on the productivity of the agricultural worker, and this can best be increased by the replacement of manual labor by machine methods. Through the increasing use of machinery and scientific improvements in technique "the per capita of total population production in the United States is no greater now than it was fifty years ago, while the per capita production of manufactured commodities has doubled and the per capita production of mining has trebled in the same period."

Present Day Trends

Canadian agriculture is passing through a transition period today. The rapid increase in the efficiency of inanimate power machines, and the combine, which tractors have made possible, are slowly revolutionizing grain production on the prairies and the effect is being felt in all phases of the industry. Sales of tractors and combines demonstrate their growing use, and to secure the advantages of these machines reconstruction of farm organization is necessary. It has been authoritatively stated that successful combine operators in Saskatchewan are those who adjust their farming methods to the use of the machines, and the prime necessity for economical operation of both tractors and combines is a larger acreage than is found on the average horse and binder farm.

The figures of the 1926 census of the three prairie provinces indicate that the movement to increase the size of farms is proceeding rapidly.

To meet the existing situation in agriculture reduction of producing costs is essential and the only permanent solution to present problems. Careful scientific tests show that the cost of producing a bushel of wheat can be reduced by efficient machine methods to below 40 cents and Mr. Legge has stressed the necessity of reducing production costs by the re-equipment of grain farms.

Processes at Work

The problem of how far mechanization may, and should, affect the organization of the farming industry is receiving considerable attention at this time. The immediate solution depends on discovering what organization will permit the most economical utilization of available equipment. Future developments will be directed by the process of invention and the evolution of more efficient machinery. The possibility of this should never be lost sight of.

At present two processes are at work.

1. **The adaptation of the individually-owned, family-sized farm to machine methods. This is accomplished by the consolidation of farms into larger units or, where possible, by the extension of farm lands.**

Research studies in Montana reveal that the process of integration of farms has made rapid advances in that state. The number of wheat farmers declined from 35,000 in 1915 to about 14,000 in 1930. Between 1924 and 1928, the average size of a group of successful farms being studied, increased from 598 acres to 1,265 acres. Many farms show as high as 800 to 1,000 acres per worker.

The same tendency is reported from other parts of the United States, the cause being attributed to the increasing use of tractors and combines; and the process is not confined to wheat-farming areas. The mechanical corn-picker is transforming the farm organization in corn-growing districts. The movement is likely to be extended following the successful appearance of a corn-combine last fall.

It is suggested that the economical size of a family-grain-farm in Montana is between 2,000 and 3,000 acres, and under Kansas conditions a similar acreage is considered the most efficient unit.

The increase in acreage is achieved by successful competition for the land, and results in the elimination of high-cost producers and increased efficiency of production in the industry.

2. **Concomitant with the adaptation of the family operated farm to machine methods there has been an increased interest in the industrialization of agriculture and the organization of farms on a factory basis.**

It has always been considered that the human element, dependence on weather conditions and risk present insuperable obstacles to industrialization of farms, but recent developments have considerably modified that view. "The time has just been reached when methods of production on large farms can differ sufficiently from those followed on small farms as to make it desirable to form large farms solely to take advantage of the benefits of large-scale production."

Available data, permitting comparison of results achieved by family-sized mechanized farms and factory organized farms in Montana, fail to establish proof of any greater efficiency of production under the latter system. On this point, Nourse says: "We shall need much more elaborate cost studies to establish unequivocally the net economy of such methods."

Industrial organization, however, enables managers of exceptional ability to confine their activities to management, marketing, financing and the keeping of cost accounts, with consequent profit to the enterprise. The investigators in Montana found "unquestionable evidence" of greater judgment in financial matters and superior skill in the marketing of grain and general business of the farm on the part of large-scale operators.

The possibility of economies through efficient management of industrialized farms is at once the propelling and the limiting factor. Operators of sufficient managerial ability, experience and skill, are rare.

Capital Needs Larger

The capital required for land and equipment for large-scale farms is necessarily large and beyond the reach of the vast majority. In addition, enterprises of such magnitude should have available sufficient liquid capital for operating purposes to take advantage of improved practices and permit additional permanent investments as may appear desirable from time to time. The difficulty of financing large-scale undertakings is the strongest argument in favor of corporate ownership. Corporation farms are not new, but their numbers are likely to increase, if and when factory methods of production become more prevalent.

The evidence leads to the conclusion that the enlarging of the family-sized farm will continue until the maximum acreage that can be operated from one point is reached. When that time arrives, and during the process, managers with a business bent will seek to enlarge their operations by the type of organization which permits of division of labor.

To secure the adjustments, which increasing mechanization necessitates, with the minimum of loss, requires further investigation of many problems, including capitalization and methods of financing; the relative economy of different sizes of machines; the economical farm units for the available equipment; the organization of these units and the combinations of machinery which secure the greatest economy.

Increasing mechanization of agriculture in Canada is inevitable, but its major effects will be most evident in certain areas. Grain-growing regions provide the most favorable conditions, but the economical utilization of large machinery is limited by topography and, to some extent, by climate. For these reasons, the adaptation to machine methods of production will be most apparent in the level, open-prairie regions of Western Canada. This will lead to a concentration of livestock farming in the park land areas, and where the topography is rough or broken.

This history of agriculture demonstrates that operating costs can be reduced, production per worker stimulated, standards of living raised and national wealth increased, by the adaptation of farm organization to improvements in equipment, and the increased size of farms made possible by machine methods of production in agriculture.

Stock Markets Falter, Awaiting Better News

Stock market recovery, starting last week, was not prolonged.

Both in Canada and the United States sentiment of traders was influenced by fear of further dividend reductions and buying from investors was not enough to stem the tide of selling which was steadily sending the market to lower levels until last week. The continued decline in the majority of commodities added to the fear of buyers to make commitments on a rising market.

The decline still continues in commodities but prices are so low that many observers believe some really constructive news might easily start a move in the other direction.

In Canada statistical evidence of improvement on a large scale is still lacking but sentiment appears to be improving for the long prospects of business in spite of the fear that Canadian Pacific Railway and some other large companies might cut dividends temporarily. There is a feeling of confidence that, having stood the gaff of such a bad year as 1930, the adjustments made and those planned have placed companies in a good position to stand whatever is ahead.

Expectation of improvement in near months is, however, not strong enough to accelerate buying. Many potential buyers are still keeping out of the market in the hope of getting stocks as close to bottom as possible.

Inter. Pete Pays Regular

International Petroleum Co., directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable June 15 to shareholders of record May 30, 1931. Coupon No. 29 will be payable on June 15.

This dividend declaration is a constructive feature in considering the 1931 prospects of Imperial Oil. The annual report for 1930, reviewed on another page, states that the company had greatly increased earnings on its foreign investments. The largest item in the foreign earnings of Imperial is the dividends which it receives on its holdings of International Petroleum Co. stock. The present dividend declaration makes its foreign earnings on the increased basis sure for the first half of 1931.

Prospects of continuance for the whole year of the International Petroleum dividend, The Financial Post understands, are good so far as present earnings constitute a basis for judgment.

Full Survey Stimson Cos. In Some Weeks

Several weeks will elapse before a composite picture can be drawn of all the Stimson & Co. enterprises. As stated last week, statements by G. T. Clarkson at creditors' meetings of the two Commerce & Transportation Building Co.'s, of G. A. Stimson & Co. and other companies indicated that there would not be much to salvage for investors in the various enterprises and what is secured will depend on arranging for taking up the present mortgage on the Commerce & Transportation Building and on selling the University Avenue (Toronto), property purchased by F. G. Johnston in his own name if it turns out that that was bought by the company money.

The actual amount to be received by preferred shareholders of the Commerce & Transportation Building Co., which now owns the property, cannot be determined until the rental possibilities of the building have been realized after the present mortgage is taken over. The statement in the last paragraph of last week's article on the Stimson enterprises was in error in stating that Mr. Clarkson had said that 3 per cent was the most that could be expected. One of his replies was misinterpreted in this connection. The actual amount cannot be determined before the event, and an approximate estimate is not yet advisable.

SISCOE GOLD MINES SETS NEW RECORD

Recovery in April Totals $65,798 With a Grade Close to $14 Per Ton

Gold recovery during April, by Siscoe Gold Mines established a new record. The total recovery was $65,798 from 4,780 tons of ore milled, or an average recovery of $14.73 per ton and a daily average of 159 tons.

This production compares with $49,739 in March when the average recovery was $10.74 per ton.

The result is regarded as particularly gratifying owing to shaft sinking now in progress. Nearly all the ore milled came from the new western section of the mine. The mill heads during the month were slightly over $14 per ton. The main shaft is now down 525 feet with 600 feet as its objective. It is expected that the station at the 600 foot level will be completed early in June.

Australia Lowers Butter Bounty

From April 1, Australian butter producers will receive only 3d. per lb. bounty on their exportable produce. This represents a reduction of ½d. per lb. in the bounty paid.

Turner Valley Drilling Report

Wells drilled by Imperial Oil

PROGRESS REPORT—Week Ending May 2, 1931

Name of Well	No.	Type	Depth last report feet	Present depth feet	Feet drilled	Remarks
Mayland	6	R.	4789	4925	136	Drilled into production 4,925 ft. estimated at 15,000,000 now drilling out bridge at 3,000 ft. (Top lime at 4,656 ft.; 269 ft. in lime.)
Lowery	1	R.	6226	6297	69	Drilling in lime. (Top lime at 6,058 ft.; 239 ft. in.)
S. W. Pete	2	R.	4755	4917	162	Drilling in Upper Kootenay.
S. Lowery	2	R.	3620	3764	144	Drilling in Lower Kootenay.
S. Lowery	3	R.	2584	2584	...	Rigging up rotary.
Merland	1	R.	5155	5198	43	Drilling in lime. (Top lime at 4,973 ft.; 225 ft. in lime.)
Lethbridge	1	S.	2625	2637	12	Casing lowered to 2,617 ft., side-tracking bit and carrying casing.

Note: R—Rotary; S—Standard; DD—Diamond Drill.

EMPLOYERS LIABILITY REPORTS GOOD YEAR

Canadian Underwriting Results Best in Company's History

Profits earned of $1,596,560 as compared with $1,825,400 the previous year and a decline of only 3.3 per cent in income, is shown in the annual report of Employers' Liability Assurance Corp., for 1930. Total premium income in all lines was $37,150,285. Total assets at the end of the year were $51,647,000 or approximately $500,000 above 1929 figures, of which $12,550,800 is not surplus.

Total premium income in Canada reached $3,718,288 while underwriting results were the most satisfactory in the company's history. The company has been operating in Canada for 36 years and incidentally celebrated its golden jubilee in 1930, having been founded in 1880. C. W. I. Woodland, Toronto, is general manager for the company in Canada and Newfoundland, while John Jenkins, Montreal, is assistant manager.

The following shows 1930 results in Canada on the basis of premiums written to losses incurred:

	Premiums Written	Losses Incurred
Fire	$ 681,467	$270,494
Accident	254,094	126,860
Liability—		
Workmen's Comp.	1,578,461	888,027
Other liability	199,038	37,226
Auto	633,908	249,878
Burglary	60,290	8,939
Fidelity guarantee	83,912	87,588
Surety Guarantee	29,824	*2,050
Plate glass	12,619	4,999
Sickness	131,010	91,739
Tornado	1,297	182
Steam boiler	52,368	8,625

*Recovery.

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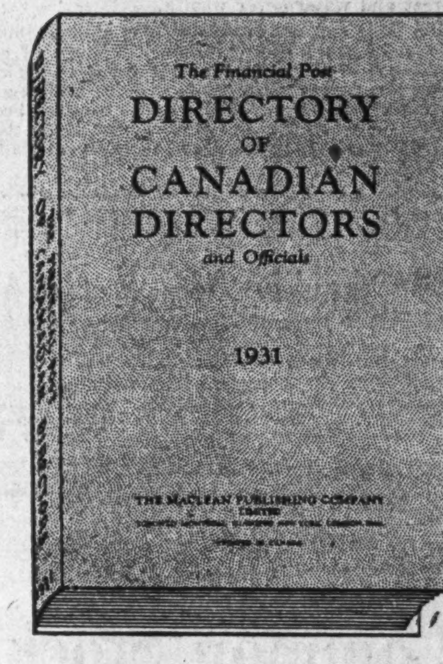

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Canadian Mining News

HOLLINGER GAINS IN NET EARNINGS FOR LATEST YEAR

81 Cents Per Share is First Advance Since 1927

ORE AVERAGE IS $6.55

Reserves Greater; Another Twelve Months Required to Finish Graton Investigation

Twentieth annual report of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines for the year ended December 31, 1930, showed a net profit of $3,963,728, equivalent to 81 cents on each of the 4,920,000 shares outstanding.

This compares with a net profit of $3,638,606 or 74 cents in the previous year and as against dividend requirements of 70 cents per share in 1930 and 65 cents per share in 1929.

First Gain Since 1927

In 1927 the company witnessed its greatest profit ($1.56) but the two succeeding years showed substantial declines. The year just ended shows the first upward trend and reflects the greater tonnage treated.

Earnings for the past eight years have been as follows:

Year	Profit $	Per share $
1923	2,999,629	.61
1924	5,151,346	1.04
1925	6,538,711	1.33
1926	6,199,680	1.26
1927	7,691,403	1.56
1928	4,615,309	.94
1929	3,638,606	.74
1930	3,963,728	.81

Current dividends are five cents per share payable every four weeks, a reduction from ten cents per share paid between July 15, 1926, and September 11, 1928. In the fiscal year just ended a bonus of five cents per share was paid, bringing the total dividend distribution to 70 cents per share or a total of $3,444,000. Since inception of dividends in 1912 the company has paid a total of $54,786,400 to its shareholders.

Ore Average $6.55 Per Ton

During the past fiscal year the mill averaged 4,479 tons of ore daily with an average assay value of $6.55 per ton. The following is a comparison of tonnage, recovery per ton and value since inception of operation:

Years Ended December 31

Year	Tons Milled	Recovered per ton	Value recovered
1910 ...	813	$38.35	$ 31,194
1911* ...	1,000	46.08	46,082
1912 ...	45,195	20.11	909,181
1913 ...	138,291	17.82	2,465,978
1914 ...	208,936	12.85	2,688,355
1915 ...	334,750	9.50	3,169,928
1916 ...	601,854	8.43	5,073,401
1917 ...	614,301	8.29	4,261,938
1918 ...	578,755	9.87	5,752,371
1919 ...	711,882	9.45	6,722,266
1920 ...	650,205	9.56	6,219,665
1921 ...	1,072,493	9.36	10,031,091
1922 ...	1,491,381	8.23	12,274,114
1923 ...	1,366,352	7.64	10,446,412
1924 ...	1,659,475	8.10	13,429,226
1925 ...	1,929,988	8.18	15,786,405
1926 ...	1,932,559	7.65	14,780,637
1927 ...	2,178,329	6.68	14,648,900
1928 ...	1,778,470	6.03	10,712,822
1929 ...	1,549,157	6.09	9,433,767
1930 ...	1,625,868	6.31	10,263,505

*Records destroyed by bush fire, estimates only.

Production Costs Per Ton of Ore

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Mining	2.98	2.86	2.83
Milling	.64	.66	.75
Taxes	.20	.21	.28
Gen. & adminis. exp.	.38	.43	.46
Total oper. cost	4.10	4.16	4.32
Deprec. & write-offs	.07	.04	.03
Total costs per ton	4.17	4.16	4.32
Recovery per ton	6.31	6.09	6.03
Profit per ton	2.14	1.89	1.68

Ore reserves showed an increase for the first time since 1926, amounting to a total of $48,806,685 of an average value of $7.38 per ton.

These reserves are made up of 511,494 tons averaging $12.09 per ton; 2,930,697 tons averaging $8.88 per ton; 458,864 tons averaging $7.65 per ton, and 2,704,758 tons averaging $4.82 per ton. In addition there are surface outcrops totalling 9,380 tons averaging $6.84 per ton.

The geological investigation of the mine by Dr. L. C. Graton, of Harvard University, is proceeding according to schedule, and it is estimated that another year will be required to complete the work.

Recently Dr. Graton said the underground mapping would be steadily carried along and should be essentially completed by the beginning of summer. Microscopical work will be continued with a constant effort to make it add constructively to the field work. This will leave about a year of the three-year programme available for still more intensive study of the veins themselves, and especially for the formulation of the many exploration recommendations that will form the immediate tangible results of this geological undertaking.

Sink New Shaft

Results during the year from the deep levels has decided the company to sink a new shaft from the 4,000 ft. to the 5,500-ft. level, and it is hoped to have this shaft well under way in 1931.

The balance sheet shows the company to be in a strong liquid position. Current assets, including investment in the International Bond & Share Corp. of $11,195,980, total $13,498,999, as against current liabilities, including wages and accounts payable, of $587,898, leaving a net working capital of $12,911,101.

The company's plant was written down to $1 in 1926, through depreciation in previous years. Since 1926 additions to the mill, investment in other companies and expenditures on property, are written off in a liberal manner, as incurred, which accounts for the write-offs from earnings, representing a relatively low figure.

Other Revenue Lower

Non-operating revenue shown at $623,830 is lower than in previous years and reflects the lower earnings of the company's investment subsidiary, the International Bond & Share Corp. While investment in this company is shown at $11,195,980 officials point out that this subsidiary in common with other investment trusts suffered a depreciation of its holdings during the past year.

The report made no reference to the company's copper property in Kamiskotia since no work was done on the property during the year. The Molybdenite Reduction Co., on which Hollinger had an option on controlling interest, was dropped in 1930.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1930 $	1929 $
Gold & silver prod.	10,263,504	9,433,767
Less oper. exp.:		
Mining charges	4,850,140	4,425,299
Milling charges	1,033,188	1,016,369
General charges	646,572	684,060
Net operating earn.	3,733,604	3,308,039
Add non-oper. earn.:		
Int. on invest.	623,830	733,440
Prem. on U.S. exc.	15,597	....
Total net earn.	4,373,031	4,041,479
Less reserves:		
Taxes	289,150	324,234
Plant deprec.	3,965	39,331
Tailings site deprec.	....	8,416
Inv. in prop. w/d	3,868	4,302
Expend. on prop. aband. w/o	112,320	5,657
Adjustments	....	21,033
Net profits	3,963,728	3,638,606
Less appropriations:		
Dividends	3,444,000	3,198,000
Surplus for year	519,728	440,606
Add: Prev. surplus	11,110,160	10,669,554
Bal. carr. forward	11,629,888	11,110,160
Earnings per Share and Dividends Paid:		
Earned	.81	.74
Paid	.70	.65

Ashley Vein Proven to Length of 1,200 Feet

Diamond drill hole No. 14 has cut the Ashley vein, on the Matachewan property of Mining Corp. of Canada, at a depth of 260 feet, at a point 315 feet farther north, making the total length of vein so far proven 1,200 feet. The width at point cut is about three feet.

The vein was discovered in excavating for the power house and has been cut at 85 ft. in the shaft or a depth, on the dip of the vein, of 110 ft. The width is four inches. No assays have been received but from the description it appears to be similar to the surface exposure.

Hollinger Output Up Quarterly Report Shows

The quarterly report for the three months ended March 31, 1931, of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines as compared with the previous quarter is as follows:

Financial

	1st. quar. 1931 $	4th. quar. 1930 $
Recovery	2,613,342	2,539,996
Operating exps.	1,787,559	1,786,518
Operating profit	825,783	753,478
Add: Other income	157,163	195,432
Net profit before depr.	982,946	948,910
Less: Dividends	799,500	1,045,500
Balance before deprec.	183,446	*96,590
Earnings Per Share:		
Earned (before depr.)	$0.20	$0.19
Paid	0.15	.20
Production		
Recovery	2,613,342	2,539,996
Tons milled	405,451	416,198
Recovery per ton	6.45	6.38
Tons milled, daily aver.	4,505	4,525

*Deficit.

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SHERRITT-GORDON HAS HALF MILLION WORKING ASSETS

Engineer Says Operations to Date Are Wholly Satisfactory

Financial statement of Sherritt-Gordon Mines as at December 31, 1930, showed total curent assets of $651,501 as against current liabilities of $115,171, leaving a net working capital of $536,330.

Current assets are made up of $97,296 in cash, $300,000 in guaranteed deposits, $7,168 in accounts and interest receivable, and $247,037 in supplies. Current liabilities are made up of accounts payable and wages payable.

Total expenditure on buildings, plant and machinery is shown at $2,477,842. Exploration, development and administration expenses are shown at $1,720,180. Mining leases are carried at $3,357,986. shares in other companies at $113,955, railroad construction bonus at $125,000, prepaid and miscellaneous items, $16,503 while shares in the company's subsidiary, Sherridon Development Co., are shown at $375,000, bringing total assets to $8,837,967.

Costs Are $3,743,584

Liabilities in addition to current, are shown as capital $5,797,179 and capital surplus at $2,925,617. Capital includes 5,354,414 shares issued and to be issued and 372,014 shares subscribed at $2 per share on which $442,764 has been paid. In addition, 20,000 shares are under option.

In commenting on operations, C. D. Kaeding, consulting engineer of the company, said actual expenditure on construction and preliminary mining to March 10, 1931, had amounted to $3,743,584, to which must be added the estimated cost of completing the east shaft equipment, aerial tramway, all mill units and necessary preliminary mining at the east shaft. The estimated cost of this is $252,400 or a comparative figure of $3,995,984 against the estimated cost of $4,012,500. Expenditure since the date of financial statement is not given and the net working capital available at commencement of operations is uncertain.

The first 600-ton unit of the concentrator was placed into operation on March 10, 1931, and this section of the plant has been tested under operating conditions and has performed according to expectations, according to Mr. Kaeding. The design of the plant, as originally planned, was for three units of 500 tons each. Subsequently this was increased to 600-ton units. The second unit could be completed with a minimum expense, while the third unit is planned for treating higher zinc content ore from the east zone and is not being equipped at the present time.

Exploratory work has been stopped at the property since October, 1929, as it was considered that sufficient work of this nature had been done and all activity has been centred on the construction of the concentrator and preliminary mining work.

In the annual report for the period ending Sept. 30, 1929, the ore reserves were estimated as follows:

	Tons	Copper %	Zinc %	Gold c.	Silver c.
E. zone	866,175	2.14	5.78	39	38
W. zone	3,271,900	2.91	2.76	37	47
Total	4,138,075	2.75	3.39	37	45

In addition to the above, a central part of the west zone shows a low grade section estimated as follows:

Tons	Copper	Zinc	Gold	Silver
1,116,500	1.4%	.9%	25c.	61c.

Preliminary mining started from the main shaft, on the western ore zone, which has been sunk to a depth of 680 ft. Levels have been established at 200, 350, 500 and 650 ft. The 200, 350 and 500 ft. levels have been driven 550 ft. each way from the shaft, while an underground crushing station and loading pocket have been completed below the third or 500 ft. level. This block of ground has been prepared for stoping and was further prospected at each level by boring holes to the walls every 25 ft. to determine width and value. The results, says Mr. Kaeding, of the 25-ft. borings show the width on the first level, east average 6.6 ft., west 10.9 ft. On the second level east 11.6 ft. and west 9 ft. On the third level, east 26 ft., and west for 190 ft. averages 23 ft. with further 340 ft. averaging 5.3 ft.

Better Than Estimate

This variation in width, it is explained, is a feature of these deposits and tend to make accurate tonnage calculations difficult. On the other hand, the metal content is more regular and while the bulk will contain less tonnage than formerly figured, will contain approximately the same total of metal owing to the better grade.

Mining operations for the first six months will be confined to this section of the ore deposit where it is expected the grade of ore will be 3.2 per cent copper, after allowing for mining dilution, as compared with the original estimate of 2.91 per cent copper.

Says Operations Satisfactory

In commenting on the operating results, Mr. Kaeding said, from the start these have been satisfactory. The ore coming from the various openings has averaged 3.5 per cent copper and the indicated extraction is over 90 per cent, while the grade of concentrates produced is 24 per cent. This is an indicated recovery of approximately 63 pounds of copper per ton of ore as compared with 48 pounds originally estimated, and a concentrate averaging 20 per cent copper. It is pointed out that 70 per cent of the gold and silver content of the ore would be saved with the copper concentrate and the report states this figure has been realized, but does not give the value of the recovery.

At the present time, Mr. Kaeding says, production costs will be approximately nine cents per pound despite the fact that only one 600-ton unit is operating. The operation of one unit only on the property the size of Sherritt-Gordon is not conducive to good operating costs, continues Mr. Kaeding. Fortunately, the situation is quite flexible and the company is justified in mining above average grade ore during this period of tuning up, since recoveries are good. With a two-unit operation, once the mining areas are further opened up, a very efficient operation will be possible with more nearly average mine grade.

Through the company's subsidiary, the Sherridon Development Co., a modern mining townsite has been established. A total of $376,053 has been expended on this development which includes a water system, sewage disposal plant, roads, electric service, school, post office and fire station.

Big Blast Cost $25,000

The annual blast of the Ontario Rock Quarry Company took place in Belmont Township the other day when 125,000 tons of rock were displaced. The blast cost $25,000 and will keep a gang of workmen busy all summer.

ABANA OWNERS ASKED TO BUY COMPANY BONDS

Mining Corp.'s Subscription Conditional on Other Purchases

At a general meeting of shareholders of Abana Mines, on April 28, reorganization of the company was assented to. The reorganization calls for selling the present company to a new company to be formed having an authorized capitalization of $6,000,000 in $1 par value shares. In addition, the new company will have an authorized issue of $500,000 in 7 per cent five-year cumulative debenture bonds redeemable on 30 days notice.

Shares in the old company will be exchanged for shares in the new company on a share-for-share basis. Only $350,000 of the bonds will be offered at first. These bonds will carry a bonus of 100 shares of common stock for each $100 of bonds. Conversion will be at holder's option into common stock at 25 cents per share during the first year; 50 cents per share during the second year; 75 cents per share during the third year; $1 per share during the fourth year and $2 per share during the fifth year.

Extend Subscription Time

Mining Corp. of Canada, the company's largest creditor, to which Abana owes approximately $135,000, is willing to accept $100,000 in bonds in part payment, providing an additional $250,000 is subscribed.

F. M. Connell, the company's second largest creditor, is willing to take bonds for the amount owing him.

Shareholders are being asked to subscribe for the bonds in order to raise further funds and ensure Mining Corp's. taking up $100,000 in bonds.

Due to the fact that an insufficient amount of bonds had been subscribed for by shareholders on May 1, the original time limit set, directors have granted an extension to May 15, during which subscriptions will be accepted.

In order to facilitate payment from shareholders, directors have entered into an agreement with the Canadian Bank of Commerce to accept subscriptions for the bonds.

HARGAL OIL OUTPUT IS DISAPPOINTING

Outlook For Shareholders Not Good on 16-Barrel Well

Annual report of Hargal Oils for year ended December 31, 1930, which has one well in Turner Valley, states results secured have been very disappointing.

The porous zone which extended from 5,160 ft. to 5,280 ft. had very little gas and even after the well was shot, the total production after completion of the well in 1930 to the end of that year was 3,725 barrels of crude naphtha, an average of 16 barrels daily.

A royalty of 25 per cent is payable to the Home Oil Co. and 26¼ per cent of the production goes to the Imperial Oil, which drilled the well, the balance accruing to the company, but not until after Imperial has been repaid for the drilling expense.

The company has approximately $90,000 in liquid assets and no liabilities except for 901,931 shares of no par value outstanding. Liquid assets include $55,000 cash, $12,000 in bonds, $19,300 in preferred stock and $3,700 in accts. receivable.

In the Wainwright field the company has five wells, none of which are producing.

Operating and Profit and Loss Account
Year Ended Dec. 31, 1930

	$
Naphtha in storage	724
Naphtha sales, No. 1 T.V.	7,532
Oil sales, No. 3B Wain.	148
Oil sales, No. 1, E.W.	264
Total operating income	8,668
Add: Interest	3,853
Transfer fees	911
Total income	13,432
Less operating expenses:	
Royalties	2,044
Salaries and wages	3,350
Supervision	200
Producing wells equipment, deprec. reserve at 10%	1,864
Reserve for depletion of wells, 20% of production	1,731
	4,243
Less: Administration expenses	3,848
Balance carried forward to reduction of development acct.	395

KIRKLAND HUDSON PLANNING TO WORK

Programme May Be Independent of Lake Shore Mines

From Our Own Correspondent

KIRKLAND LAKE.—Although an option on 40 per cent of the stock of the Kirkland Hudson Bay Mines, adjacent to Lake Shore Mines, has been granted to Henry M. Porteous of Montreal, this is not regarded as definitely placing Lake Shore out of the picture, with regard to the possibility of the latter securing control of its southeasterly neighbor. It is understood, however, that the Porteous interests are prepared to proceed with an exploration and development campaign, without the assistance of the Lake Shore, provided satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with the latter.

Random shots, so to speak, have been taken at the Kirkland Hudson Bay and considerable encouragement has been secured. More systematic and careful exploration work is necessary, however, before a representative idea of the possibilities of the property can be secured. It is with this in mind that the option on 40 per cent of the company has been taken by the Porteous interests.

Meantime, the Teck-Hughes Gold Mine is understood to be negotiating for control of the Minaker property. Provided these negotiations are not brought to a satisfactory head in the near future, it is believed quite likely that the Minaker and the Kirkland Hudson Bay may be amalgamated. The Minaker is located to the south of and adjoining the Teck-Hughes and appears to embrace the downward continuation of the main orebodies of the latter.

Mercury Oils to Pay 5-cent Initial Dividend

Directors of Mercury Oils, operating in the Turner Valley, Alta., have declared an initial dividend of five cents per share payable July 2, 1931, to shareholders of record June 15. The transfer books of the company will be closed on June 15, until July 2. The company has three producing wells and total shipments to the Imperial refinery in Calgary in 1930 were 56,110 barrels of crude naphtha and 705 barrels of crude oil. Total operating income after production expense was paid was $140,412.

The payment of a five-cent per share dividend will mean the distribution of approximately $148,500 on the 2,969,742 shares are outstanding.

SYLVANITE GOLD EARNS DIVIDEND

No Immediate Prospect For Increase; Development Continues

From Our Own Correspondent

KIRKLAND LAKE.—Sylvanite Gold Mines is producing at a rate approximately equal to $1,000,000 annually. There is a comfortable margin between the 2 per cent half-yearly dividend requirements and earnings, but it does not appear probable that the dividend rate will be increased for some time.

There are two avenues through which the dividend may be increased, however. One is that officials contemplate increasing the amount of ore being sent to the mill daily, while the other is that work at greater depths may result in the development of a higher average grade of ore than that at present going to the mill.

The ore being sent to the mill at the present time is averaging around $10 to the ton, while the mill is handling the ore at a rate of around 275 tons daily.

Meantime, the main shaft is nearing the 2,500-ft. objective. It is expected to be completed by June 1. With this shaft established to a depth of 2,500 feet, a crosscut will be driven south to the deposits which are known to exist in that part of the property and development started. Drilling carried out from the upper levels has already ascertained that the ore continues to the 2,500-ft. horizon.

SULLIVAN GOLD PLANS TO RESUME

Announces That Montreal Brokers Provide Funds

Sullivan Gold Mines, developing a gold property adjoining the Siscoe Gold Mines in the Harricana district, Quebec, has announced that financial arrangements have been completed with Montreal brokers. Application has been made to list the shares of the company on the Montreal Curb Market, the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange Toronto and the New York Curb.

At the property, a crew is making preparations for the resumption of development. This year's programme includes underground work and diamond drilling on "A" vein, in the northern section of the property. A shaft has been sunk 275 ft. and levels established at 125 and 250 ft. Officials estimate there is 100,000 tons of ore averaging $10 per ton in gold, above the 250 ft. level.

Exploration is also to be carried out on the "C" and "F" veins, and at a later date in the central section of the property.

The company has a water power site, capable of developing 2,000 h.p., seven miles from the property and if this year's developments warrant a small power unit is to be installed.

The company has a capitalization of $3,000,000 in $1 par value shares of which approximately 2,000,000 are outstanding.

TELLURIDE SELLS TO NEW COMPANY

Shareholders to Get One Share For Three; Work is Planned

At a deferred meeting of shareholders of Telluride Gold Mines, held May 2, approval was given for sale of the assets of the company to Telluride Gold Producers, Ltd.

The new company, incorporated on May 1 with an Ontario charter, having an authorized capitalization of $2,000,000 in $1 par value shares, will issue 1,000,000 shares to the former company for distribution to the shareholders on the basis of one new share for each three shares held.

Late in November, 1930, the company started milling operations at its property in Skead township, Boston Creek area, Ont., but owing to the lack of finances and metallurgical problems, operations were suspended early this year.

An option has been given on the remaining 1,000,000 shares in the treasury of the new company, which if exercised, will provide the company with approximately $350,000. The first payment is to be made this week.

With new capital coming into the company development will be expanded and the present shaft, which is down 280 ft., will be sunk to 1,000 ft.

At a meeting of shareholders on April 15, the company's engineer reported that further development of the ore bodies would be necessary before it would be possible to supply the mill with sufficient ore to maintain capacity operations. He recommended that the property be strenuously developed during the next three or four months, in which time he estimated sufficient ore could be developed, that capacity operations could continue, at a profit. Recommendation was also made that a cyanide plant be installed, since the gold in the ore was in a very fine state and did not lend itself to successful recovery by amalgamation.

HUDSON BAY WELL AROUSES INTEREST

Keho Lake Hole Produces 200 Barrels in Baling Test

The official report of baling operations at the Hudson Bay Oil & Gas Co.'s Keho Lake well, is that the well is producing 200 barrels of crude oil daily.

Last week excitement was rife when the company encountered oil at a depth of 3,680 ft. in the Benton shales, at its well which located 18 miles north of Lethbridge and five miles east of Nobleford, Alta. Great interest centres around the initial showing of the well since it is in a wildcat area. Officials of the company said there was really nothing to get excited about when the strike was made.

Oil showings sufficient to warrant proceedings with the baling test were admitted.

The company is backed principally by American and British interests and has an authorized capitalization of 1,000,000 shares.

Call Mandy Meeting To Elect Directors

Shareholders of Mandy Mines are in receipt of an official notice calling a meeting on May 20.

The meeting is for the election of officers and directors only, the notice states.

Liquid assets as at December 31, 1930, are given as $171,785. This compares with $201,894 the previous year.

No work was undertaken at the company's property, which is adjacent to the Flin Flon mine in Manitoba, during the past year. During the years from 1917 to 1920 a total of 9,866,328 pounds of copper was recovered from ore shipped, valued at $2,039,942, but no ore has been shipped since.

The ore shipped in previous years was from high grade lenses which were practically mined out. Subsequent work has not developed a like ore body, but about 100,000 tons of lower grade ore surrounding the rich lenses remains, which it was planned to mine when the smelter at Flin Flon started operations. Current metal prices have deferred this plan.

MINING CORP. CHANGES STOCK TO NO PAR VALUE

President Speaks Hopefully of Prospects in Matachewan

Shareholders of Mining Corp. of Canada met on April 29 and approved a change in the capital structure of the company.

The company had an authorized and outstanding capitalization of $8,300,250 in $5 par value shares. Approval was given for a capitalization of 2,000,000 shares of no par value, of which 1,660,050 shares, equivalent to the present $5 par value stock, will be issued to shareholders. This would leave 339,950 shares available in the treasury for issue as opportunity offers.

J. C. Watson, president of the company, addressed the shareholders and outlined the activities of the company and of the companies in which Mining Corp. is interested, in part, as follows:

"I expect that you will be most interested in the development of the Ashley Gold Mining Corp., which was formed to take over the claims staked by Messrs. Ashley and Garvey for the corporation in the Matachewan district.

Property Extensive

"The total length of company property along the strike of the Ashley vein is over 5,000 feet.

"In addition, the corporation has jointly with the Huronian Mining & Finance Co., an option on 80 per cent interest in nine claims, known as the Mosher group lying to the north of the Ashley Garvey group.

"The Ashley vein, as you have previously been informed, has been shown by the sinking of ten diamond drill holes, to contain commercial ore over a length of approximately 900 feet, open at both ends.

"The corporation also has a 77½ per cent interest in nine prospective gold claims staked in Tyrrell township adjoining the claims belonging to the McIntyre Porcupine Mines. These claims will also be prospected during the coming season.

Speaks Hopefully of Future

"In giving a general view of the results obtained in endeavoring to broaden the scope of the corporation's activities by the acquisition of new properties and large share interests in other mines, it is noteworthy that all such acquisitions of importance until recently have been in the fields of silver and base metals. This has been merely an accident of fortune.

"For years our search for gold properties has been prosecuted just as vigorously as has been our search for silver, copper, lead or zinc mines. With the development of the present depression, our efforts in this department have been concentrated almost entirely in the search for gold, and it is interesting to note that in three districts in which promising gold discoveries were made last year, the corporation has holdings of property through staking. I refer to the discoveries in Bannockburn, Pascalis and Tyrrell townships, and in the former, developments have encouraged us to hope that at last we have secured what we have for so long wanted to add to our holdings—a good producing gold mine."

MINING CORPORATION QUARTERLY REPORT

Cobalt Output From Frontier Mine Seen as Promising For Some Months

Quarterly report of Mining Corp. of Canada, for the three months ended March 31, shows a production from its Cobalt and South Lorrain properties of 116,238 oz. of silver and 177,297 pounds of cobalt metal.

This compares with 169,253 oz. of silver and 174,165 pounds of cobalt produced in the previous quarter.

Operations were confined to the mining and hand sorting of the richer sections of the producing wells. This practice, as compared with that of milling, has proven more satisfactory and a moderate profit is attained, even in the face of present low silver prices, officials state.

Development of high-cobalt, low-silver ore at the company's Frontier mine in South Lorrain continues to keep somewhat ahead of production and now gives promise of being maintained, at present rates, for some months.

MOFFATT-HALL TO EXPLORE PROPERTY

Finances Arranged to Carry Out Present Programme of Development

A progress report, now going forward to shareholders of Moffatt-Hall Mines, says in part:

"The directors of your company have decided to commence a programme of underground exploration and development work on the properties of the company situated in the township of Lebel, east of the producing section of the Kirkland Lake camp. Two years ago a small amount of diamond drilling was performed on these properties, and some interesting results were obtained.

A short time ago the company made arrangements which have resulted in it obtaining further finances; and the company has decided to explore by means of underground workings the vein in which these values were obtained. A contract has been given to sink a shaft to a depth of 150 feet and to carry out 200 feet of cross-cutting and drifting. The company has funds to carry out this present programme of work. Prospectors have been maintained in the field for some time. A number of claims have been staked for the company in the Siscoe Gold area in northwestern Quebec, which appear to have merit. It is planned to prospect these claims more fully this summer."

DIATOMITE PROJECT READY TO OPERATE

Plant is Being Tuned Up Preparatory to Production

Progress has been made by Diatomite Products in the erection of its plant at Martin Siding, near Huntsville, Ont.

It is now expected that production will have been started and the finished diatomite shipped to market within the next three months. The settling basin has been completed; an 8-inch pipe line laid down to the dredge at Slocombe Lake, and the dredge and power plant are in operation. The dredge has a pumping capacity of approximately 1,100 gallons of diatomaceous mud per minute. The power plant, filtrator building and furnace and storage building are completed. The power house is equipped with a 200 b.h.p. Diesel engine, and drives a 165 h.p. generator. This plant supplies power to the suction dredge on the lake as well as power for the furnace, elevators, grinder and bagging plant.

Foundations for the furnace have been installed and all that remains is for the furnace, grinder and air flotation mill to be installed. The dredge is ready to deliver the "slurry," or raw material, to the settling basin adjacent to the plant.

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TREADWELL CO. HAS INTEREST IN YUKON GOLD

Activities Are Increased in Gold Mining Ventures in Year

In the annual report of Treadwell Yukon Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, F. W. Bradley, president of the company, said activities had been lessened in base metal mining ventures and increased in gold mining ventures. The company has been active in the Yukon.

The company, which is a subsidiary of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Construction Co., of San Francisco, has an outstanding capitalization of $1,500,000, all of which, except $155,860, is owned by Bunker Hill and its other subsidiaries, which has loaned the company money to carry out its programme.

Operations have been centred in four areas, the Mayo district of Yukon Territory; Sudbury district, Ontario; Tybo, Nevada; and Bodie, California, but to date operations have been principally of a development nature from which profits were precluded.

$650,000 Deficit for Year

The net operating loss for the year on all properties amounted to $656,314 as compared with an operating profit of $173,056 the previous year. The deficit for the year, after write-offs and interest, was $1,317,664, as compared with $297,362 the previous year, bringing the total deficit to $1,906,265.

Cons. Income and Surplus Account Years Ended Dec. 31

	1930	1929
	$	$
Losses from oper.:		
Wernecke mines	43,637	*380,255
Nevada mines	358,584	139,517
Net loss from oper. ...	402,221	*240,738
Add: Gen. admin. exps.	40,353	39,383
Misc. & prosp. of working options ..	213,740	28,299
Net loss	656,314	*173,056
Add: Errington Mines w/o:		
Deprec.	125,439	116,208
Taxes	1,935	1,728
Sundry	1,432	3,113
Interest	532,544	349,369
Deficit for year	1,317,664	297,362
Add: Prev. deficit ...	608,972	321,499
Income tax adjust. .	610	4,866
Add: Depletion	808	....
Less: Depl. adjust.	20,832	14,755
Prior year adjust. ...	967	....
Deficit forward	1,906,265	608,972

*Profit.

Current assets amount to $1,015,699, including inventories of $281,351, supplies of $551,239, accounts receivable of $68,872, loans and securities of $73,986, and cash, $40,250. Current liabilities total $98,237 and in addition there are loans by the parent company and associates totalling $8,137,300.

In the Mayo district, during 1930, there was no work done in the Wernecke mine, and after March all work ceased at the Sadie mine. In the Lucky Queen mine development and preparatory work was done. At the Elsa mine the ore produced from underground work was stored for future milling. At the Silver King group 704 ft. of development work was done, including 142 ft. of shaft sinking.

The following is a tabulation of production from the several mines in the area:

Milling Ore

	Tons	Oz. Silver	% Lead
Sadie	9,797	55.89	8.06
Lucky Queen	33,852	103.73	8.10
Silver King	15,467	116.41	15.49
Elsa	2,540	57.47	3.24

Direct Shipping Ore

	Tons	Oz. Silver	% Lead
Sadie	2.7	259.10	79.90
Lucky Queen	626.89	435.49	58.94
Silver King	1752.09	233.28	36.16

The ore reserves as of Dec. 31, 1930, were:

		Assay Content (Per Ton)	
	Tons	Oz. Silver	% Lead
Ladue	150	58.9	4.8
Sadie	500	50.6	6.1
Lucky Queen	29,000	90.0	4.9
Elsa	40,000	118.4	7.4
Silver King	40,000	80.0	12.0
	109,650	96.34	8.32

Prospecting in the Yukon was confined to possible gold districts. Nothing of importance was found but some areas worthy of further investigation are to be prospected this summer.

Says Outlook Not Bright

In commenting on the future, P. R. Bradley, consulting engineer of the company, said the outlook was not bright. The decline of silver prices, waning ore reserves and failure to find new deposits, are all against the chances for life beyond a year or two.

In the Sudbury district, the Errington mine ceased operation on November 13 last but development is continuing. During the year, up to that time, the mill treated 64,859 tons of ore averaging .037 oz. of gold, 1.74 oz. of silver, 1.13 per cent copper, 1.25 per cent lead and 4.19 per cent zinc, per ton.

The principal work was done in the No. 2 shaft area and the No. 2 shaft was deepened to a depth of 1,500 ft. No new ore was encountered on the 500 ft. level, but the ore developed so far is estimated at 10,000 per vertical ft.

On the 1500 ft. level, the crosscut from the shaft was driven a distance of 1,520 ft; several vein sections were cut by this crosscut, but no commercial ore was found. Drifts were started on the most promising vein and have been driven at this date 1,185 ft. to the east, and 835 ft. to the west. At intervals in the drifts, diamond drill holes have been used to crosscut the formation; but up to this date, no commercial ore has been found. This work will be continued as there is much exploration to be done in ground not yet prospected and in which there are reasonable chances for the occurrence of ore.

At the Tybo, Nevada operation, the Hales shaft was deepened 150 ft. to the 710 ft. level, where development work proved the downward trend of the Garrett ore shoot, the vein having a width of from 20 to 30 ft. The ore reserves were increased 105,000 tons from the years work on the 410 and 560 ft. levels, making the total 231,500 tons, having an average assay of .035 oz. in gold, 12 oz. in silver, 7½ per cent lead and 5 per cent zinc. During the year the mill treated 74,159 tons of ore of an average assay of 10.6 oz. in silver, 6.6 per cent lead and 4.6 per cent zinc, producing lead and zinc concentrates. Zinc concentrate has been stored since July, but a recent contract will permit them being shipped at a profit.

Acquires Option

Options were acquired on 31 groups of claims near Battle Mountain, Nevada. The mining chances of these claims lie in finding large bodies of ore, assaying from $2 to $3 in gold per ton over widths that will make for cheap mining. Exploration is being done to determine the possibilities of the property.

In the Taku River area, assessment work is being done on the West Hill group of claims, owned by the company.

A ten year working option has been secured jointly by the company and the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co., on two groups of claims covering 7,200 ft. of outcrop of the Juneau gold belt. The surface will be prospected, after which a programme of underground development work will be carried out.

In the Bodie California undertaking, in which the Homestake Mining Co. has a 40 per cent interest, development was confined to the 700 ft. level, where some high grade ore is being found.

Options have been secured on four additional groups comprising 32 claims. The property now controlled by the company includes the entire mineralized area in the Bodie District that holds favorable chances.

A 20 stamp mill on one of the properties was put into operation last December, crushing development ore as well as some stoped ore. Another small mill was assembled from equipment available to test the low grade surface ore and treat the dumps. There has been but a small amount of ore treated in these two mills up to date, but it is expected that the net proceeds from the combined milling operations will about carry the exploration expenditures during the year.

SUDBURY BASIN LIQUID ASSETS SHOW DECLINE

Vermillion Lake Developments Indicate Greater Tonnage, Lower Grade

Report of Sudbury Basin Mines for the year ended December 31, 1930, shows liquid assets totalling $90,447 as compared with $298,663 on December 31, 1929.

Increased holdings in the company's investments, exploration, payment of liabilities and maintenance, account for $136,842. The difference between this and the depreciated current assets amounts to $71,347, and doubtless is accounted for by expenses.

Exploration expenditures were confined principally to the Vermillion Lake lead-zinc property of the company, near Sudbury, where a total of $63,223 was spent in 1930, including $46,344 on diamond drilling.

The scale of operations was much smaller than in previous years, due principally to the prevailing low base metal prices In light of the new knowledge gained it now appears advisable to allow for greater tonnage and for a downward revision of the grade of ore, according to Joseph Errington, president of the company.

The investment holdings of the company and expenditures on properties are as follows:

As at Dec. 31, 1930

Sudbury Nickel & Copper Co., Ltd., 1,665,000 shs. .... $	36,105
Advances for prop. acquired and develop., plus accr. int.	488,682
Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd., 1,250,000 shs. acquired for: 300,000 shs. of company's own stock at $6.80 per share and $600,000 in cash	2.640,000
Sherritt-Gordon Mines, Ltd., 251,099 shares at cost	325,572
Malartic Gold Mines, Ltd. Advances (secured)	62,864
Shares in other companies at not more than cost	85,410
Shares in Cheney Mines, Ltd., at cost, received for prop., develop., and maintenance	235,576
	$3,864,210

The market value of share holdings in Sherritt-Gordon Mines. and Falconbridge Nickel on Feb. 28, 1931, was $2.238,764, equivalent to $1.32 on each of the 1,689,505 shares of the company outstanding.

Atwell Creditors Will Receive Initial Payment

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Customers of the now defunct mining brokerage firm of Atwell & Co. are to get a first dividend of 13 cents on the dollar on the ordinary liabilities amounting to $300,059, which calls for the disbursement of $39,007 and leaving a balance on hand of $210.

The notice of dividend of the joint trustees, Vincent Lamarre and Albert Lamarre, reads: "A first dividend sheet has been declared in this matter and will be opened to objection until the sixteenth day of May, 1931, after which date, this dividend will be payable at our offices, 19 St. James St., East, Montreal, Que."

Importations of footwear, other than rubber, during March were valued at $235,162 as compared with $146,200 in February and $362,497 in March, 1930. Exports amounted to 2,006 pair valued at $5.869 in March and 1,053 pair valued at $5,450 in February. In March, 1930, exports amounted to $9,381 pair valued at $29,351.

VENTURES HOLDS SHARES AT LOSS REPORT REVEALS

But President Reviews Position of More Promising Projects

Second annual report of Ventures Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1930, showed costs of investments in other mining companies at $5,537,249, as compared with a market valuation on December 31, 1931, of $4,464,352.

The principal holdings of the company on March 31, 1931, together with their cost and market value, were as follows:

SHAREHOLDINGS

	Cost	Market 31/3/31
Associated Companies	$	$
Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. (c) 1,549,220 shs.	1,484,189	2,478,752
Coniaurum Mines Ltd. (c) 1,500,007 shs.	(v) 250,000	465,002
Opemiska Copper Mines Ltd. (c) 1,348,292 shs.	227,084	Not quoted
Sudbury Basin Mines Ltd. 160,000 shs. ..	738,479	120,000
Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd. 54,840 shs. ...	140,546	60,324
Dominion Explorers Ltd. 307,500 shs...	135,000	33,288
Northern Lead inc Ltd. 382,500 shs...	123,750	Not quoted
Kenora Prospectors & Miners Ltd. (c) 61,500 shs.	51,500	Not quoted
Notes	5,150	
	3,155,698	3,157,366
Sterling Shareholdings		
Rhodesian Coppers .	682,675	314,646
Mining Trust Ltd. .	51,947	16,680
Bulolo Gold Dredging	24,392	Not quoted
	759,014	331,326
Sundry Shareholdings		
Ont. Refining Co. .. Nipissing Mines Ltd. Cent. Patricia Mines Prospectors Airways Nordon Corp. Ltd. . Denison Copper Co.	928,612	(e) 760,000
Total shareholdings	4,943,324	4,248,692

(c) Controlled. (e) Estimated. (v) And 78,040 Ventures shares.

Note—The above is not a complete list of shareholdings, only the chief items being listed.

Thayer Lindsley, president of the company, reviewed its investments.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines has good ore reserves in the mine and an efficiently operated smelter and refinery which should make good profits as soon as general economic conditions permit normal nickel sales.

Coniaurum Mines has two geological possibilities: first, the veins associated with the Coniaurum porphyry mass, and second, the veins associated with the Pearl Lake porphyry mass as it pitches toward each at depth.

Work at Opemiska

In referring to explorations, Mr. Lindsley said, the chief interest of the company in Quebec, is the Opemiska property where an important series of high grade lenses of copper ore has been disclosed by diamond drilling. As soon as transportation is provided this is looked upon as likely to become a very important property. Very extensive diamond drilling and trenching was carried out over three ore zones.

On the Beattie option at Duparquet Lake in Quebec, in which the company owns a 50 per cent interest, ten diamond drill holes were put down over a length of approximately 1,200 ft. Assays in gold ran from $1.44 per ton to a high of $4.96 per ton.

Other holdings in Quebec consist of the former Bedford & McDougall properties and the ownership of half interest in the gold deposits along the fault in Pelletier Lake, also an interest in the Malartic Gold Mines.

In commenting on the share holdings of the company, Mr. Lindsley said an important investment was held in the Ontario Refining Co., which amounts to approximately $550,000. As the income on this investment is practically guaranteed, it is expected that this will bring the company an increasing return.

The important holdings in the Rhodesian Copper Co. are made up principally of shares in the Rhokana Corp.

In referring to the company's holdings in Sherritt-Gordon and Sudbury Basin Mines, he said they would become of decided interest as soon as base metal prices improved.

Has Other Holdings

In addition, the company owns and has options on substantial amounts of Dominion Explorers shares. The option is being maintained on 60 per cent interest in Ferrobamba, Ltd., in Peru. Also the company has an interest near the radium find at Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories. Miscellaneous holdings in Canada, United States and abroad include an interest in the Northern Lead-Zinc Co., and Nipissing Mine. In conjunction with the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., the company owns 49 per cent interest in a refinery site at Ile Perrot, P.Q., on the St. Lawrence.

The following is a comparative consolidated balance sheet for 1929 and 1930 as at December 31.

CONS. BALANCE SHEET As at December 31

Assets	1930	1929
Current:	$	$
Cash	42,269	75,507
Accounts rec.	3,515	13,711
Due from assoc. cos...	7,982	4,154
	53,766	93,372
Cap. stock subs. rec. ..	90,787	86,412
Exp. on prop. & expl...	61,950	130,174
Advances to shrldrs. ...	18,600	......
Payments on option ..	......	184,465
Investments:*		
In assoc. cos.	3,698,438	5,284,499
Sterling holdings ...	840,443	
Sundry holdings	998,368	
Deferred:		
Organ. expense	21,578	14,336
Comm. on sale of stk.	137,219	137,500
Adv. to be acc. for ...	4,131	10,565
Prep. expenses	1,467	2,505
Advances:		
Elec. zinc plant	99,036	79,900
Copper Cliff ref.	......	233,259
Fixed:		
Mining claims	155,731	103,318
Equip. & supplies, less deprec.	9,284	7,938
Furn. & fixt., less deprec.	8,789	14,143
Deficit	89,019	......
	6,288,606	6,445,448
Liabilities		
Current:		
Bank of Commerce sec.	47,554	......
Acc. pay. & accr. liab.	51,099	55,727
Pay. on purch. of secs.	77,636	202,001
	176,289	257,728
Capital stock:		
Common	†6,112,317	6,012,784
Surplus	......	174,936
	6,288,606	6,445,448

*Market value as at Dec. 31, 1930, was $4,464,252.

†Comprising issued and to be issued capital of $6,114,756 less subscriptions due and unpaid of $2,439.

WORKING CAPITAL

	1930	1929
	$	$
Current assets	53,766	93,372
Current liabilities	176,289	257,728
Working capital*	122,523	164,356
Ratio	0.30—1	0.36—1

*Excess of current liabilities over current assets.

AIR ROUTE IS OPENED TO CHIBOUGAMAU

German Engineer Will Enter District to Make Report

The first flight into the Chibougamau district, Quebec, since the break-up is expected early in May and regular service for freight and passengers will be conducted from the St. Felicien base on Lake St. John.

The first passenger plane into Chibougamau will transport Friedrich Esser, German metallurgist and geologist, and a technical party to the workings of Chibougamau Prospectors, for the purpose of conducting an intensive survey of the company's properties from the dual viewpoint of the development of known copper-gold-pyrite bodies, and for investigation of the company's Cedar Bay discovery.

The encouraging values obtained by Chibougamau Prospectors' drill campaign to depth on the company's Lake Doré properties, coupled with the opportunity to develop pyrites in conjunction with these ores, presents an entirely new aspect in the Chibougamau picture owing to the present agitation for a railway and the expressed sympathy of the Taschereau administration with that project.

HOWE SOUND CO. PROFIT IS LOWER

Gold Output Down, While Base-Metal Production Up

The quarterly report of Howe Sound Co. for the three months ended March 31, 1931, shows a net profit of $319,698 as compared with $391,137 in the previous quarter.

Silver, lead and zinc, all showed an increase in production, but gold and copper production diminished. The value of the metals was reduced approximately 15 per cent below the production in the previous quarter.

The following are comparative figures for the past two quarterly periods:

Production

	1st quar. 1931	4th quar. 1930
Gold, oz.	2,489	3,605
Silver, oz.	1,078,408	1,033,143
Copper, lbs.	8,054,620	10,463,109
Lead, lbs.	29,168,294	27,873,909
Zinc, lbs.	22,692,729	19,996,134
Financial	$	$
Value of metals .	2,704,720.21	3,177,235.07
Oper. costs	2,389,844.22	2,703,545.44
Oper. income ...	314,875.99	473,689.63
Misc. income	129,696.96	119,785.21
Total income	444,572.95	593,474.84
Less deprec.	124,874.64	202,338.13
Net profit	319,698.31	391,136.71

A quarterly dividend distribution to stockholders of 75 cents per share, on 496,038 shares, or $372,029 was made on April 15, 1931.

Mining Stock Index Down Slightly in Week

Weighted index number of 20 mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base of 1926=100, was 79.8 for the week ending April 30th, as compared with 80.5 for the previous week.

Eleven gold stocks fell from 76.4 to 75.7, four gold copper stocks from 98.9 to 98.0 and five silver and miscellaneous stocks from 38.8 to 38.5.

Wellington Oil & Gas Pays Second Dividend

Directors of Wellington Oil & Gas Co. have announced the payment of a second dividend of 5 cents per share, to shareholders of record May 15.

This declaration will call for a distribution of approximately $20,300. The first dividend was paid to shareholders last January.

The company has one producing well in Turner Valley and a second well drilling.

Planet Mines Creditors Elect Permanent Trustees

Creditors of Planet Mines & Reduction Co. of Nicola, met in Vancouver on April 21, and elected permanent trustees. Early in 1929 the company started production at its property at Stump Lake, 18 miles east of Nicola, B.C.

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation
LIMITED

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Premiums (Fire, Accident and General) Net	$37,150,285
Interest and Rents	1,491,635
Profits on Investments realized	224,321
	$38,866,241

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1930

ASSETS

Government, Provincial and Municipal Securities	$15,080,595
Railway Stocks and Debentures	18,077,920
House Property — Corporation's Offices, less depreciation ...	5,846,355
Branch and Agency Balances	7,551,120
Shares of Companies controlled	3,055,095
Amounts due from subsidiaries and other companies	874,935
Interest and Rents Accrued	414,505
Cash in hand and on deposit	746,835
	$51,647,360

LIABILITIES

Capital paid-up	$ 1,923,860
Insurance Funds	14,255,780
Reserve for outstanding loan, estimated	15,582,495
Amount due to subsidiaries and to other companies and Agents	1,090,930
Outstanding Commission and Expenses	1,456,985
Unclaimed Dividends	3,570
Deposits at Interest	85,300
Loan Account	300,000
Provision for Final Dividend, 1930	894,595
Outstanding Taxes	1,503,035
Investment Reserve	2,000,000
	$39,096,550
Net Surplus	12,550,810
TOTAL	$51,647,360

($5 taken as equivalent to £1 sterling)

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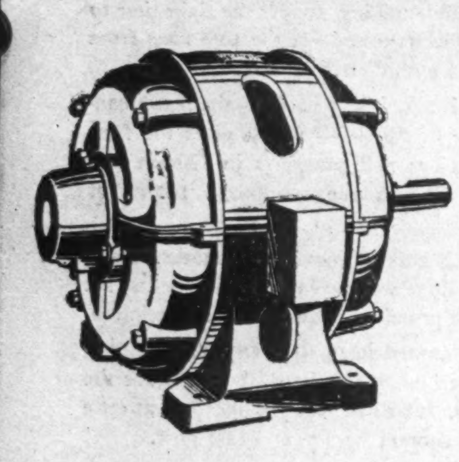

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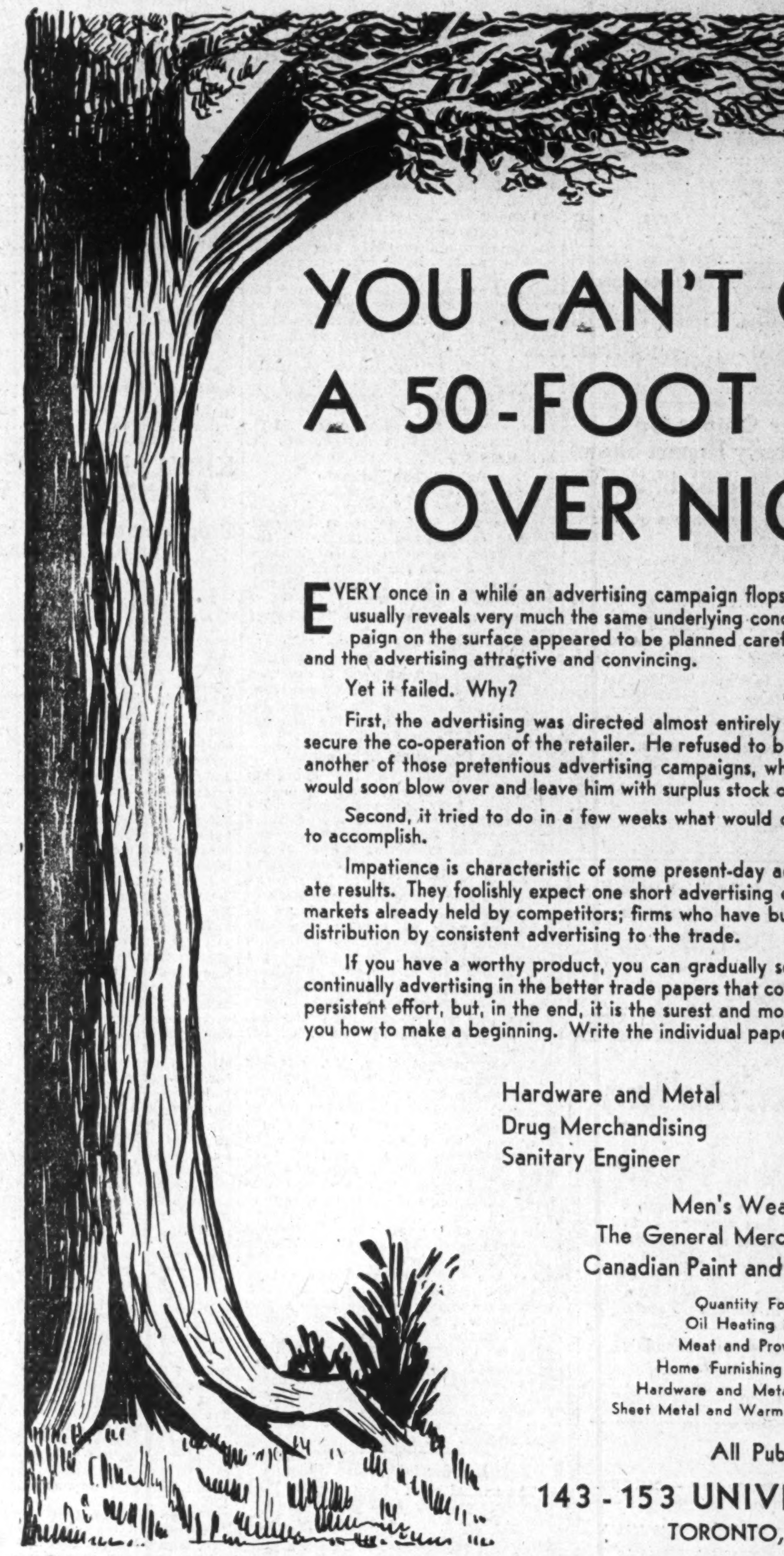

YOU CAN'T GROW A 50-FOOT TREE— OVER NIGHT

EVERY once in a while an advertising campaign flops. A post mortem examination usually reveals very much the same underlying conditions in each case. The campaign on the surface appeared to be planned carefully. The product was all right and the advertising attractive and convincing.

Yet it failed. Why?

First, the advertising was directed almost entirely to the consumer and did not secure the co-operation of the retailer. He refused to be rushed, To him, this was just another of those pretentious advertising campaigns, which, past experience told him, would soon blow over and leave him with surplus stock on his shelves.

Second, it tried to do in a few weeks what would ordinarily require several years to accomplish.

Impatience is characteristic of some present-day advertisers. They want immediate results. They foolishly expect one short advertising campaign to crash its way into markets already held by competitors; firms who have built up dependable channels of distribution by consistent advertising to the trade.

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